Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

W. F. COX, Editor and Proprietor.] The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number." [VOL. XX.—NO 10

$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE] GODERICH, C. W., THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1867.

Business Directory.

Dr. P. A. McDougal
WILL BE AT HOME FOR CONSULTation up to 11 o'clock, a. m., every day. Will visit patients at any hour after words, if sought for.

G. C. Shannon, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., GODERICH, C.W. [3;60-1y

DR. McLEAN,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER &c. Office and Residence third door east of Central School

Medical.

Richard Moore,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Manchester, C. W.
February 7th, 1867. w3yr

Dr. Stanbury,
GRADUATE of the Medical Department of Victoria University, Toronto, and late of the Hospital and Dispensary, New York. Residence D McDougall's (Relief) Bayfield. w49 6m6

Business Directory.

DENTISTRY.

DR. PHELPS,
SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST, Goderich, C. W.

Rooms over Mr. F. Jordan's Drug Store
☞ Teeth extracted without pain by use of narcotic spray.
January 13th, 1866 sw28-y1y

GEORGE FORBES,
AGENT of the C. W. Farmers Mutual and Stock Company, Hamilton, C. W.
G. Forbes, Lot 32, Con 3, Morris.
w41y6 Dorcie, P. O

Grocery and Provision Store.

HAVING rented and fitted up the store lately occupied by A. F. Bush, for the above business, I am now prepared to furnish families with

Groceries and Provisions
which I shall sell at the Lowest Cash prices.

Flour and Feed
kept constantly on hand.

A share of your patronage will be thank fully received and faithfully attended to.

Wines and Liquors, Crockery and Glassware, Fancy Goods, &c., Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Buckwheat Flour, &c., &c

COAL OIL!
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS.
D. FERGUSON.

P. S.—Goods will be delivered in any part of the town.
Goderich, Feb. 2nd, 1866. sw45

GODERICH
WAGON & CARRIAGE
Manufactory.

THE Subscriber would announce to the public of Huron and Bruce that he has on hand and will make to order Carriages, Wagons, Harrows, &c., which will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit. On hand and for sale cheap,
JOHN PASSMORE,
April 1st, 1863 Victoria Street, Goderich w49 6m

BY EXPRESS!

FRESH OYSTERS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY THE KEG, CAN OR COUNT
LOBSTERS, SARDINES,
AND CLAMS.
FRESH LEMONS, ORANGES, DATES,
Cocoanuts, Figs, Grapes.
&c., &c., &c., at
E. BINGHAM'S,
West side of Market Square,
Goderich, Nov 30, 1865. sw99

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
OVER
ARCHIBALD'S STORE,
CRABB'S BLOCK.
D. Campbell.
GODERICH.
SUPERIOR LIGHT AND TASTEFUL ROOMS.
PICTURES taken in every style and in all kinds of weather. Porcelain or Opalotype Pictures, and

THE HELIOARISTOTYPIA,
OR "BEST SUN PICTURE,"
Taken in various styles from $1 50 to $20 (colored in water colours or oil.
Life-Size Photographs taken on reasonable terms—either plain or colored.
☞ PRICES LOWER than elsewhere in Canada.
D. CAMPBELL.
Goderich, June 1, 1866. sw27

New Marble Works
Pollock's Block,
VICTORIA ST., GODERICH.
A. M. Johnston
MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, Table Tops, Posts, &c., Tombs, of every description and style of workmanship, furnished on short notice and at the lowest prices. Liberal reduction made for cash. All orders punctually attended to. Designs of Monuments, &c., may be seen at the shop.
Goderich, Dec. 19, 1865. w47 1yr

W. M. SAVAGE,
BUYS and sells New York Drafts—Greenbacks—National currency—State notes, and uncurrent money, at current rate of exchange.
19th Dec., 1865. w47-1yr

Business Directory.

Malcolm Nicholson.
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, ELECTROPATHIST, &c.
TEETH inserted in either Plates, Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber on reasonable terms
☞ Office over the Post Office, West Street Goderich. w

The Liverpool and London and Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Invested Funds, - - - $15,000,000
Invested in Canada, - - - 250,000
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
INSURANCES EFFECTED ON ALL CLASSES OF PROPERTY AT CURRENT RATES.
FARM RISKS AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
No EXTRA Charge for Military Service in Defence of the Country.
Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or children are secure from seizure by Creditors.
A POLICY for $1000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $21.70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, with the Sum assured; if after 10 years, one-half are returned; after 20 years, three-fourths; after 31, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000!!!
☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.
G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, MONTREAL.
A. M. ROSS, Agent for Goderich; B. V. Elliott, for Exeter; W. N. Watson, for Seaforth.
Goderich, Nov. 2, 1866. w41

DRUGS, DRUGS!

F. JORDAN,
(Successor to R. B. Reynolds)
Medical Hall,
Court-House Square, Goderich
DISPENSING CHEMIST & DRUGGIST
Dealers and Importers of
GENUINE DRUGS
Chemicals, Perfumery,
Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes
PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, DYESTUFFS,
HORSE & CATTLE MEDICINES
GARDEN SEEDS, &C., &C.
Order strom Medicines punctually attended to at Lowest Trade Prices.
N.B.—Physician's Prescriptions carefully dispensed.
Goderich Jan 10, 1866.

