Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., JULY 5, 1864.

CABINET CHANGES.

An Extra of the official *Gazette*, issued on Thursday last, announces the appointment of Hon. George Brown to be President of the Council in the place of the Hon. Isaac Buchanan, resigned; the Hon. Oliver Mowat to be Postmaster General, in the room of Hon. M. H. Foley, resigned, and Hon. Wm. McDougall to be Provincial Secretary, in room of Hon. John Simpson, resigned. The Speaker of the Assembly having been notified of the acceptance of office, and the consequent vacation of their seats in Parliament by these gentlemen, immediately issued his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to issue writs for the new elections in South Oxford, South Ontario and North Ontario. The choice made by Mr. Brown does not surprise us in the least. It is true, Mr. McDougall is looked upon with suspicion by a great many Reformers, and it is also true that Mr. Brown denounced him bitterly through the *Globe* for his alleged abandonment of principle, but now that the *political millenium* has been ushered in, it is only reasonable that those who expect mercy should manifest bowels of mercy towards others. We have always looked upon Mr. McDougall, despite his faults, as one of the ablest departmental officers in the House. Of Mr. Mowat, we need only say that he is regarded as an upright politician and able man—a work man who, we trust, will not need to be ashamed of his work or the manner in which it will be performed. There may be a sort of opposition tried against the newly-appointed Ministers, but the chances of success are very dim indeed.

THE LATE RAILWAY DISASTER!

The late catastrophe on the Grand Trunk demands more than a mere passing notice, because it is the most dreadful affair of the kind that has ever occurred in this country, and because the state of things revealed by the Inquest on the heaps of slain is such as calls for consideration on the part of every person who regards his own safety or that of the traveling public. The speed attained by the railways of our day is so great that every passenger by them as he is whirled along at the rate of perhaps forty miles per hour is made to feel that between him and death there is *literally* "only a step."—A cracked wheel, a faulty rail, a mistake on the part of officials of a minute or two in the starting of a train, or any one of the hundred other little things which are within the range of possibility may at any moment hurl a train with its priceless load of humanity upon inevitable destruction. The speed of our railroad trains, however, is no more blamable to the greed of railway companies than to the haste of the traveling community—not so much, indeed. The age is preeminently a *fast* one. People who leave home on business or in search of pleasure, count every moment of delay as so much loss, and were such a thing possible, would invoke the "wings of the morning," or Mr. Oakley's lightning-like aerial car in order to accomplish their journey in the shortest space of time. This being the case, all that railway men can do is to see to it that no precaution is spared to ensure a minimum of danger, and if after that an accident should occur the public can have no reasonable right to complain. But there is a class of railway accidents which *should* never, and *can never* occur without involving criminality on the part of those to whom is committed daily such valuable freights of life and property—we mean those which are attributable to the carelessness or inefficiency of officials charged with the starting or direction of trains, whether they be station-masters, conductors or drivers. If this position is accepted as correct, then we assert most positively that *the recent accident should never have happened!* The catastrophe was brought about by no misplaced switch, no broken rail, no damaged machinery, nothing beyond the foresight of the most cautious of men. The driver of that ill-fated train proceeded through the darkness for hours. He was not drunk we presume, because he halted at St. Hilaire station, and because he conversed intelligibly *after* the accident, and yet in direct opposition to the plainly worded rules of his employers, he neglected to place a light on the front of his engine, neglected to stop his train when near the draw bridge, *must* have neglected even to look in front of him where the lurid signal of danger was burning, and by a series of incomprehensible stupidities dashed that cargo of unconscious unfortunates into a yawning chasm filled with water.—We envy not his feelings of remorse when he heard that 86 dead and twice as many of wounded were dragged from under the *debris*. It is sad to think of those poor emigrants braving the perils of the ocean and rejoicing in the prospect of being soon at home in the far West, snatched thus suddenly out of life. It is most melancholy to think of the little family groups,—father, mother and children—sleeping peacefully in each other's arms on that fatal night, when in a few moments they were to be wrenched violently asunder or buried together in the long last sleep, but it is galling to have to contemplate the fact that the catastrophe was brought on by the stupidity or worse of the driver of the train. If the case is as clearly proven against him as we fear it will be, he deserves the punishment attached to the crime of murder.

