Goderich Signal.

GODERICH, JUNE 1st, 1871.

The Blind Asylum!

The Corner-stone of the Blind Asylum was laid at Brantford, on the Queen's Birthday, with Masonic Honors by M. W. Bro. A. A. Stevenson, Grand Master of Canada, in the presence of a brilliant assembly. The Attorney-General indulged in the large joke that the principles of Masonry and those of the Patent Combination were identical. The Hon E. B. Wood plaintively offered a plea for "justice" at the hands of his contemporaries, which we have no doubt he will receive. Apart from the corrupt policy, which guided the government in the inception, location, and execution of the work, the object of the institution is nobly benevolent.

From an American Stand-Point.

A few American journals are quite candid when the advantages they are to derive from the "Washington Capitulation," and do not scruple to say that Canada receives no benefit in return for the fishing privileges granted to the United States. The *New York Economist*, a tolerably good authority on matters of trade and finance, is impelled by the facts to make the following straightforward acknowledgement:—

"To that portion of the New Treaty effected by the Joint High Commissioners, in relation to the Fisheries Question, there can be no valid objections by the United States. It secures us very valuable privileges, and without any corresponding benefits to the British Provinces It gives American fishermen all the benefits secured by the Treaty of 1818, and which were renewed and confirmed by the Reciprocity Trade of 1854, but which were lost again by the repeal of the latter act. The inhabitants of the British Provinces have always been exceedingly tenacious of their alleged rights of fishing, and have refused to yield them on any other consideration than virtual free trade with the United States.

By the New Treaty, the fishermen of the United States have full right to take sea fish on the coasts, shores, bays, and harbors of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Colony of Prince Edward Island, and may dry their nets and cure fish on these shores; and also on the Magdalen Islands, provided, however, that the rights of private property shall be respected. Corresponding privileges are extended to Canadian fishermen to fish in American harbors, and off the coast as far North as the 39th parallel of latitude. But this privilege is comparatively worthless, and it is of no value either to Americans or Canadians, for the simple reason, that there is very little fish off the American coast, and none at all that is valuable in commerce. All the fishing grounds that are of value lie off the British American coast."

In the face of this, we wonder any party or journal can dare be unpatriotic enough even to insinuate that it might not be so very injurious to Canadian interests to grant the use of the fisheries without any return. Here is the verdict of an American commercial journal of standing, certainly by no means likely to exaggerate American deficiencies, to the effect that the right of fishing in American waters "is of no value either to Americans or Canadians, for the simple reason that there is very little fish off the American coast, and none at all that is valuable in commerce." No wonder, therefore, the *Economist* thinks that to such an arrangement "there can be no valid objections by the United States." This very phrase is enough to indicate that the raisins in the pudding have all been put on one side of the dish. There are "valid objections" by Canada to giving so selfish an individual as Uncle Sam the slightest chance of overreaching us in a bargain, and the Canadian statesman, who, to either British or American pressure, yields, or advises the yielding, of one iota of Canadian rights, without a full equivalent, cannot be conversant with the opinions or temper of our people, or aware of the indignation he will call down on himself. Canada is ready to make a fair reciprocal treaty with the United States, or to give "nothing for nothing."

The Colorado Bug.

A reliable man from Michigan, well-known in Goderich, who came across the lake in a fishing boat, reports that this voracious potato bug has eaten up everything in that State, that it has commenced its ravages in the neighborhood of Sarnia, and that it was floating on the lake in myriads within fifteen miles of Goderich, as he sailed up here. He found some specimens so lively that they jumped about 15 minutes after being decapitated. The Monday's issue of the *Free Press* records the appearance of the pests on Major Bruce's farm, near London. The Detroit *Post* also speaks of it as at work in that vicinity. It would be well for our people to be prepared, as far as possible, to meet the scourge. The following is the remedy that has been prescribed, so far, by scientific agriculturists:—

"Take, say, a pound of Paris Green, mix it thoroughly with twice the weight of flour, and then dust the mixture through a coarse muslin cloth over the affected parts early in the morning while still wet with dew; the beetles and larvæ eat of the poison adhering to the leaves, and die in a few hours. The quantity mentioned will suffice for an acre. This is a deadly poison, and therefore great care must be exercised in its use; do not let children near it or the plants to which it has been applied, on any account; be careful not to inhale any of the dust; and apply it to the field in such a way that the wind may blow it from you, and not over you. Ashes may be used in place of flour if more convenient."

Veering Around!

