Huron Signal.

GODERICH, AUGUST 2, 1866.

THE GREAT CABLE.

At last the Old World and the New have been united by a telegraphic cable, through which messages pass with admirable precision. The work thus accomplished is the crowning glory of our age—the most wonderful feat, we believe, that has ever been accomplished by man. While we think of the stupendous undertaking, we are forcibly reminded of the energetic assertion of Puck, in Midsummer Night's Dream:

"I'll put a girdle round the earth
In forty minutes."

What the brilliant imagination of Shakespeare conceived has been accomplished by the hard, dry, but prolific science of *our* age, aided by an amount of patient labor and perseverence during eight long years, which is almost incredible. What would Columbus think if he had the privilege of knowing that the Continent he discovered, after a long, long voyage into regions untravelled before, was joined to a country more distant than Spain by a little thread, through which people could talk at will! What would good old Dr. Franklin, the father of American printing, and of electrical science, think, if he could witness this grand consummation of his most sanguine hopes! The most important news we have yet received over the cable proclaims its great mission, "Peace and good will towards men." We have news from London *up to Friday last*, (think of it) and the glorious intelligence has been flashed beneath the Atlantic that, after a deluge of blood, the like of which, during the same space of time, has never been witnessed in the world, PEACE has been proclaimed between Prussia and Austria. This important news would not have reached us for ten days yet by the ocean steamers, fast as they run.

An attempt is to be made to pick up the old cable, and in the meantime a cable will be stretched across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, after which we shall not be subjected to the intolerable delay of 48 hours are receiving news direct from Europe.

THE TECUMSETH DIVISION.

As we remarked in our last, it was believed that there would be no Legislative Council elections this fall, the anticipated early consummation of Confederation rendering them unnecessary. Now, however, the Canadian Government seems to have concluded that the grand object for which the Coalition was formed must of necessity be staved off until next summer, and, of course the elections will go on as usual. We have lost some time by thus waiting for definite action, but the certainty of the reformers being able to return a member of their own selection has not been diminished one iota. Wherein have we lost by a few weeks' delay? There will not be the slightest difficulty in selecting a candidate whom we can warmly support, whereas our conservative friends, much as they have talked, and agitated, and written, are just as far apparently, from having made a choice as ever. Having run through a long list of gentlemen in Huron and Perth,—most of whom have declined with thanks, and others without thanking the officious persons who dragged their names before the public in a connection they had never thought of,—some of them are now turning to Mayor Glass, of London. Why? Because Mayor Glass has been writing in the newspapers against the Canada Company, whose sins of omission and commission are to be made the hobby-horse of an election contest. Mr Glass is no doubt, a man of good standing, but we are not prepared to say that he has the requisite legislative abilities, and we are just as far from being prepared to admit that he has established any claims upon the farmers of Huron and Perth by denouncing the Canada Company, if it can be clearly proven that his motive was one of self-aggrandizement, of which the mere fact of his coming forward as a candidate would be a pretty strong evidence.

There are qualities requisite for the proper discharge of the functions of a Legislative Councillor which are rare enough in Canada. The question of a resident member is neither here nor there. A non-resident member may be unsuited for the position in all respects, and yet, from experience we know that a local member may prove to be unscrupulous, selfish, and grasping to the last degree.—All other things being equal, a local candidate is preferable, but as we have intimated, a gentleman from without should not be invariably thrown out because of his non-residence. Those who are now so keen for a resident member,—simply because it is possible the Hon D McDonald may be the chosen candidate of the reform party—must remember their advocacy of the claims of William Cayley in bygone days, and the fact that they may yet find it advantageous to go without for *their man*—Mayor Glass, for example. It is essential that the members of a body such as the Legislative Council should be men possessing means enough to place them above the temptations incident to parliamentary life, an education and standing in society calculated to inspire public confidence and respect, and minds capable of appreciating those weightier matters of statesmanship which are ever brought before them. Now, taking a plain, practical view of the subject, we think every person of candor must admit that such a combination is by no means general in this or any community. A man may be rich as a Jew, and yet, so low in the scale of executive capacity as to be incapable of ruling a township council, while on the other hand one capable of ruling, and possessing a more than ordinary degree of eloquence wedded to sound sense, may be too poor to hope for any high position of trust. Hence it is that a combination of the qualities we have mentioned, in so far as obtainable, is absolutely necessary. Reformers of Huron and Perth, can you secure such a man? Do you think that you can heartily support the gentleman who has served you for the past eight years? For our own part we think he has faithfully carried out the compact into which he entered with his constituents. In no instance has he failed in the discharge of duty, or in effort to advance the known interests of those he represented. He has taken a lively interest in, and extended material aid to everything in the two counties calculated to advance the interests of the people, whether in regard to the development of agriculture, or their advancement socially, and as a statesman, we can positively assert that few men in the Upper House can surpass him. The speeches of Mr. McDonald as reported in this and other journals within the constituency, and delivered in the Legislative Halls have been models of clear expression of thought in vigorous Anglo-Saxon language, and as such, have raised him in public estimation as high as oratorical effort can elevate most speakers. He has shown a uniform disposition to attend punctually to the wishes of those corresponding with him at the seat of Parliament, in as far as he had power to do so, and we sincerely believe that his whole course has been such as to warrent a continuance of the confidence reposed in him at the time of his election to such an important position.