With reference to the persons on the the train, who, we may mention, were passengers by the packet *Archer*, a Montreal paper says:—It is estimated that out of the 384 brought into the city on Wednesday evening, about 156 are badly wounded, whilst of the others many are more or less injured. Two of the 384 (some say three) have since died, and these added to the 83 already mentioned, bring up the total killed to 85 or 86.

THE WAR.

The immense resources of Gen. Grant's heroic mind are all bent just now on the destruction of the railroads leading to Richmond from the South. The telegraph, which, of course, never fibs, informs us that the work of demolition is going on wholesale. It is easier, on the whole, twisting railway iron than the stubborn necks of the owners. General Wilson, however, who has been carrying on the demolition business, has been headed off and forced to retire.

Gen. Ewell, who was reported to have gone to Georgia, has turned up on the Potomac, near Harper's Ferry, with a considerable body of men. The movement is a very bold one, and will, no doubt, create no little excitement in Washington. The capture of a few towns in Maryland or Pennsylvania would give Grant a capital excuse for abandoning the siege of Richmond for the time being in order to chastise the invader. Of Sherman's movements, we have no *authentic* intelligence. One report is that he failed in his assaults upon the Confederate position at Kenesaw mountain, another makes him victorious. The Confederates have again blockaded the Mississippi and are reported to be gaining ground in the West. Senator Fessenden succeeds Mr. Chase in the Treasury department, and proposes to take immediate steps towards restoring the National finances to a state of health—a task of great difficulty, we apprehend. Taking the whole budget of news into consideration, it would really seem that the war has at last settled down into a series of guerilla struggles, each general "going in on his own hook," and doing all the damage he can to public and private property from Railways down to Hen-coops.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The *Leader* says the Committee appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce at its last meeting to report on the subject of the Reciprocity treaty with Canada, are busily engaged in investigating the subject, and have entered into correspondence with all the principal Boards of Trade in the United States for the purpose of ascertaining their views on the subject respectively. So far, we learn, with but a single exception, their opinion is favorable to a continuance of the treaty; and the report will contain a valuable series of documents illustrating the subject so clearly as to leave little doubt that it will command the attention of Congress at its next session.

BLACKWOOD. — We have received *Blackwood* for June. It contains the continuation of Tony Butter, and the Perpetual Curate. Also, Life of Sir William Napier; The Public Schools Report—Eton; Letter from the Principalities; Cornelius O'Dowd; and the Crisis of Parties. We need only add that it is for sale by all booksellers, as well as the publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., N. York. For sale at this office.

☞ In the House of Lords, on the 13th ult., Earl Granville moved that the House concur in the message of the Queen that a pension of £1000 a year be granted to the Countess of Elgin. The Earl of Derby expressed his opinion that the name of Elgin would be honorably associated with those of Dalhousie, Canning, Herbert, and Cornewall Lewis, all of whom had rendered signal services to and deserved largely of their country.

☞ The Elsinore correspondent of the London *Times* states that on the 8th June the King of Denmark opened the new railway line between Copenhagen and Elsinore. The distance as the crow flies is not much more than 20 English miles. They have made the railway more than one-third longer by going round to Fredericksborg and Fredensborg, so that the fastest trains will not get over the ground in less than two hours, which is just the time employed by the steamers plying from port to port.

☞ The Ingersoll *Chronicle* states that the frame dwelling-house on Carroll Street, occupied by Mr. Frank Folden, and owned by Mr. H F Martin, of Beachville, was destroyed by fire at noon on Wednesday.

☞ A Mr. Harrison, stone-cutter, fell dead in Owen Sound last week.

☞ The barn of J. Lauber, Township of Woolwich, was struck by lightning on Sunday last and burned down. An ox standing close by was killed.

☞ Capt. Hall left New London, Ct., on Wednesday of last week on an Arctic Exploring Expedition.

☞ The hat factory of Petree & Co., Perrytown, was wholly destroyed by fire on Friday morning last.

THE CROPS IN FRANCE.—It is now generally admitted that the approaching harvest will be inferior to the last, even should the weather prove as favorable as farmers could wish. There was consequently a rise in the price of wheat in the provincial corn-markets last week.

☞ The London *Prototype* states that on Thursday evening the contents of the store of Mr. Hayden, of Strathroy, were burned.—Little damage was done to the building. The loss will probably exceed $200.

THE PROROGATION.