Scarcely a ministerial organ failed to speak out clearly and manfully against Canadian rights being given away, by allowing the American fishermen to use the fisheries without compensation. That was on the first blush of the matter, while they thought and felt and spoke like simple, honest citizens, and before it occurred to them as possible that Canadian ministers could dream of betraying Canadian interests. The word has apparently been passed from the admiral's ship to trim canvas preparatory to sailing on the very opposite tack. Every organ is becoming more and more apologetic, and giving a great deal of publicity to American opinions, not venturing the usual criticisms, but respectfully "leaving the public to judge." They will cut a pretty figure, after all their protestations, when the descendant of the great navigator signals them to "bout ship." Of course they dare not refuse to obey! One thing we are pleased to notice is that British statesmen are not disposed to ignore Canadian opinion, and are insisting upon a Parliamentary discussion previous to a ratification of the treaty, having specially in view the expressed aversion of the Dominion [illegible] your discussions may separate some sticks from the mud after all, it is never too late to do some good. We have long enough wallowed in the mire, but ye may yet get washed withal in the streams of your own intelligence.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Another edifice is in the course of construction in this "Amberly of ours," and is intended, I understand, to be occupied as a general store, by a gentleman from a distant city who brings with him into business a competent amount of active experience, and a good corresponding auxiliary in the shape of capital. This shows a healthy and prosperous state of matters in our juvenile capital, which is fast rising in point of trade and population, despite the ominous croakings of a certain class of screech owls, who always threaten prostration on every enterprise which breaks up the monotony of their own soured spirits.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The birthday of Queen Victoria was inaugurated around this locality with much more eclat than on former years; and many people who had never previously attached any importance to it, on this occasion threw off the strength of their wonted callousness and even disloyalty, and shewed a disposition of entering into the spirit of the day's recreation, with genuine British gusto. At a very early hour in the morning, the travellers in passing along could observe little emblems of holiday significance in the form and colouring of Union-Jacks and other British flags in decorative jauntiness floating from house tops, and poles out at windows. There were strongly contested games in the course of the day, played at Kintail by the recently instituted Base Ball Club, finishing off at night by an elaborate Supper and Ball in one of the apartments of Mr Carrick's large Tannery, where the youths of the section, masculine and feminine are said to have done ample devoir at the shrines respectively of *Epicurus* and *Terpsichore*. A pleasure excursion also, on the lake in one of Mr Thorburn's boats was successfully carried out and much enjoyed by the members of the I. O. T. and others who also in like manner wound up in the evening with a grand Ball, or fete at the residence of Mrs Smith, Tullytoodlem Castle, near Pine Point, which edifice was superbly decorated in honor of the festive occasion. I have to state, but not however with regret, that your humble servant and correspondent, was deterred from taking any active part share in these outside recreations; his spouse having early on said auspicious morning, furnished him with a strictly domestic entertainment, by presenting to him (and doubtless in compliment to Her Majesty) a very large and heavy responsibility, of the feminine gender, which afforded him as a matter of course a *quantum sufficit* of birthday recreation.

POETICAL.—The following from your Poetical Correspondent, whilst in unison with the season, may likewise be in unison with the sentiments of some of your readers, to whom they will at least be new, although printed in the SIGNAL several years ago.

Again the joyous hours o' spring
Wi' health and pleasure on their wing,
Invite me where the woodland's ring
To meet my winsome somebody.
The heat now free frae wintry care,
Finds solace in the vocal air;
And lika cloud o dull despair
Flees in the smiles o' somebody.

Adown the glen the burnie rows,
And on its brink the snowdrop blows,
Mair chastely sweet than summer's rose;
An emblem o' my somebody.
And dear to me's the glade obscure,
Unknown to art's proud paraphrase—
That leads me to the homely door,
And balesome heart o' somebody.

Let paughty Courtiers fan the fire
Which Fashions changeling may inspire,
On downy couch or gowden lyre
To woo their fickle somebody.
What ken they o' a lonesome bliss
That teems wi' love and tenderness?
'Tween jealousy and foul excess
They're always teased by somebody.

Gi'e me the gloamin'hour serene,
'Ne burnie's bank and hazel screen
Wi' opening glints o' light between
And looks o' love frae somebody.
Awa wi' fortune, pride and power
Those transient glimmerings o' an hour—
Even Fame may silent pass my bower,
But grant me aye my somebody.

W. BANNATYNE.

PORT ALBERT.