Whether Mr. McDonald is selected as our candidate or not, we would urge upon Reformers the necessity of thorough organization, and, if deemed necessary the calling of a meeting of delegates at some central point, to decide upon the steps necessary to be taken. If our present representative is deemed the right man in the right place, he will receive a hearty support, and if some other choice is made we feel certain he will do his share of the work.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Council met on Friday evening last, His Worship, Mayor Detlor, presiding. Present, Councillors Horton, Seegmillar, McKay, Runciman, Cameron, Clifford and Cox.

Minutes of last regular meeting were read and approved,

Mr. Smaill reported that it would require the sum of $23.50 to repair Widow Quick's house, and the amount was ordered to be expended.

Several small accounts were read and ordered to be paid.

Moved by Mr Cox, seconded by Mr Runciman, That the firemen receive the sum of $30.00 for the purpose of renewing their uniforms—Carried.

On motion of Mr Cameron, seconded by Mr Seegmillar, It was resolved that a building be erected for the sexton of the Cemetery, not to exceed in value $500.

Communication of the County Clerk, asking for the sum of $3334.00 as County Rate, was read and ordered to be fyled.

Communications from the Board of School Trustees, asking for the sum of $3000 for school purposes, same deliverance.

A By-law was based upon the following estimate for 1866, and passed in due course:—

ESTIMATE FOR 1866.

Government c'aim	$4,519
County	3,934
School	3,000
Salaries	1,100
Public Works	1,000
Relief	500
Cemetery Debentures	410
Platt's "	72
Council Chamber rent	60
Insurance and printing	100
War claims	500
Incidental expenses	1,000
Building at Cemetery	600
Balance on hand	1,540
	$18,165

Cr.

Cash on hand	$3,691
Due by Northern G R	561
Annual amount due by them	2,461
Market rent	1,150
Licenses	850
Boundary Line app	270
Non-resident Taxes	800
Dog Tax	100
Income from Cemetery	300
Assessment for 1866 $61400 at 13c	7,982
	$18,165

His worship congratulated the board on the favorable condition of the finances, but urged economy as the only means by which the reduced rate of 13 cts on the dollar could be made to meet requirements.

The council then adjourned.

News from Abroad.

A correspondent of the Bruce *Herald*, writing from Ottawa, says:—"It is currently reported here that the lucrative office of Registrar for Huron is to be conferred on your member. Doubtless he has the best right to it, according to the rules which regulate the distribution of patronage." We should like very much to see a copy of the rules which entitle our member to the Registrarship. People around here are quite ignorant that the distribution of patronage is regulated in such a fashion.

The same paper, says, editorially:—"A deputation from Goderich, consisting "of Messrs, Gibbons, Cameron and Horton, visited Ottawa lately. Business "not known." It is a gratuitous insult to state that the visit of two or three of our most respectable citizens to Ottawa was a "deputation." A deputation from whom? Mr. Cameron was only in Ottawa a few hours, while on his way to his old home, Perth, and Messrs. Gibbons and Horton were upon private business.

☞ London is to enjoy a civic holiday on Thursday next. An excursion train will reach Goderich at 10 o'clock, a. m., when we hope to meet a huge number of our friends of the Forest City.

The Goderich Fishery.

Mr. Yeomans requests us to state that he will be prepared to grant licenses to the fishermen employed in the Goderich fishery, on Wednesday next, the Superintendent of Fisheries having authorized him to do so, and that all parties refusing to take out licenses at that time will be prevented from using the fishery in future.

☞ In quoting our article on the Goderich Salt Well, the Hamilton *Times* says we are too sanguine, as the Saginaw salt works hardly pay although they pump brine nearly 100 degrees in strength. Our contemporary also throws doubt on the assertion that our well produces brine 80 degrees strong, but we can assure him that yesterday, when the fresh water was shut off, it came up for hours at 100°—that is just as strong as brine could possibly be.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR AUGUST.—Ticknor & Fields, offers a fine variety of interesting articles, viz.—"How my New Acquaintances Spin" by Dr. Wilder. "What did she see with." "The Great Doctor, Part II," gives the conclusion of Miss Alice Cary's absorbing and touching story. "A Maniac's Confession." "Passages from Hawthorne's Note-Book" gives continued sketches of Hawthorne's life in the Old Manor at Concord. From the "Chimney-Corner." "London Forty Years Ago." "A Year in Montana." Prof. Agassiz contributes another graphic article on the Physical History of the Valley of the Amazon.—"Griffith Gaunt" is continued, and fine poems are furnished by James Russell Lowell and Bayard Taylor.