Speech of His Excellency the Governor General.

Quebec, June 30.

This day, at noon, His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Legislative Council. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, a number of Bills were assented to in Her Majesty's name, by His Excellency the Governor General.

The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly then addressed His Excellency the Governor General as follows:—

May it please your Excellency — In presenting to your Excellency the bill of supply for this session, I take the opportunity to refer to some of the principal topics which have engaged the attention of the Legislature during the present session. The happy union of parties, having for its object the settlement of the vexed and difficult questions which have arisen in the working of the legislative union between the two Provinces, is the most prominent and important event in our political history that has taken place for a number of years. The spirit of conciliation and good faith in which this great project has been undertaken by our leading statesmen, of opposite nationalities and political opinions, afford the highest assurance of the final success of their patriotic endeavors. The Western section of the Province will, I doubt not, hail this project with peculiar satisfaction, as an earnest attempt on the part of their representatives to obtain for them their just rights, without compromising the peculiar claims or jeopardizing the institutions of their French Canadian brethren. The Bills most prominent and deserving of notice are those relating to mining and minerals. The attention of the Legislature having been directed to the necessity of protecting this new and important interest, affords a sure indication of the source from which great wealth to this country may shortly be expected to arise.—Of these Bills, that respecting gold has received special attention, and embodies the experience of the Legislatures of Australia, California, British Columbia, and the Maritime Provinces in British America. No country having a large commercial population could long afford to dispense with a law by which those unfortunate in trade could obtain a discharge of their liabilities, and become again active and useful members of society. The bill respecting insolvency contains all provisions necessary for the establishment of courts for the purpose of granting complete and final certificates of discharge to that class of persons, and has received the careful consideration of the most able lawyers and mercantile men of the House. I beg to present to your Excellency the bill of supply for the service of the current year, to which I respectfully solicit your Excellency's assent. The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly then presented the following money bill:—An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government, and for certain other purposes connected with the civil service from the end of the year 1863 to the 30th of June, 1865. To this bill the Royal assent was signified in the following words. In Her Majesty's name, His Excellency the Governor General thanks her loyal subjects; accepts their benevolence, and assents to the bill. After which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to reserve the following bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon:—"An act for the relief of James Benning." After which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to close the second session of the eighth Provincial Parliament with the following

SPEECH.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

I congratulate you on having brought to a close the labors of this protracted session, and on the large number of important measures, both of a public and private nature, which you have been enabled to pass. I trust the act respecting insolvency will place the relations of debtors and creditors on a satisfactory basis, and will give relief to the honest but unsuccessful trader. I have had great pleasure in giving Her Majesty's assent to the act for the effective audit of the public accounts; and for the more complete prevention of any expenditure of public money, without any previous sanction of Parliament. The discoveries of mines of the precious metals within our territory have rendered necessary new regulations in reference to the management of that part of the public property, and I confidently expect that the enactment of the Gold Mining Bill of this session will be found effectual for the protection of the revenue, and will stimulate the development of this important branch of the Provincial resources. I rejoice to observe that you have adopted a measure for the improvement of the jury system of Lower Canada, and I feel assured that the Administration of justice generally thereupon will be simplified in procedure, and reduced in cost by the other measures of law reform which you have matured.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The system of taxation which you have adopted will, I am convinced, tend to the equality between the revenue and expenditure of the Province within the next financial year. This result of your labors cannot fail to have the happiest effect upon the credit of Canada abroad, and will tend to promote the growth of public confidence at home. The provision you have made for the militia and volunteer forces will, I trust, raise that important branch of the public service to an important state of efficiency. I thank you for the supplies you have granted to Her Majesty for the general service of the year, and I will take care that they shall be administered with a due regard to economy.

Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen:—

The large number of private bills which you have passed, and the nature of the subjects with which they are conversant, are satisfactory proofs of the growth of commercial and manufacturing enterprise, and the energy which characterizes those engaged in industrial occupations. I am glad to see that you have made some provision for the completion of the survey of the line of railway by which it is proposed to connect Canada with the adjoining Provinces of British North America, and I trust the result of that survey may afford evidence that this great object is attainable at a cost within the means of these Provinces. The time has arrived when a constitutional question, which has for many years agitated this Province, is ripe for settlement. It is my intention, during the approaching recess, to endeavor, in conjunction with my Ministers to devise a plan for this purpose, which will be laid before Parliament at its next meeting. In releasing you from further attendance, I would impress upon you the importance of using the influence which the confidence of your fellow subjects confer upon you to secure for any scheme which may be proposed with this object a calm and impartial consideration, both in Parliament and throughout the country.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

Washington, June 30.—The *Heald's* special despatch says;—The friends of Mr. Chase say his resignation is the consummation of a purpose long entertained, and delayed only by accident; that he was determined to leave the cabinet, and had prepared his resignation at the time Frank Blair made his violent assault upon the treasury department, and occasioned the appointment of an investigating committee; that he could not honorably retire while this investigation was pending, but that to-day since the committee had reported, exonerating him from all shadow of censure, he availed himself of the first moment when it could be done with honor to peremptorily resign. It is added as an additional reason, that last evening the Secretary submitted to the finance committee of the Senate and to the ways and means committee of the House a bill laying additional taxes upon certain luxuries, such as whiskey, tobacco, petroleum, &c, accompanied by a statement that it was absolutely necessary to provide for $85,000,000 more revenue from this source to enable the government to go on with safety, and that the coldness with which his proposition was received by both committees had strengthened his determination to abandon the office, the administration of the duties of which were rendered difficult, almost to an impossibility, by the follies of the administration on the one hand, and the unwillingness of Congress on the other, to provide the means to sustain the public credit.

A correspondent of the *Herald*, dating Headquarters, June 29th, says, last night Gen. Ledlie occupied a knoll and threw up a field work for a siege battery, it was a position we have been unable to hold heretofore by our skirmish line. The morning the Confederates discovered what had been done, and instantly opened on it from three different directions, and will undoubtedly do their utmost to-day. The seige guns, four thirty-two pounders, will be put in position to-night.

The *Herald's* correspondent giving an account of the attack on Sherman on his way to the James river, says that Gen. Gregg, in protecting the rear and flanks, ascertained when near St. Mary's church that a large force of infantry and cavalry were posted to intercept his progress. Finding that Gregg was flanking them they left their works and fiercely attached his flank and rear. The attack did not confuse Gregg in the least, but he dismounted and gave battle. Greatly outnumbered Gregg contested the ground inch by inch until he got out so as to use his artillery, keeping the Confederates in a position where they could not use theirs. The effect was, at a short range, the grape and canister were poured into their works, producing great mortality. His last position was admirably chosen, near Hopewell Church, where his batteries made most fearful havoc. The foe, dispirited and chop fallen, gave up the pursuit.

THE RECENT REPULSE TO SHERMAN.

The following is the brief (official) account of the late Federal disaster in Georgia:—"A despatch from Gen. Sherman reports that on June 27th an unsuccessful attack was made by our forces on the enemy's position, which resulted in a loss to us of between two and three thousand. The following particulars are given:—Pursuant to my orders of the 24th inst., a diversion was made on each flank of the enemy, especially down the Sandtown road. At 8 a. m. Gen. McPherson attacked at the southwest end of Kenesaw, and General Thomas at a point about a mile further south. At the same time the same time the skirmishers and artillery along the whole line kept up a sharp fire Neither attack succeeded, though both columns reached the enemy's works, which are very strong. Gen. McPherson reports his loss about 500, and Gen. Thomas' about 2000. The loss is particularly heavy in general field officers. General Harker is reported mortally wounded.

The Struggle in Georgia.

From the New York News.

The intelligence from Sherman's army, as we are informed by the official war bulletin, is unfavorable. He has met with a decided reverse, but not a decided defeat. The losses are generally stated at two thousand or three thousand, including many valuable officers. The battle was fought about four miles north of Marietta, and 24 miles from Atlanta.—General Sherman vainly attempted to force Johnston from this strong position by strategy, and has now failed to take it by assault, which was only made as a last resort. And as there is no reason to believe that success would attend another effort to overcome this obstacle, the chances of Federalists securing the coveted prize, Atlanta, are not flattering. In truth, General Sherman's army is in an embarrassing situation. The country in which it operated is exhausted of supplies, and the single line of railroad from Chattanooga on which the army must depend for provisions, is not only constantly interrupted by the Confederate cavalry, but is liable to be so damaged as to be rendered useless at any moment. The principal part of Johnston's cavalry are on this line, and we already have reports of serious damage to the road. Besides this, several thousand of Forrert's fierce troops have been sent to aid in the work of destruction. The Federal army in Georgia, may not be in any immediate danger, but it is certainly menaced with perils of no ordinary character.