MAPLE LEAF LODGE.—A new Lodge of the B. A. O. G. T. was organized on the Evening of the 25th May, to be held in Mr. Dougherty's School, Ashfield every Friday Evening at 8 o'clock, p. m. We hope that our young friends in this vicinity will patronize this Lodge by coming and enlisting under its banners, because we believe that it is established for a good cause. The following officers were installed for the current quarter by Bro. A. Forbes W. P. D., viz.- R. Brown, W. C. T., and W. P. D, J. Dougherty, W. V. T., A. Peacock, W. C., Jos. Woodman W. S., J. Murray, W. T., G. Thurlow, W. F. S., W. D. Murray, W. M., Jas. Thurlow, W. S. G., E. Woodman, W. O. G., M. McCann, W. A. S., J. Malone W. A. M., M. Woodman, W. R. H. S., S. Dougherty, W. L. H. S.,

BASE BALL CLUB.—A Club bearing the appellation of the "Port Albert Invincible" was organized on Monday 8th May. There are at present 23 members. The officers are D. McRae, Pres., W. Milroy, Vice Pres., A. Forbes, Sec. & Treas.,

AUCTION SALE.—Mr. G. M. Trueman has been instructed by Mr. D. McRae, Hotel Keeper, to sell by public auction all the household furniture &c of the Port Albert Hotel on Tuesday the 30th May,

ABSCONDED.—Mr. W. Jordan a tenant of W. Graham Esq. left on the night of the 25th May, for the land "where the weary can rest &c." May success attend him.

MATRIMONIAL.—The nuptials of Mr W. Morris to Miss M. A. Thurlow occurred in this neighborhood on the 24th; May which was the occasion of a stir to celebrate the Natal day of our Gracious Majesty the Queen. We wish Mr and Mrs Morris prosperity and happiness with his lovely Bride.

WEATHER.—The beautiful showers of last week together with the very warm weather prevailing have added considerably to the growth of vegetation. There is a fine display of fruit.

ASHFIELD.

THE TWENTY FOURTH IN ASHFIELD.—The Kintail Lake Shore Base Ball Club celebrated Queen's Birthday by turning out en masse and playing a keenly contested game. The game commenced at half-past 4 p. m., and was witnessed by a large concourse of anxious spectators. As is natural their sympathy was divided between the rival competitors—which were distinguished by red and blue ribbons—and is fanned to the greatest height of excitement on the varying results of the game. After having five innings on each side, it was found they were a tie. The game then commenced with renewed vigor. Never was the ball seen bounding over quickly measured space with more dexterity from the muscular arms of the batsmen, and never was it returned with more agility by the active fields-men. Again and again the blue had the majority of runs, again and again the Red had the majority; when finally the victory was declared for the red. Three cheers were then proposed for the Blue, the Red, the Umpire, the Queen and the ladies; so ended the days ball, which was only a prelude to the night ball. The company then repaired to a commodious hall, splendidly fitted up and beautifully illuminated, and after having partaken of refreshments, which consisted of the choicest dainties, all was ready. The music soon lent its charms to the occasion, and the gallants and the fair ones swept swiftly round in the mazy dance. The dancing was kept up without any intermission, except by way of episode some voice was heard giving forth the notes of some familiar air. At a seasonable hour the party broke up and retired to their homes—everyone bearing the impression that the programme of the club had culminated in a splendid success.

AINLEYVILLE.

CROPS.—The crops look extremely well in this part. Farmers are busily engaged in sowing their turnips; they are plowing larger quantities this season than formerly as a great number of them are going into stock raising.

FRUIT.—There are greater prospects of fruit in this part than was ever before known. Every little shrub is covered with blossoms. All that is wanted is not to be troubled with "Jack Frost" and we will have a rich and beautiful crop.

TWENTY-FOURTH.—It went off rather quiet this season, there being a celebration in almost all the other villages around here, but, nevertheless, there were quite a number of the neighboring farmers came and helped us to celebrate the birthday of one of the purest sovereigns that ever sat on the throne of Great Britain.

SALT.—There were strong indications of salt struck to-day; the borers expect to have the well finished before 1000 feet.

The Last Outrages of the Commune!

The last acts of the Commune are in keeping with the licentious doctrines promulgated, and the debased stamp of men who always flock around the standard of Free Love and Socialism. They are signalizing their defeat, by setting fire, as they are driven steadily backwards before the troops of the Provisional government, to the stately edifices of Paris. The Tuilleries of magnificent imperial memory is burnt down. The Louvre, with all its treasures of art, and the other palaces are on fire, and a tremendous explosion is supposed to have been the blowing-up by the insurgents of the Hotel de Ville. Incendiarism is just the sphere of such ruffians, and their names could not be more fitly associated in history with anything than with the barbarous destruction of all that was beautiful in art and grand in architecture, to which they had the opportunity of applying the torch. It is well for Paris and France to be purged from such a social cancer as communism, even by suffering and fire. The struggle will not probably last more than a few days longer. Till then fire and sword will hold high revel. Thiers is mercifully preparing for the end of the contest, by securing a supply of provisions to drive away famine from the capital. Surely bad blood enough has been let to satisfy this excitable people for at least another twelve years. We cannot but admire the self-restraint of Germany in not interfering, which would have been the occasion of a national rally against a foreign foe, till not only the capital but every city, town and village throughout the land would have been desolated. Now perhaps, having been allowed to cut each others throats without hindrance, Frenchmen may be mutually disposed to lay down arms and return to the cultivation of the arts of peace.