☞ Two young men were mulcted on Tuesday in the sum of $5.56 each for furious driving on our streets last Sunday.

MONUMENT TO FALLEN VOLUNTEERS.—We have received a communication from the secy. of a committee formed in Torono for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument in that city to the memory of the gallant volunteers who fell during the recent Fenian invasion. The subscription list has been placed in charge of Mr. Richardson, agent of Bank of Montreal, who will be happy to receive and forward subscriptions of $1.00 from parties who may wish to contribute to so good a cause.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.—Messrs. J. W. Lester & P. H. Carter are the agents of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Co. in London, Parties from Goderich, and surrounding neighborhood wishing to visit Europe, or send for friends, may obtain passages by calling upon, or writing to those gentlemen.

☞ In reference to the above, we would say that, having the pleasure of Mr. Lester's acquaintence, we can confidently recommend him as a safe and reliable agent.

PALMER & ADAMS.—The firm of Palmer and Adams, Photographic Artists, have settled permanently in London C. W., and in the execution of Photographs, Oil paintings, &c., are pronounced inimitable. They are to be found on Richmond street, namely opposite the city Hall, and our friends visiting London, will have a striking likeness of the "human face divine," if they will only call and patronize Palmer and Adams.

REFORM MEETING.—A meeting of the Reformers of Goderich will be held in the office of M. C. Cameron, Esq., on Thursday evening, the 2nd of August, to take into consideration matters of vital interest to the party. A full attendance is requested.

☞ J. W. Lester, Esq., of the London *Prototype* is ruralizing in Godcrich for a few weeks, enjoying the fresh air of "our own broad lake."

☞ The number of visitors from American and Canadian cities, now in Goderich is very large. Extensive as the hotel accommodation of the place is, it is all occupied, and there are daily requisitions for rooms which it is impossible to comply with. In view of the heated and sickly term, we urged upon the dwellers in large cities to come hither, but the rush is so great suggest the propriety of the immediate erection of a large fashionable hotel and bathing conveniences. A joint stock company established for such a purpose could not fail to make money.

SALTY.—A proposal by the board of directors of the Goderich Salt Co. to lease the present well to Mr. Platt for ten years, he paying $40 per year as interest on the money invested, and the royalty to Sheriff McDonald, has been rejected by the stockholders, who are determined to "make a spoon or spoil a horn" in the matter. The pump has been going for two or three days, bringing to the surface brine averaging 80 per cent in strength. It is evident that fresh water is getting in from above, and that an effort must be made to shut it off. A sum of about $3000 must be expended yet before manufacturing can commence. Where is the needful to come from?

HARVEST is upon us again. Many fields of Fall wheat, barley and oats are ready, and farmers if not engaged in cutting are making active preparations for it. The Hay crop has been secured in fine order, and the supply is bountiful. Notwithstanding reports of midge depredations, we think the grain crop will yield largely. The spring wheat looks magnificent, as does also, barley, oats, peas and corn. We have never seen potatoes more luxurient in this County. The great cry out is for labor. Hands demand $30 per month and board, and even $2 a day has been asked in some localities.

BASS FISHING.—The bass fishing in Goderich harbor is splendid this year. The fish are abundant and many of them weigh from three to four pounds. A gentleman yester day took 150 lbs of bass in a few hours Our American visitors are delighted with the sport. The perch will probably be in in a few days.

SALE OF THE NIAGARA.—The propellor *Niagara*, has been sold by Messrs. J. V. Detlor & Son to an American firm, and will, of course make no further trips to Goderich, unless the new owners should see fit to continue the old route.

☞ Two hundred British officers yet survive the battle of Waterloo.

GODERICH TOWNSHIP.

SOIREE.—On Tuesday last (24th) we had the pleasure of attending a very interesting Soiree held in the new Presbyterian Church, on the 6th con. Notwithstanding the busy season of the year, the attendance was large, at least 160 people being present. The ladies in charge had provided an unlimited quantity of good things which were disposed of by the healthy, vigorous visitors in magnificent style. After tea, owing to the heat, the assembly adjourned to a pleasant grove hard by, when Mr. W T Cox, of the *Signal*, was called to the chair. Very appropriate addresses were delivered by Revs. Messrs. Dyre, of Bayfield, McDonald, of Clinton, Dr McMurchy, of New York, and R Ure, of Goderich.—An efficient choir, led by Mr Campbell, teacher, gave select pieces of music in a very effective manner. The proceedings terminated by resolutions thanking the chairman, ladies, speakers and singers for their services, and the singing of the national anthem by the latter. The object of the Soiree was to supplement the funds of the Sabbath School.