Within Six Inches of Success.

From the N. Y. Herald.

In another column we publish a letter from our correspondent at Bermuda Hundred, giving some facts in relation to the difficulties in the James river, in answer to our strictures made a few days since on the inactivity of the James river flotilla. All that has been said in answer to our article has only established the truth of our statements more clearly, and only forces before the public the single fact that an energetic direction of the Navy Department would have overcome all the obstacles that are between our gunboats and the rebel capital.

The new defence, then, of the inactivity of our navy in the James river is that God Almighty did not make that river to fit our gunboats. We do not know how much water was in the James river when the Galena and Naugatuck went up to Fort Darling, nor how much water those vessels drew; but we accept as doubtless true the present statement that there are only eleven feet at a certain point in the river, and that Admiral Lee's gunboats draw twelve. Admiral Lee of course cannot go up the river under these circumstances; and thus twelve inches of mud at the bottom of that stream paralyze the great nation.—Less than that even. Admiral Lee can lighten his boats so that the only safety of Richmond from the navy shall lie in six inches of mud at the bottom of the James. But that is a safety better than a thousand forts; for of course there are no gunboats of lighter draft than those now with Admiral Lee; nor can any be built. We have lavished money in the attempt; but we cannot build light draft gunboats. We are a great inventive and mechanical people; we can accomplish almost any feat that requires invention and mechanical skill, except building gunboats of light draft. That we cannot do. We have spent two thousand million dollars to put down the rebellion, and six inches of mud prevent us. And the long-haired lotus eater at the head of the Navy Department dreams.

Short Crops Certain.

From the New York World.

The agricultural prospects of the country for the year 1864 do not look promising. In consequence of the severe winter in the West, the wheat crop in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Michigan, and part of Michigan, and part of Pennsylvania, was materially damaged, and, from the best information received, will yield but little more than half the usual number of bushels in those States. It was hoped that this deficiency in the crop of wheat would be made good by an increased production of spring sown grains; but the weather at seeding and planting time was very cold, wet, and unfavorable, which, with the great scarcity of farm labor, prevented the sowing and planting of anything near the usual number of acres. From our exchanges, and through private sources, we learn that in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois not more than one-half the average breadth of land is planted to corn, and that the proportion of oats, barley and peas is about the same. Hence, were the season from May to October ever so favorable, there must of necessity be a large decrease in the amount of grain harvested in 1864. The prospect, however, is now much more unfavorable. In the North half of Illinois, in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and the north westestern part of Michigan, a severe drouth has materially and permanently injured the crops. Wheat, oats, barley, and the grass crop cannot, in this large extent of productive western territory, recover, even under the most favorable auspices, so as to give more than half the average yield; besides, the dry weather is favorable to the growth and multiplication of the chinch bugs, which have made their appearance in great numbers in the West, and it is feared that what the drouth has left will be taken by these rapacious insects. Besides the very damaging drouth in the West and the injury by insects, considerable damage has been already sustained in New York and Canada, in consequence of the extremely dry weather that has prevailed in the eastern and middle sections of the Union for the past three weeks. So that there is no disguising the fact that there is to be a short crop of all descriptions of grain throughout the United States. This not a pleasant prospect; but it is time the country realized the precise state of the case, so as to be prepared for the high prices of next Fall.

☞ The London 'Times,' of the 14th ult., says thus far this is the best year for potatoes that has been known in Cornwall for a long time, and it is stated that there has never before been anything like such a large importation to the London and other great markets at so early a period of the season.

Town & Counties.

☞ There was 'a delightful shower' at Seaforth on Friday last.

☞ Our poetically inclined contributors must not feel aggrieved if their effusions do not see the light, as we have an immense stock of the article on hand.

☞ On account of the length of the Schedule of Convictions we cannot give the usual quantity of reading matter this week, but we will make ample amends in our next.

☞ Mr. Samuel Sloan having purchased the entire bankrupt stock of R. W. Wallace, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries and Ready Made Clothing, which will be disposed of by public auction and private sale each day till the whole stock is disposed of. Great bargains may be anticipated.