The Senate Ratifies It!

On Wednesday, after a discussion which lasted from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m., the Senate ratified the Washington Treaty. All amendments were voted down by large majorities. A "new wrinkle" in this connection is a claim, now urged by the House of Representatives, to the right to approve or disapprove of any clauses by which the United States might be called upon to pay a money compensation for the use of Canadian fisheries.

AMBERLY.

May 26th, 1871.

From our Special Correspondent.

WEATHER.—The remarkably sudden changes which the weather has undergone within the course of the last two weeks, have been productive of a variety of effects, on the appearance of field and garden husbandry. The extreme dryness of the soil from the entire absence of rain or even dew has parched and baked the earths surface to a rather serious extent, and wheat and other cereals, which have been sown, for three, and even four weeks, still seem as yet to be in many instances as unmoved by the principle of vegetation as if they had been kiln-dried previous to having been sown. Fruit trees also, which had, some time ago, given strong indications of blossoming at an earlier period of the season than in former years, have run a very narrow risk of frost blight, but wisely and cautiously, or happily, providentially, they seem to have restrained their precocity and sheltered their infant buds within a cosy husk of leaves which has, so far sheltered their fruit germ from what would otherwise have proved inevitable destruction; and, now that the earth has at length been blessed with a copious supply of good warm thunder rain a continuance of heat and moisture is apparently supplanting coldness and drought, they are giving the most encouraging proofs of again unfolding their glowing and beautiful tints in all the profusion of healthiness and bloom which even the most enthusiastic or fastidious horticulturist could possibly desire. Potato planting is now the order of the day, and many seem to enter into the spirit of root raising in general, with more alacrity this season, than at any former period.

LITERARY.—A Young Men's Literary Association has lately been formed in this locality. Their place of meeting is the new Lodge of the I. O. G. T. near the 18 mile creek. I understand that a good number of our youthful solons have enrolled themselves as members and guessing from past impressions, regarding the intellectual calibre of various parties therewith connected, it may be inferred that *no stone will be left unturned for the admittance of fresh light to the human understanding.* Their conferences will be held on the evening of every alternate Friday, at the aforesaid premises. The President elect at present is Mr. David Yuill School Teacher S. S. No. 3 Ashfield.

DEBATING CLUB EXTRAORDINARY.—A debating society has recently been called into existence in a locality in Ashfield, nominally *yclept tuddle-dreary*; the erudite aspirants to logical oratory who constitute the leading spirits of the wordy institution have very wisely arranged that all topics at issue for debate shall have no connexion with religious or political matters, but shall invariably consist of secular subjects, especially such as are based on sentiments of a nominally domestic tendency and from which the misty atmosphere of long pending doubts requires scientific irradiation. On their last meeting night a very able discussion was held on the important question; Whether is the art of the Sculptor or that of the Landscape gardener best calculated to represent the physical beauties of nature! As is usual in all such discussions, that preponderance of argument carries most points, the palm of victory was awarded to the landscape faction, admitting, as the phraseological old chairman who clothes his tongue on all such specific occasions with the trappings of other men's wit, that although chisels cut keener than spades, the latter instrument does the weightiest digging! Ergo—spades must be trumps! The subject chosen for next night's contest is I understand, "Whether corduroy or mud makes the best gravel road? There seems some reason for a solution of this long undecided problem, as both the materials in question have been tried in the vicinity for a long succession of years, and at an almost ruinous cost to the long suffering denizens of Pudding [illegible] yet, been attained in the condition of the roads, [illegible]

Wroxeter.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The Birthday of our gracious sovereign, though not celebrated with quite so much *eclat* as on former occasions, did not pass off so quietly as expected.

CELEBRATION AT MRS. DAY'S HOTEL.—There was no celebration of any kind in Wroxeter itself (unless the hoisting of the Union Jack alone in its glory may be called a celebration) but at Mrs Days' Hotel, on the gravel road near the village, there were some athletic sports, a Horse race, and a Base Ball match, which individually and jointly had the effect of drawing quite a crowd.

THE GAMES.—These consisted of some foot-races, wrestling, jumping etc. and in many instances were keenly contested. We failed in obtaining a list of the successful competitors in the different efforts. The Formosa Brass Band discoursed sweet music most effectively during the day.