THE MIDGE.

DEAR SIGNAL,—I see by your issue of the 26th, inst., that a correspondent from the South part of the county has sent you an ear of spring wheat infected by the midge; but do not be alarmed at that, dear Signal; although he adds, every field he examined was infected. Your Southern correspondent must be a new arrival, for such has been the case for several years past. I have found midge in every field I examined (except one) between Kippen and Rodgerville, and I let none escape along the gravel road for that distance, But then, my dear Signal, it was only in a narrow strip along the fences, inside of two cuts of the Reaper, there was none to be found. I found also, that where I had difficulty in getting to the wheat after crossing the fence by reason of a second fence of berry bushes and weeds of all sorts, that the midge was worst, but even there one rod into the wheat and there was no midge. I have raised spring wheat and other spring crops more or less in this vicinity (between Kippen and Rodgerville) for the last quarter of a century, and in that time I have not seen at this season of the year a finer prospect. I have never seen finer crops of Barley, which in fact my neighbors are cutting, for I just see the reaper busy cutting a splendid crop of barley. But the exception was a field of Rio Grand, I could not find a midge in it. Will the farmers that have an opportunity examine, perhaps it may be midge proof. If so, it might prove a benefit it the midge should infest the spring wheat.—Com.

Huron Teachers' Association.

The Annual Meeting of the above Association, was held in the School house, Clinton, on Saturday 21st inst.

The attendance was greater than usual, and several names were added to the membership, indicating, on the part of the Teachers of the County, an increased appreciation of the value of this Association.

The retiring President H. D. Cameron Esqr, headmaster Goderich Central School, delivered an able valedictory address, which will be found in another column, and to which we direct the attention of all interested in Public Education. Office bearers for the ensuing year were appointed as follows:—President, Mr. Arch'd Dewar, Harpurhey. 1st Vice do Mr. W. W. Nelles, M. A. Clinton. 2nd do do Mr. John Shaw, Hulletj.—Treasurer Mr. Arthur Molesworth, Colborne. Secretary Mr. David R. Gordon, Londesborough.

With a Committee of management comprising one teacher from each Township represented.

Messrs. Dewar, Cameron, Nelles and McShea were appointed to represent the Association at the approaching Annual Conversation of the Teachers' Association of Upper Canada, to be held in Toronto next month; and by a series of resolutions, they were instructed on various points to be brought before that Convention.

The Committee on "the best curriculum for our Common Schools" submitted a report, which though somewhat lengthy and minute, met with very general acceptance, and was accordingly adopted. Reports of other Committees were also handed in and adopted, amongst which the financial report showed a balance in the hands of the Treasurer. After disposal of the various business details, the members set themselves to the discussion of the question. "Is the awarding of prizes in schools, a proper incentive?" The discussion became very animated and general, nearly every one present taking part; considerable divergence of opinion was expressed, yet the greatest good feeling pervaded the whole, and a hearty earnestness in all that pertains to their profession, was evinced by those teachers, who took part in the debate. And without coming to any particular decision, on the point under discussion, it seemed to be the prevailing opinion that rewards should be given to every Scholar, according to his particular degree of merit, rather than a few prizes to the excellent ones.

The Association will hold its next meeting in the same place on Saturday 20th October ensuing, and it would seem to be superfluous to point out to the Teachers of this County generally, the importance of identifying themselves with an Association having for its object; "to encourage the frequent interchange of ideas, and kindly intercourse among Teachers of the County, the elevation of the profession, and the promotion of the cause of education generally."

Monthly Fairs in Connection with County Agricultural Societies.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

DEAR SIR.—Through the medium of your valuable and widely circulated journal, I would respectfully address a few remarks to the farmers of Huron and Bruce on the subject of Monthly Fairs. Last winter the President and Directors of the East Middlesex Agricultural Society met in London for the purpose of discussing and reporting upon this important matter. A sub-committee was appointed who having carefully considered the question in all its bearings—having through our able and efficient President James Johnson, Esq., of Sunnyside, obtained reliable reports from towns where such fairs had been successfully held, and the result of their deliberations was that an able report was laid before the Board, and the information they communicated in detail I deem of such importance to the farmers and people generally that I desire very briefly to place it before your Agricultural Board with the view that they too may take it up, and that Monthly Fairs may be established all over the Province.

The design of such Monthly Fairs is for the sale of Live Stock, Horses, &c. At a glance any one will see that the benefits desirable from such gatherings will be two fold, the bringing together the Agriculturist and the farmer; the purchaser, and a number of other friends interested in the welfare and advancement of our common country.