RAIN AT LAST.

The long spell of dry weather was broken on Friday last by a most welcome shower, the effects of which on our parched fields was at once visible. On Saturday evening we had another fine shower here, and a *copious* one, we learn, in some of the Northern townships. The influence of the moisture upon late Spring sown grain and root crops will be magical, after the great heat of the past two weeks. We see by our exchanges that the break-up was quite general—extending throughout Canada as well as the Western States.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, 28th ult., our townsman, Mr. Elijah Moor, received from Saginaw the sad news that his son William, while engaged in painting a building, had fallen from a ladder and sustained fatal injuries. The agonized father immediately started for the scene of the disaster by way Detroit, but found that the remains of his boy had been shipped for Goderich on the 'Huron' before his arrival. He was then compelled with a heavy heart to retrace his steps, and only arrived at home on Saturday evening, after the body had been conveyed to its resting place in the Goderich Cemetery. We feel certain that the whole community sympathizes with the family in its peculiarly painful loss.

THE STAMP ACT.—The new stamp law came into effect on the 1st of the present month, but we do not see that is has thus far contributed much to the depleted revenues of the Province, in so far as Goderich is concerned — no stamp issuer having been appointed. As the person *lucky* enough to secure the appointment will realize at least *five cents* per day by the emoluments we should think there would be a regular scramble for the office. Where are you, office-seekers? Now is your time for a good fat berth!

SMALL-POX IN EGMONDVILLE.

A family of Highland emigrants arrived in Egmondville on Saturday, the 25th ult., and moved into a house close to the village school. On the 29th, three of the family were taken down with the small pox. They are in a sadly destitute state, and we understand that some of the kind-hearted neighbors are getting up a subscription for their relief. Mr. Gerrond, on learning the alarming news, very properly dismissed the school: The villagers are considerably excited about the matter, as well they may be. No doubt the township Council will see that the sufferers are removed to a more retired place and properly cared for.

MR. DICKSON'S RETURN.

Our attentive Seaforth correspondent writes to say that the popular and respected representative of these Counties arrived at Seaforth from Quebec on the 29th ult. and was most cordially received by his many friends in that locality. He was escorted to Strong's Hotel, where refreshments had been provided. After partaking of the good things placed before them, the company called P. Ramsay, esq., to the chair and prepared to listen to whatever remarks Mr. Dickson might think proper to make. He did make a speech in his original style, but our reporter fails to give us anything like a clear idea of what was said on the occasion. We should certainly like to hear Mr. D.'s opinion of the Coalition. Mr. John Cameron, of the Mill Road, Dr. Campbell, of Bayfield, Thos. Govenlock, esq., of McKillop, D. Moran, of Seaforth, and I. F. Toms, esq., of Goderich, also made short speeches, after which the pleasant party broke up.

PIC-NIC, S. S. NO. 6, GODERICH TOWNSHIP.

We had the pleasure of attending an examination and pic-nic in connection with the above school on Friday last.—The school is composed of a number of extremely bright and intelligent looking children, and the exercises, conducted by Rev. Mr. McKidd, gave ample evidence to the visitors present that Mr. Lawrence, the teacher, is eminently qualified to discharge efficiently the important duties devolving upon him. His teaching is based on a thorough system, which, if properly coincided with by parents, must have a most beneficial effect. Immediately after the Examination, a number of handsome Prizes were distributed according to the following system of credit marks, the names given being the highest in each class. It is to be understood that for every lesson repeated perfectly, *two* marks are credited, and for a lesson with one mistake, but no more, *one* mark.

1st Book.—Henry Lippid 271 marks, Thos. Young 204, Agnes Johnston 199, Hugh Davidson 166, Charles Hincks 87, John Best 80, Mary A. Porter 66, Margaret Ross 48, Hannah Lippid 41.

2nd Book.—Margaret Johnston 266, Geo. Fowler 252, Jane Robinson 248, Ellen Fowler 239, Ellen Vetter 161, John Hincks 149, John Johnston 148, Hugh Dunlop 137.

Sequel.—Jessie Munro 276, Elizabeth Best, 4th, Henry Johnston, 5th, Mary Davidson, 6th, David Johnston, Fowler 274, Sarah A. Colenutt 274, Rosanna Johnston 274.