HORSE-RACING.—In our opinion it would be giving this part of the day's proceedings an undeserved prominence to notice it in the columns of the SIGNAL, or any other respectable journal, unless it were to condemn it. There is, however one part of the proceedings that it would be well perhaps to notice; and it is rather remarkable that scarcely one horse race passes off, without some such record having to be made. One of the horses while careering along the public road at a break-neck rate, stumbled fell, and threw the rider—a young man named Monroe, on the hard road. Of course there was a rush of the crowd, every one fearing that he had been killed in the spot, but by what appeared almost a miracle he escaped unhurt. Surely it is time that these disgraceful affairs were put down by legal enactment; but it is not likely such will be the case until our Canadian press, from the big Toronto Dailies, down to the smallest "eight-by-ten Local" instead of giving such prominence to "sporting" details, shall give them "no-quarter" in their columns at all. Even this, powerful as the influence of the "Fourth Estate" is, might not accomplish a change of public sentiment in the matter so long as those who occupy "high places" in our land have their names given to the public in large glaring posters as presidents or "patrons" of Turf clubs. It is a standing disgrace to our country, that an institution like the Horse Race, which is in truth little better than the Prize fight, should be patronized by governors, mayors and other prominent persons. These Races are a medium for gambling of the worst description, with what effect, the ruin of several prominent English noblemen within the past few years, sufficiently attest. They seldom pass without accident of some kind, and morally if not legally come under the head of "Cruelty to Animals." It is time at least, that they should cease to be sliced or patronized by *respectable* people, or should be left to the patronage of rowdies and rowdies, the fitting patrons of the "Ring" and other such respectable institutions.

BASE BALL MATCH.—Another part of the day's proceedings was a match played between the married and single members of the "Shoo Fly" B. B. Club, Wroxeter. The ground upon which the match was played was very uneven which by making bad fielding, was the means of producing a very lengthy game and a long score on both sides. The batting was unusually good; we heard many on the ground remark that for long batting they had never seen it equalled. The Benedicts were beaten by a majority of 7 runs for the Bachelors. The following is the score:—

SINGLE.			MARRIED.		
R. Dalton	C. 12	Runs,	A. Conboy	C. 7	Runs
W Black	12	"	A Veal	9	"
W Paulin	9	"	J Doubledee	9	"
J Forsyth	7	"	D R Wilson	8	"
W Connell	5	"	R Kerr	9	"
G Ryvel	8	"	P R Carroll	10	"
C Leslie	12	"	J Jackson	8	"
J Gilroy	11	"	R Paulin	10	"
P Carroll	10	"	J Showler	9	"
	86			79	

Majority for the Bachelors 7 Runs

Dr. S. B. Smale of Wroxeter acted as Umpire, Messrs Jos. Sauder, and D. Black acted as Scorers.

Going to Talk to us.

The *Expositor* excuses itself for not having "talked" to us before, concerning the admonition we gave it, on the ground that it did not receive the SIGNAL. Why it did not receive the SIGNAL for three weeks we cannot imagine, as it was mailed as usual When we heard of the deficiency another supply was mailed, and now we wait to hear the *Expositor* "talk to us like a father."

The Ashfield Road.

To the Editor of the Signal.

SIR,—As the County Council is about to meet at Goderich, I think it but right to direct the attention of the Reeves to the wretched state of the above road. Either through the blundering of the Engineer or somebody else, the late gravelling contract has been done in a most slovenly and insufficient manner and to make the matter still worse half a mile or three-quarters of a mile of the worst part of the road has not been gravelled at all, thus rendering it almost impassable at all times. Indeed, it is no uncommon thing for ladies to be forced to alight into the mud where walking is horrible for a man—let alone a woman. Now, Sir, it is high time such a state of things should cease, and as the present is just the period for repairing the road, I sincerely trust those responsible for it will be shamed into doing their duty without any more tom-foolery. Some may lay the blame on Dick and Dick on Harry, but that is no reason why teamsters should lose horses and imperil their souls, through cursing, both loud and deep I fear. Promising that if something is done without delay, I shall for ever drop the subject, I remain

ONE WHO USES THE ROAD.

The Civil War in France

New York, May 28.—A Paris special says:—There is a rumor here that the Count de Chambord has been proclaimed King of France by the wing of the Assembly at Versailles. Lovers of law and order seemed to be well pleased.

Versailles, May 28, noon.—Belleville was attacked this morning. Batteries of marine guns posted in Montmartre at the same time fired down upon Belleville.—The loss of the government troops was 1,200; that of the insurgents was immense.

Since Sunday 2,000 prisoners have been taken, including numbers of debauched and foul-mouthed women.

Courbet poisoned himself after he was captured.

Rochefort and Assy are to be tried by a civil court as criminals.

The Belgians have arrested several Reds, and have telegraphed to the government here that they will hold them at its disposal.

Whenever the troops catch the insurgents the slaughter is frightful. To-day 6,000 insurgents surrendered in a body.—Assy is badly frightened at the prospect of his trial. The insurgents still hold Belleville, Pere la Chaise, Meuil-Mortant and the Mazas.

There are great fears for the fate of the hostages.