Let it be made known by advertisement beforehand that a Fair will be held, say in Goderich, or any other stated place in the Counties, on the first Wednesday in every month for the sale of Horses and Cattle, and it would lead to purchasers coming not only from other parts of the Province, but also from the other side of the Lines, and thus secure outside competitors for the Stock brought to market. The feeders of Stock would also amongst ourselves attend for the purchase of these animals. The Butchers would likewise be present at such Fair to purchase their supply.

It would also be desirable I apprehend that according to the classification of the Stock a uniform price should be agreed upon, and this could be effectually carried out by those who sell meeting together for that purpose—while straightforward dealing and fair-play should characterize this arrangement. I are other professions and pursuits which are merely throw out this idea in a deferential manner.

The farmer would by such an arrangement find a ready and good market for all his extra stock and save much time and expense. The buyer on the other hand would not be necessitated as he now is to hunt through the country for the purchase of Cattle, and hence both buyer and seller would be mutually benefitted, and the town where such fair is held largely benefitted by the influx of visitors.—It is well known that where said Fairs have been taken up with spirit and regularly continued they have been accompanied with a large measure of success, but to accomplish the end no supineness must be known on the part of those who have the management of them. It is an old and true adage, "that whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well"—and it only wants a good, active, working committee, with an active business man as leader.

At the Monthly Fair in Guelph in October last two thousand persons were brought into the town, three hundred and fifty head of cattle and a large number of Horses were on the ground, sales were rapid, prices good, and upwards of *Nine Thousand Dollars* changed hands.

This evident success in a place the size of Guelph would warrant Middlesex, and Huron and Bruce to try a similar experiment in the several towns within their circuit,—only let the effort be made and I for one have no fear of the result.

The President of our society Mr. Johnson to whom I have already referred is alive to the importance of such a movement,—so also is our whole Board, and we anticipate a large Fair ere long in London. The Mayor of our Society David Glass, Esq., has promised his support, and we hope that the people of London will feel the importance and necessity of these fairs, and strengthen the farmers hands, while they must see that at the same time they will be benefitting themselves.

It would be impossible in one letter to enumerate all the advantages that would follow the establishing of such Fairs—nor can I point out how your Society can take action further than by keeping the matter before the public and giving assistance on the occasion of such Fairs and in the management and arrangements necessary.

The *means* for the establishing such Fairs I would submit must be by the united action of a number of Farmers agreeing amongst themselves to bring in Stock on the days proclaimed for a period of time—others would follow, and by such courses the Fair would be established.

If your society have grounds and buildings they should be opened free on the occasion—a small fee only being charged sufficient to pay current expenses such as advertising, printing bills, &c.

On application of a number of your farmers the Mayor of your town would no doubt issue his proclamation of the intended Fairs, and give such other publicity as the importance of the matter deserves and demands.

If the above observations on the benefit which will follow the establishment of Monthly Fairs meet with your favour—and be thought worthy of being acted upon,—the writer will be amply compensated by the consideration that it is his duty and privilege to contribute in the smallest degree to the building up of his adopted country, and the prosperity of Britain's choicest colony.

I remain Mr Editor
Yours sincerely,
J. W. LESTER,
Secy East Middlesex Agricultural Society.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

By H. D. CAMERON, Esq,

Before the Huron Teachers' Association.