3rd Book.—Mary Munro 340, David Johnston 337, David Elliott 325, Lucy Young 324, Thos. Johnston 323, Thos. Best 255.

4th Book.—Sarah Davidson 349, Eliza A. Elliott 314, Martin Johnston 301, Janet Colenutt 262, Eliza Ecllwain 261, Mary Dunlop 257, Margaret Ross 235, John Gordan 229, Ann Hincks 167, Jane Dunlop 166.

5th Book.—C. F. S. Stokes 203.

Writing.—3rd Class.—1st, Margaret Robinson, 2nd, Lucy Young, 3rd, Thos.

4th Class.—1st prize, Janet Colenutt, 2nd, Maria Hincks, 3rd, Margaret Ross, 4th, Mary Dunlop, 5th, Annie Lomas, 6th, Jane Dunlop.

5th Class.—1st prize, C. F. S. Stokes.

Mr. McKidd's Prize to the favorite scholar of the school, chosen by the scholars, Mary Munro. This prize was a handsome book of stereoscopic views, and was presented in a manner calculated to make a lasting impression on the receiver's mind.

It being 12 o'clock, the scholars were formed in procession, and, headed by fife and drum and the British flag, marched to the pic-nic ground, which was in a delightful grove. But the rain commencing at that time broke into the proceedings very materially, so much so that after partaking of a repast which did great honor to the ladies and young people of the section, the children and visitors, about 250 in all, were compelled to retire to the schoolhouse to listen to the speeches. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. McKidd, Mr. W. T. Cox, and Revds. Messrs. Kerr and McCappin, Mr. Lawrence acting as chairman. Excepting the *dampening* effect of the rain, the whole affair was a decided success, and we hope it will not be the last of the kind given by the same people.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

SANDY HOOK, 1st July, 1 P. M.

The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool 18th, and 19th of June has passed here en route to New York. There was no news on the Dano-German question.

A vote of censure against the Government relative to the Ashantee war was defeated in the House of Commons by seven of a majority for the government. The Opposition regard this as a virtual defeat of the government.

London, June 19th.

The conference met yesterday afternoon, and all the members were present. A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon. The proceedings in Parliament caused the stock market to open with increased heaviness yesterday morning, but towards the close a better feeling prevailed. A letter was sent to Lloyd's yesterday from the foreign office, stating that her Majesty's ministers at Copenhagen has reported that the Danish government had not yet determined the length of notice to be given to British shipping, in event of the establishment of the blockade of the German ports, but some delay will be allowed.

Liverpool, June 18.

Sales of cotton to-day 7,000 bales; market irregular and easier, but quotations unchanged. Speculators and exporters took 2 000 bales. Smith O'Brien died on the 17th inst.

It is reported on authority, said to be trustworthy, that the Confederate steamer, Alabama, has left, or will leave Cherbourg to day, to engage the United States steamer Kearsage.

London, June 19.

The Spanish Minister at Paris has declared that Spain has no idea of the conquest of Peru. In the House of Lords Lord Ellenborough spoke on the Danish question, and regretted the abandonment of the treaty of 1852, and hoped England would insist on its proposition of settlement being carried out, and asked if the British fleet was ready to blockade the German ports. Lord Russell defended the Government, but regretted that of the pending sitting of the Conference he could give no explanations. As regards the fleet he said it was ready to go anywhere. In reply to Lord Derby he said the question of peace or war would be settled in a few days.

London, June 18.

Baring Bros. report breadstuffs steady.—Coffee quiet and steady. Tea firm but quiet. Petroleum firmer, refined 2s 2d. Linseed oil tends downwards. Tallow steady. American securities nominal without sales.

Letter from Garibaldi.

From the Dundee *Advertiser* we learn that General Garibaldi has returned the following reply to an address from the working men of Dundee, forwarded to him on his departure from this country:—

CAPRERA, May, 1864.

I thank from my inmost soul the working men of Dundee for their loving address. All honor to the man who earns his bread honestly by the sweat of his brow; he is to me far more estimable than a king upon his throne, and I extend to all of such of every nation, and of every creed, the right hand of fellowship. I, too, have worked manfully to support myself and those who were dear to me, and well know that many a noble heart beats under an humble garment, and that in spite of poverty, "a man's a man for a' that" I was grieved in this my advent to the land of the brave and the free at being unable to extend my visit to Scotland—the country of Bruce and Wallace. I will, however, hope that this is but a pleasure deferred. I accept as an augury your good wishes for the prosperity and freedom of my beloved country. Once shaken from off her bosom the foreign despots that now impede her progress; may she imitate your glorious nation in industry, probity and civilization. I once more thank you each and all for your good opinion of me, the which I will endeavor never to forfeit.—

Yours, &c.,

G. GARIBALDI.

The British Ministry.