A tremendous fire is burning in Paris. There has been great slaughter in the houses at La Villette. The Mairie of Percy is in flames. The night is awful.

Aubervilliers, May 27, evening. — The tricolor now floats over La Villette. The inrurrection is expiring. The London Fire Brigade has entered Paris.

Versailles, May 27, evening.—A circular from Thiers accuses the insurgents of having collected a large quantity of poisonous liquids for use against the government troops.

Gen Leroy, one of the commanders of the Versailles troops, was killed in the action to-day.

London, May 27, evening.—The Grand Duke of Vladimir second son of Czar Alexander of Russia, has arrived in London.

Madrid, May 27.—The ministers have decided to stop all French refugees to the Versailles authorities.

London, May 28. 10 a. m.—Despatches received during the night from Paris and Versailles all represent that the Commune is dying hard. The insurgents fought with desperation in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise.

The departure of the Prussian guards from France has been deferred.

Versailles, noon, May 28.—The insurgents yesterday shot the Archbishop of Paris. The Abbe Dugerry and sixty other hostages remaining in their possession.—The troops had previously captured La Rouquette and saved 169 hostages detained there.

Versailles, Sunday morning.—The insurrection is completely suppressed. Not one band of insurgents is left. A great number are prisoners.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY for June has several articles of interest. A new serial tale, entitled "The Challoners," is commenced. "The Legends of the Micmacs" are continued. "The Newfoundland Seal Fishery" is a graphic description of an exciting and dangerous trade. The department for "Young Folks" contains, besides a continuation of "Moth and Rust," an original tale, entitled "Jessy's False Step." The "Home" department is very rich in information "Little Rose" is the piece of music for the month, and there are several reviews of new books, with extracts, among which the most prominent place is given to "My First Year in Canada," by the Metropolitan Bishop of Montreal.

This number concludes Part First of the DOMINION MONTHLY for 1871, and, according to promise, we furnish with it an index and title page. The six numbers, from January to June inclusive, will form a handsome volume of 380 pages. If subscribers cannot get them bound in their own neighborhood, they may forward them to us post paid—five cents will pay the six numbers—with thirty cents for binding and return postage.

Part II. of the magazine for 1871 will commence with the next or July number, and new subscribers are invited to begin with it. They may either remit a year's subscription, $1.50, or half a year's subscription, 75 cents; or, if they will form clubs of five remitting at once, the price will only be one dollar per annum to each, or half a dollar for the half year.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY contains a rich variety of elegant, entertaining and useful literature, and every number is embellished with the portrait of some prominent individual, or other pictorial illustration, and a piece of choice music. It is also eminently a British American magazine, being rich in descriptive and historical [illegible] the various provinces, legends of the Indian tribes, [illegible] alone will, we think, be found worth to a family the whole subscription. The Children's Department will also be found very lively and valuable.

The Gulf Stream; its Origin.

The Gulf Stream is nothing more nor less than a great thermal spring in the ocean, and is in every respect similar to one on land. To produce this great oceanic phenomenon we have only to substitute the arctic basin for an elevated mountain; and, instead of underground temperature derived from a few square rods of the interior, take that afforded by 145,000,000 of square miles 20,000 *feet nearer* the *interior*, and the thermal spring in the ocean is formed! The difference is only quantitative.

These currents, which rest on the bottom of the sea, are colder and denser than ice, and could not be lifted to the surface were it not for the forces from the interior. Abstracting that heat from the crust which underlies the sea, it will naturally be suggested that this process must chill this crust to a greater depth than the atmosphere does *terra firma*, and thus render the effective force of the interior as feeble on the bottom of the sea as on the surface of the land hemisphere. Fourrier *from observations made on terra firma*, finds that the loss of heat which the globe daily sustains is too feeble to play any important part. If he be correct, the temperature of the oceanic waters could never have been obtained from the amount of heat which passes through the land hemispheres. Yet there is this actual presence of heat which the solar ray—and the only way open is to associate it with some law to which it either now is or has been related.