July 21st, 1866

Fellow Teachers:—Our Young Association has just closed the first year of its existence, and I hope you will permit me before retiring from the position in which you were pleased to place me, to make a few parting remarks. As I anticipated, it has afforded me nothing but pleasure in presiding over your deliberation. It is a matter of congratulation to this county that it possesses such a number of polite, intelligent and able teachers as the ladies and gentlemen who constitute our associations. I could wish to see more of the teachers in the county availing themselves of the advantages of such an institution as this and at the same time contributing from their experience to its usefulness. There are, doubtless, a great number of female teachers who from various causes have not yet joined us. I hope to see ere long, if not all, at least nearly all the teachers in this great county members of the Association, meeting together, and interchanging opinions upon the different subjects in which we are all interested, and at the same time cultivating that professional feeling, so conducive to our usefulness and success. In a valedictory address of this sort, however, it is more in keeping to take a review of the past, than to look forward to the future, leaving this latter task to my successor. The several matters, which have come under your consideration, have received an amount of careful and impartial attention which must commend your conclusions to the respect of all parties. The calmness, and respect to the feelings of others with which the more delicate questions have been discussed must receive the respectful and harmonious consent of all more immediately concerned. The kindly and courteous spirit which has without exception pervaded the debates is above all praise and speaks much for the intelligence and politeness of our profession, and offers a pleasing contrast to the wrangling and violent exhibitions so common in public bodies. On reviewing the subjects which have occupied your deliberations, I find some of special interest. The subject of the relation subsisting between Trustees and Teachers as well in order as in point of importance, occupies the first place. In any system of public instruction the most important element is the teacher. A really good Teacher will accomplish much under very unfavourable circumstances, he may have a poorly ventilated school, ill arranged and ill adapted in every respect to the purposes of instruction, he may have very indifferent text books, without maps nor apparatus not even a blackboard. But give a good Teacher and children to teach and you will find the work of education making progress. You may have on the other hand a building constructed on the most approved plan, furnished with the most magnificent apparatus and the best maps, which the art of the present day can produce, you may place the best text books in the hands of the most intelligent looking children you can anywhere find, but, over these place an inferior teacher and you will find the work of education making very unsatisfactory progress indeed. The minor details should by no means be overlooked, but the first and most important thing is a talented and zealous teacher. No matter how perfect the system may be, it must and will certainly fail of accomplishing the great object, of a system of public instruction, that of giving a sound education to the mass of the population, in other words that of instructing them in what way to utilize all the sources of happiness which nature supplies, how to use all their faculties to the greatest advantage to themselves and others how to live completely. I say it must fail of accomplishing this without teachers of real ability and experience. Any scheme which tends to elevate the teacher is deserving of the favorable consideration of all well wishers of their country. In my opinion our present system is certainly defective in this respect. The teacher occupies an entirely too dependent position. So long as the position of the teacher is so precarious, the inducements held out are not sufficiently strong to secure to the profession a fair share of the talent of the country. Of course under these circumstances there cannot be that degree of practical experience which it is so desirable and necessary to secure. In alluding to this matter I do not do so in any narrow professional spirit. It is one of paramount importance, not to the teachers alone who are now actively engaged in their duties but to the cause of education at large, nor was it in any narrow selfish spirit that you discussed this important matter. And I am sure the country should not look upon any means that may be employed to raise and better the position of the teacher as a favouring of a class to the injury of others but as a means of doing good to the great and glorious cause in which it is or ought to be deeply interested. There are other professions and pursuits which are now attracting the most talented of our young men. How few of the young men who engage in the work of teaching are disposed to regard the profession as their life one. Why is this? I hope those whose interests it really is, more than the teachers will ponder well this question. *The true way, because the only successful way, to raise the standard of Education is to raise the status of the teacher.* How is this to be done? This is the most important problem which it most concerns those at the head of the Educational affairs of this Province to solve? In your discussions upon this matter you did not rest satisfied by merely pointing out the evil but you have in the conclusions at which you arrived in this discussion, as well as in some other matters tried to point out the remedy also. You say that it is necessary to secure to the teacher a more permanent, and independent, if not a more lucrative position than it is possible for him under existing circumstances to enjoy, and you have pointed out one means by which this can be done. Again you ask that all positions of honour and emolument connected with the working of our system should belong exclusively to teachers—and that offices of this sort should be increased and the emoluments attached to them made such as to make them prizes and worthy objects to be aimed at by the teachers. Meetings and associations, such as this cannot fail to produce an amelioration in our condition. Let but the same courtesy, moderation and good judgment be manifested by us at all times in our meetings and discussions, as were manifested during the past year, and we cannot fail to secure the sympathy of the intelligent and right thinking men in the country, and this will ultimately lead to increased respect for us as a profession. Allow me to say that anything done to ameliorate the condition of the teacher will produce a correspondingly happy influence upon the community. Any benefit conferred upon him, is sure to be like good seed sown in good soil, which will yield to the benefactors an hundred fold. The next subject in order was the abolition of the present system of school inspection. The reasons which you have advanced for a change in this important matter, and in favor of a system of county superintendence are irrefragable. The fact that the petition which you circulated was so numerously and influentially signed, shows the feeling of the county on this matter, and although it failed to secure the change asked for at once, it is gratifying to know that it was not because the change asked for was not recognised by the assembled wisdom of the county as reasonable and right, but because such a step stands at present is in the way. It is sure however before long to be an accomplished fact. The report upon text books read and adopted at our last meeting, which although ostensibly prepared by a committee was really the work of Mr. Dewar of Harpurhey, and Mr. McShea, both able, experienced and successful teachers, and certainly a credit to the mormal school, is the next matter of importance which occupied your attention. Next in importance to the Teacher in the school I place Text books. While no successful teacher will confine himself in his instructions to the mere letter of any text book yet it gives consistency, and continuity to his daily teachings which could not exist without it. A good text book is a most important auxiliary to the best teacher. In those higher institutions where sometimes attempts are made to impart instruction without text books, the instructors have in reality to do his men to oppose the Dones. and at the foot are two figures of Brittania and Hibernia, the former holding her trident and the latter an Irish harp. The scorings were Ireland 51, England 50, Scotland 45.