The Tory papers are out in full cry that the Government is about to be defeated.—They decle r that event to be as certain as anything human can be when the vote of want of confidence now being concocted shall be proposed. It is not impossible, therefore, that we are on the eve of a political crisis and a general election, for Lord Palmerston is not the man to retire from the head of affairs without a struggle, especially when the death of the present Parliament is held by the nation to be desirable, and under circumstances all but certain to ensure the return of a far larger number of Liberal representatives than at present occupy seats in the Commons House. A semi-official Paris paper, supplementing the English reports, assert that not only is the English Conservative party about to bring the Cabinet to account for the whole of its policy in respect of Denmark, but also to assert that the only guarantee and the only safeguard of peace remains in the general Congress proposed by the Emperor Napoleon. How much truth there may be in all this time alone can determine; but that an issue is about to be joined between the two great political sections seems more certain. The measure of success attending the Tory dash for power would depend very materially upon the result of the Conference.—*London cor. Globe.*

NOTHING MORE WANTED.—Rev. Wm. R. Downs, Howard, N. Y., writes—"Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer has been successful in restoring my hair, and the World's Hair Dressing has no equal. It cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness and always produces the softness, stillness and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair."

Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich st., New York.

IMPORTANT SALE

OF VALUABLE

TOWN LOTS

IN THE VILLAGE OF

CLINTON!

Twenty-Eight Valuable Village Lots,

forming part of the well known GORDON Estate, in the Village of CLINTON, will be sold

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27th, 1864,

SIX of these Lots, viz: Nos. 350, 355, 362, 366, 367, 340 immediately adjoin the South side of the Railway Station, and are well adapted for

Warehouses and Manufactories.

Two Lots, Nos, 362 and 364, are North of the Railway, and the remainder, viz. Nos. 332, 337, 342, 661. In the new survey of the Gordon estate: 7, 8, 18, 22, 27, 32, 39, 46, 55, 61, 64, 83, 85, 86, 94, and 108, are between the Railway and the BAYFIELD RIVER, and are

Eligible for Private Residences.

The Lots will be put up at upset prices varying from $40 to $60 and sold to the highest bidder above that price.

WITHOUT RESERVE!

This will afford such an opportunity as is seldom offered of procuring good Building Lots on favorable terms of credit in this flourishing Town.

TERMS:

One fourth of the purchase money down, or by approved joint notes at three months, with interests: the residue in three equal annual instalments with interest yearly on the unpaid principal. A deed will be given when the first payment is made and a mortgage taken for the subsequent payments Sale to commence at one p m on the land south of the Railway Station near Victoria St. For particulars apply to H. MACDERMOTT esq., Goderich, H. HALE esq., Clinton, or to

G. M. TRUEMAN,
Auctioneer.

July 1st, 1864. w23-td

MORTGAGE SALE

OF

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by James Summers, of the Township of Wawanosh, of the first part, Elizabeth Summers, his wife, of the second part, and John McHardy, of the Township of Morris, gentleman, of the third part, default having been made in the due payment thereof, will be sold at the Auction Mart of MESSRS. THOMSON AND HAZLEHURST, Kingston Street, Goderich, on TUESDAY, 16th DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property, viz., East half of Lot Number Thirty eight, in the first concession, Wawanosh, containing 100 acres of land more or less. Deed under Power of Sale. Full particulars can be had by applying to the Solicitor.

M. C. CAMERON,
Solicitor for Mortgage.

Goderich, July 5th, 1864. w23

Which will be Exhibited in CRABB'S VICTORIA HALL, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings, July 7th, 8th and 9th, at 8½ o'clock, and Saturday afternoon, July 9th at 4 o'clock.

ADMISSION, 25 Cents. CHILDREN 15 Cents.

VIEW OF THE CITY AND PORT OF NEW YORK. EAST RIVER SIDE.

As seen on Bullard's Panorama of New York City.