It will be admitted that when these waters were of such a high temperature as to produce a tropical climate on the shores of Greenland, they did not receive that heat from the sun, but from the interior. Seeing that at one time there was a law which produced so high a temperature through this crust, why should we discredit its present existence, when the temperature has only sunk 30° since? Heat always preserves the coefficient of expansion, and when matter is in a fluid state this coefficient must exist. Whatever inequalities may take place in the relation of these condensed atoms on the crust, the form of the fluid interior remains unchanged inasmuch as the expansion continues. As the heat became lost from the interior of the earth, and its fluid diameter diminished, these water hemispheres, still retain of their reciprocal relation to the centre, went down to a corresponding depth. The crust which underlies the sea was, therefore, always at a distance equalling the ocean's depth nearer the fluid part. Now, we would ask, could 145,000,000 of square miles of water, 15,000 feet deep, be kept at a temperature of 70° unless an igneous fluid world, as large as the planet Mars, existed directly under them? This is by no means speculation, when we have considered the amount of heat contained in a single cubic foot of water at this temperature. The cause which produced the sinking of the water hemispheres in the first instance has always continued. As the solid crust of the globe condenses and contracts its folds, the crust which underlies the sea, being *the lower fold*, is forced into a much closer relation with the fluid part. The calculations made by Fourrier are, therefore, of no value, for they were formed, according to Dr. Mayer, from observations made on *terra firma*—under a clear misapprehension of the mode by which the interior heat was transmitted. Tyndall makes an excellent illustration of the principle for which we have contended, but for a far different purpose. He fills two kettles with warm water, and around one of them wraps a moist blanket. He finds that the water in the kettle thus surrounded cools much more rapidly than the other—demonstrating that it has *the better radiation* of the two. Applying this demonstration to the earth, let us consider our globe a kettle of larger proportions—not filled with warm water, but with incandescent fluid matter—around three-fourths of which is placed (not a blanket merely) an aqueous envelope of icy coldness *at the bottom*, with wonderful powers of radiation *at the surface*, and we will then have no difficulty in determining how the waters of the ocean have always received their temperature, and how the interior loses its heat.—*From "The Gulf Stream and the Trade-wind," by William L. Walker, in Harper's Magazine for April.*

FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Clergymen who were obliged to withdraw from the pulpit on account of Clergymen's Sore Throat, have recovered by using this valuable preparation, and are now preaching again.

Sport

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—There was quite a turn out here in honor of Her Gracious Majesty, and all the usual sports of Horse and foot-racing indulged in. The first object to attract the visitors was the large Union Jack flying at the residence of W. W. Connor Esq. A good many, both ladies and gentlemen, indulged in the quiet pastime of fishing, but all, however they were employed, seemed in the best possible spirits. A slight accident occurred at the horse racing to a young man of the name of Agnew, who, however, is recovering all right. There was a largely attended ball in the evening and a good supper at McCann's Hotel. COM.

Zurich

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY. The national festival was opened by an artillery salute, accompanied by music from the well-trained brass band. Then followed a well contested horse-race, and foot-races; the latter being carried by a running contest between some members of the gentle sex. Two German matrons footed it bravely for 50 yards nearly neck and neck. An old French matron showed herself to be much more light footed than a young girl of the same nationality. As it became dusk, the fireworks began and a bonfire was lighted on one of the principal streets lighting up the country for miles around till nearly daylight. The proceedings were appropriately finished off by a Grand Ball in Caspar Hill's Victoria Hall, which was crowned with a magnificent supper in Mr. Hill's best style. R. Brown Esq. was master of the ceremonies as usualy, and I also noticed your old friend Carrick looking particularly happy and smiling The most pefect order was observed all day and all enjoyed themselves. COM.

THE MARKETS

Goderich, May 30th 1871.

Fall Wheat	$1:20	@	1:25
Spring Wheat	1:20	@	1:25
Flour	5:50	@	5:00
Oats	0:45	@	0:46
Peas	0:70	@	0:80
Barley	0:50	@	0:52
Potatoes	0:55	@	0:60
Butter	0:15	@	0:16
Eggs	0:11	@	0:00
Hay, ₩ ton	8:00	@	10.00
Hides (green)	7:00	@	7:00
Wood	3:50	@	3:75
Beef, per cwt.	5:00	@	7:00
Pork Nett	0:00	@	0:00
Chickens per pair	0:30	@	0:30
Wool Fleeces	0:27	@	0:30
Wool Tubwashed	0:20	@	0:22
Sheep	3:00	@	4:00
Lambs	2:00	@	2:25
Apples	0:00	@	0:00

Goderich Salt, wholesale, f o.b. per lbb 1:20.

Clinton Markets.

By Special Telegraph to the Signal.

Clinton, May 30th, 1871.

Fall Wheat	1:25	@	1:30
Spring do	1:25	@	1:35
Oats	0:42	@	0:43
Barley	0:42	@	0:43
Peas	0:70	@	0:75
Potatoes	0:50	@	0:60
Flour	6:50	@	7:00
Butter	0:16	@	0:16
Pork	7:00	@	7:25
Eggs	0:10	@	0:11
Hay	8:00	@	9:00

Seaforth Markets

[Special Telegraph to the Signal.

Seaforth, May 30th, 1871, Noon.