☞ Referring to Lord Monck's approaching elevation to the Peerage the London Sunday Gazette says:—"Apart from his political association with the expiring Ministry, Lord Monck's admirable administration of the Government of Canada amply justifies this distinction." The London Globe also says:—It is true, no doubt, that Lord Monck, who is to receive a British peerage, is a member of the Liberal party, but no one who has watched his career as Governor General of Canada will deny his claim upon the public gratitude. When Lord Monck was recommended for the appointment, some of our contemporaries expressed dissatisfaction, and considered that the Duke of Newcastle had made a place demanding great judgment and capacity a means of providing for a political friend. But, though Lord Monck had not been very prominently before the public, those who knew him were well aware that he was just the man for the place: and during the whole of the critical period of the great American war, and in the various measures taken for the defence of the two Provinces, Lord Monck has shown himself an enlightened and accomplished administrator. He well deserves the honour of a British peerage; and, when he returns from his charge beyond the Atlantic, we have no doubt he will prove a useful and valuable addition to the Upper House.

Fightful Disaster at Sea.

AN EMIGRANT SHIP WITH 700 LIVES LOST!

The last hope of the Monarch of the Sea has vanished. She has gone with her almost 700 passengers, how gone no one can tell.—One of her boats has come ashore upon the coast of Ireland, containing five or six dead and half decayed bodies. Some record committed to the waves may yet be found to give us intelligence of her fate, but it is now a mystery of fire, iceberg, collision, or foundering from storm or leak. She left the Mersey for New York on the 19th of last March, with 630 cabin and steerage passengers on board. The Monarch of the Sea was an American-built ship, and ten years old. The prevailing opinion among experienced capts. in the New York trade, is that she foundered among the icebergs.

The means of safty at sea need much improvement. We have just heard of a new, excellent, perfectly appointed naval steamer running into another, on the English Channel, on a clear calm night, and both going to the bottom. The Cork steamer was built in compartments, but that did not save her, for she was struck exactly between two of them, and both crushed in. The Amazon had no compartments, she was the first of the so-called Alabama class, and has followed her namesake to the bottom of the channel.

A Scene in New Orleans.

A New Orleans correspondent of a Mobile paper furnishes the following vivid description of an affair in the Crescent City:

A clear case of retributive justice is now causing some excitement in our city. For a number of years there has been a person in New Orleans known as Bob Johnston, who enjoyed the reputation of being the very worst character of a man ever allowed to breath upon the earth. Spending his days in drinking and loafing on the street corners, his nights in gambling and rioting, engaged in every row or difficulty that arose, and now and then indulging in the luxury of killing a boon companion or of insulting peaceful men, he soon became the terror and abhorrence of all good citizens. At election times he came out "bright," and, carrying a Derringer in each pocket of his pants, a revolver in his boot leg, and a "tooth pick" under his coat collar, Mr. Johnson would swagger around the polls, a free American citizen, and generally made a practice of winning half a dozen votes by putting as many of the opposition party in a condition that utterly precluded the idea of casting a vote. Mr. Johnson had killed three or four men in his day, and had wounded many more than that number; but at length the day of retribution came. Night before last Mr. Johnson had been indulging freely in ardent spirits, and, at length, after an unusually large draught of "tangle foot," smashed his glass down upon the counter with a great noise, and swore an oath that he had got to kill somebody before the night was over. He was fully armed, and on going up stairs from the saloon in which he was drinking, into a room filled with the devotees of St. Pharob, he spied one Duffy, and swore another oath that he was the man to be killed. With a kind of rude chivalry he shook his fist in Duffy's face and told him to go and arm himself, for he meant to kill him before the night was over. The next thing Mr. Johnson knew, he was wrestling with his antagonist in another room. Duffy grappled with the redoubtable "thug," and appeared to fall; but this was merely a strategic movement. With the motion, he shook a revolver from the leg of his pants, throwing it down upon the floor. He then stooped to grasp it, and the next moment was sending balls through Johnson's body as rapidly as the pistol could be discharged. After receiving six shots Johnson took refuge beneath a table, but Duffy shook out another revolver, and kept firing away until the hero of many battles fell dead.—But this was not sufficient. "D——n you," he cries tragically. "if you are not dead I'll finish you," and, drawing a poinard, he plunged it into the body, up to the hilt each stroke. Can any one imagine anything more fiendish? Horrible!

Thus ended the career of Bob Johnson, a bad man all his life, and a bad man to the death. But as brutal and fiend-like as this murder may seem, no one will deny that Johnson was at fault, and that he brought it upon himself. It was his fate. He had sent many a man out of the world in the same way, now he had dealt to him only that which he dealt to others. It was a clear case of retributive justice.