Fall Wheat	1:17	@	1:20
Spring Wheat	1:20	@	1:25
Flour per bbl	6:50	@	6:50
Oats	0:44	@	0:00
Barley	0:45	@	0:00
Potatoes	0:40	@	0:50
Peas	0:73	@	0:00
Butter	0:12	@	0:15
Pork	6:00	@	6:00
Eggs	0:10	@	0:00
Wool	0:30	@	0:00
Hay	8:00	@	9:00

HATS FOR THE MILLION!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ESTABLISHED AN EXCLUSIVE HAT, CAP, & FUR-STORE In the new building, erected by himself, last summer, on West Side, Market Square IS NOW RECEIVING AND WILL OPEN for the inspection of the public, on

On Saturday the 4th day of March, 1871,

The Largest and best Stock of Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods ever brought to Goderich. Consisting of the Newest Styles of

English, New York, & Canadian Fashionable Silk, & Beaver Hats, Fur & Wool Felt Hats

ALSO, Silk and Cloth Caps, of the latest Styles and Patterns for spring wear. Most of this Stock has been made specially to my order, and as I claim to have a thorough knowledge of the HAT and CAP business will be able (with the large and varied stock I have on hand and am continually receiving,) TO PLEASE THE EYE AND FIT THE HEAD OF THE MOST Fastidious, and at prices that will defy competition.

W. M. SAVAGE.

Goderich, March 1st, 1871.

HATS! HATS!

ANOTHER LARGE CONSIGNMENT, JUST RECEIVED.

20 PER CENT BELOW CITY PRICES.

W. M. SAVAGE.

Goderich 23rd May, 1871.

G. McKENZIE,

HAS PLEASURE IN INTIMATING TO HIS customers and the Public generally, that he has opened a New Store next door to the old where they will find constantly on hand, a full supply of

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,
TWEEDS & CLOTHS,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
GROCERIES, &C.

N. B. The old Store to be kept Exclusively for

HARDWARE

and is now full of

CARPENTERS' TOOLS

such as Bench Plains, Chisels, Bits, Hammers, Saws, Squares, Screw-drivers.

Builders will find a full supply of Nails, Locks, Hinges, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty &c. &c.

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

☞ For your Carpet warp, white and coloured.

GO TO G. McKENZIE'S

Where everything is Cheaper than ever.

Goderich 4th May, 1871.

New Advertisements

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT

AUCTION SALE OF A SALT BLOCK, TAVERN STAND AND BUILDING LOT IN MAITLANDVIBLE, and Dwelling House on Victoria Street, Goderich.

G. M. TRUEMAN,

IS INSTRUCTED BY THE PROPRIETORS TO sell by Public Auction on the Premises in Maitlandville Goderich on,

Tuesday 20th June next 1871.

Commencing at 11 o'clock a. m.

1

That newly erected Salt Block known as the Cassarea salt works, situated near the Maitland Bridge Maitlandville, with all its appurtenances complete, now in full operation together with 300 cord of good fire-wood which are on the Premises, and a span of heavy working horses, harness and two waggons,

2

That large brick Tavern with Ball-Room, large Barn and Driving house, known as the Maitlandville Hotel, near the above Salt Block, and at present occupied by Isaac Martin. This Property is well situated fronting the bridge end and will always command a large business. It is in an excellent state of repair.

3

The Building lot fronting the Main St and adjoining the Tavern, presently used as a drover's-yard.

4

The superior Frame Dwelling House corner of Victoria and Anglesea street (opposite residence of Samuel Platt's Esq. containing 8 rooms kitchen, Pantry, garden with choice fruit trees &c together with good stable

N. B.—A verandah has been contracted for and will probably be up before the day of sale.

This is a chance seldom to be met with for investment as the proprietors are about leaving Canada for the West Indies.

TERMS.

For the Salt Block & Dwelling will be made known at time of sale, for the Tavern Stand and Building lot one fourth cash, balance any reasonable length of time will be given secured by mortgage on the premises at 7 per cent per annum.

Goderich May 29th, 1871. w19-td

CEDAR POSTS AND RAILS FOR SALE BY STEPHEN YATES, EXCELSIOR GROCERY.

Goderich 29th May, 1871. w19-tf

WALL PAPERS.

New Patterns of Parlor Papers
New Styles of Satin Papers,
New Gold Papers,
New Oak Papers,
New Dining Room Papers,
New Marble Papers,
New Bedroom Papers,
New Hall Papers,
New Office Papers,

NEW BORDERING PAPERS

JUST OPENED AND OFFERED AT CHEAP RATES.

AT MOORHOUSE'S

Goderich, April 4th 1871. sw64-5

New Advertisements

NOTICE.

I AM INSTRUCTED BY THE QUEEN'S PRINTER of Ontario to sell Statutes to Municipal officials of every class, at fifty cents per volume, and to non-officials at one dollar per volume, and I have a supply of all the Ontario Statutes on hand. Clerk of the Peace's office.

DAN LIZARS, Clerk of Peace Huron.

Goderich 26th May, 1871. w19 2d

TO BUILDERS.

TEND