How the Great Battle was Won.

Dr. Russel, writing to the *Times* from the Austrian headquarters, does not attribute the Prussian successes entirely to the needle gun. He says that the Prussian soldiers were more lightly equipped than the Austrians; that they fought in forage caps and linen tunics, whilst their antagonists wore long flapping great-coats saturated with rain, and cumbrous head gear, and were laden with heavy knapsacks, canteens, and all sorts of military impediments. Brave as Austrians undoubtedly are, Dr. Russel considers that their morale has suffered enormously from their impression of the superiority of the Prussian weapon. He says:—

"It is certain that the fire of this weapon is terrible in its swiftness. In the assault against Kissa, all the leading officers and men fell as they pushed up the hill. I have been told that a cavalry regiment, breaking into a charge at the distance of 600 yards, had been so pelted with the hail of these bullets that more than one third of every squadron at front, horses and men, went down before they could deliver a sabre cut; that the second line, tumbling about over the men and horses of the first squadron, were similarly smitten with annihilating fire; and that when the regiment withdrew on the flanks in disorder, the plain over which they advanced was piled with their corpses."

European News.

Arrival of the Hibernian.

FATHER POINT, July 25.

The steamer *Hibernian* passed this point at 3:30 this afternoon. She left Liverpool, July 16th, about 2 o'clock, p. m., direct for Quebec, without stopping at Londonderry. The repairs to her screw were finished by Monday morning.

The latest reports from the *Great Eastern* were quite favorable, steady progress being made. On Sunday afternoon, the 15th, she had paid out 283 miles of the Atlantic cable, and had run a distance of 263 miles from land.

Liverpool, July 16th, noon.—Cotton opens this morning with a decided improvement in the demand. Sales estimated at 8,000 bales. The market is firmer, but prices are not yet developed.

London, July 16.—Consols opened at 87⅞ to 7½ for money. No other markets since the sailing of the *Scotia*.

Nothing further has transpired concerning the negotiations between Napoleon and the contending Powers. Several French papers have received Government warning for publishing false news.

A sanguinary conflict took place on the 14th, between the Prussians and the Federals, near Asch; the former were entirely successful. The town was in flames and the Federals were retreating.

The Prussians were marching on Frankfort, which town had been evacuated by the Federal troops, and the Diet had been removed to Augustenburg, where the foreign representatives were expected to assemble.

The headquarters of the Prussian army under the King, have been advanced to Prunn.

Iglau was reported to be in possession of the Prussians.

Cialdiani had occupied Padua and Vicenza towns, on the line of railroad to Vienna. The Austrians in Venetia, except those in Venice thus had not railway communication with Vienna, so that unless Cialdini be destroyed, the Austrians cannot render aid in the impending battle with the Prussions.

The *Times* of the 16th July says:—"Whatever force the Austrian Government may have succeeded in gathering round Vienna, it is still doubtful whether it will be equal to the task of withstanding the victorious Prussians, who, according to all calculations, should assemble before Vienna to-morrow or the day after. If anything was needed to render the Austrian position hopeless, it was the tidings of the irreparable disaster at Chiesefenburg, which must have reached Vienna. Passed by a deputation from the Vienna municipality, requiring the Emperor's pleasure in regard to the defences of Vienna, the Emperor at once removed the people's apprehensions, by answering that Vienna would be treated as an open city, and added that he would limit operations to a defence of the line of the Danube which might bring the Prussian attack on Floredolt, a village two or three miles from the gates of Vienna, where the Austrians have an entrenched camp as a *tete du pont*. Should the Prussians, however resolve to attack Vienna, they would certainly attempt to cross the river at several points; and in case of success the open city would unavoidably fall into their hands. The state of discouragement into which the Austrian army has been thrown by their repeated losses in Bohemia, the *Times* believes will deter the Emperor from a final encounter so close to the capital, and trusts that before the Prussians shall be ready for the onset, the interview between the two Monarchs will take place, which might have been more opportunely held on the morrow of the disaster of Koniggratz.

In diplomatic circles at St. Petersburg, it was declared that Russia has no present intention of abandoning the policy of neutrality and that only in case of active intervention on the part of any foreign power in the German conflict she would make known her declarations and take an attitude corresponding with her interests.

The Moscow *Gazette* expresses an entire sympathy with the Italian cause, and favours the annexation of Rome to Italy.

Advices from Sanborg state that all the soldiers on furlough in Russia have been called in, and that military trains start every day from Warsaw to the frontier, to Silesia and Galicia. Russian troops were marching from Podolia to Bessarabaria.

The Spanish Government had prohibited the sale of newspapers in the streets.

☞ Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is farming his plantation near the White House.