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!
ROCK & COAL OILS.
Burning Fluid, Lamp Oils.
For Sale by
F. JORDAN.
Goderich, Jan. 17, 1867 50

CABINET WAREHOUSE
(THE OLDEST IN THE COUNTY.)
D. GORDON,
CABINET MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Manufactures and has now on hand a complete assortment of Furniture, at his Warerooms,
WEST STREET, GODERICH,
such as
Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Hair, Cane and Wood-seated Chairs, Gilt Moulding and Looking Glasses, in variety, of
Home Manufacture and Imported
D. G. has always on hand a complete assortment of COFFINS. Also, HEARSES TO HIRE.
☞ Lumber and Cordwood taken in exchange for Furniture.
Goderich, 27th Oct. 1866 w2

Sign of the
Large Padlock.
H. GARDINER & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Hardware Merchants,
Market Square, Goderich,
HAVE now on hand a complete and well assorted stock of Hardware, consisting in part of
Adzes, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Augers, Brushes, Borax, Waggon Boxes, Canada Plates, Chains, Cutty-Combs, Cordage, Dung Forks, Hay Forks, Hinges, Glass, Putty, Grass Tin, Grindstones, Powder, Shot, Caps, Hinges all kinds, Iron, Steel, Spring Steel, Hoes, Spokes, and Best Sash, Bar Lead, Lamp Glasses, Looking Glasses, Looking-Glass Plate, Horse Nails, Cut Nails, Raw and Boiled Oil, Benzoline, Coal Oil, Machinery Oil, Varnish, Paints and Colors, Coal Oil Lamps, Plough Moulds, Mulay Saws, Cross-Cut Saws, Hand Saws, &c.
☞ The above will be sold cheap for Cash.
GILLING and STURGEON TWINE FOR SALE CHEAP.
Agents for Commercial Union Assurance Co., of London, England.
Int September 1866 w43

Business Directory.

FIRE & MARINE
INSURANCE.
PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE Company of London England, established in 1782, one of the oldest, largest and best offices in Canada.
HORACE HORTON, Agent.
PROVINCIAL INSURANCE Company of Canada, Head Office Toronto. Will take risks on Country and City Property. Marine risks taken at as low rates as any other first class office.
HORACE HORTON, Agent.
MONEY TO LOAN.
$20,000 on good farm security payable from one to twelve years. No interest retained in advance.
HORACE HORTON, Agent.
Goderich, March 31st, 1866. sw70

PRINCE OF ORANGE HOTEL
DUNGANNON.
A BLACK, Proprietor.
Ample accommodations, choice liquors and good attendance.
Dungannon, March, 1867 w9 1f

MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH
A. HOSKER, PROPRIETOR. THE above is most pleasantly situated on an eminence 120 feet high, overlooking the Harbor and Lake Huron; good Orchards, Gardens and Hard Walks attached. Board $1 per night. Meals or Beds, 25 cents w1a 50 1v

CANADIAN HOTEL,
CLINTON, C. W.
W. TUDSBURY Proprietor.
THE establishment is furnished with all the requirements essential to the comfort of guests. w1 41

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL
West St., Goderich,
ANDREW DONOGH, Proprietor,
THE subscriber begs to announce to his old friends and the public generally that he has opened the North American Hotel, where he intends to offer good accommodation, and the best brands of liquors.
A. DONOGH.
Goderich, March 25, 1867. w9 4t

ROYAL OAK HOTEL,
LUCKNOW.
JAMES CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
BEST OF WINES & LIQUORS.
Good Accommodation for Travellers,
GOOD STABLING AND ATTENTIVE HOSTLERS
Lucknow, 5th March, 1866. w8tf

J. D. CAMERON,
HAS REMOVED FROM THE CENTRAL TO
The Bayfield Hotel
(formerly kept by Mr. Luby.)
CONSTANTLY on hand, the best of Liquors, Cigars, &c., and an attentive Hostler, and by strict attention to business hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Bayfield, March 8, 1867. w7 6m

MONEY TO LOAN
THE COLONIAL SECURITIES COMPANY OF LONDON, ENGLAND,
HAVE a large amount of Money to Loan upon the Security of Improved Farms for Five years, upon the most favorable rates. For terms and all other information, apply to
WILLIAM DURNIN, Treasurer, Township Wawanosh, Dungannon, P. O.
or to CHAS RIDOUT, Clinton.
CHAS WIDDER, A. LEI ROY, BENJ FRALICK, Dingle, BENJ ELLIOTT, Exeter. } Traverse to the Co. Goderich.
N. B.—Deposits received on account of principal at any time and interest allowed the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
January 21st, 1867. w52 m4q

JUST RECEIVED AT THE
COLONIAL HOUSE
A Cases of HILL'S CELEBRATED WATCH SPRING STEEL SKIRTS in all the latest Full styles. These Skirts in shape, finish, and quality are superior to any other make of skirts in America.
☞ LADIES CALL AND EXAMINE THEM AT
C. E. ARCHIBALD'S.
Goderich, November 6th, 1866. w41

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!

Central Ontario Correspondence.

Berlin, March 21st, 1867.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

DEAR SIR,—Several English travellers have pointed out Quebec as possessing all the elements, necessary to form a great Manufacturing country, and have expressed themselves that the day may yet come when those immeasurable water privileges, with their millions of horse-powers—which the utilitarian grieves to see expended in vain—may give motion to many millions of spindles sufficient to make clothing for half the continent.—That this will ever be so, none can tell, but that nature has covered the country with unrivalled means for propelling machinery is certain. The manufactories of the east have yet to be developed, and so long as the country redolves in the hands of the "inferior race" progress will be slow. True, Galt has built the largest woolen factory in Canada; but Ontario has made much more of her limited means, and has at this day, a manufacturing status of which any young nation might be proud. We need hardly expect she can ever rank with Massachusetts, Manchester or Glasgow, as her privileges are infeior to the former, while she has not the coal of the two latter. The American—whose liberality is proverbial with themselves—have aimed well directed blows at our infant industrial trade, by their high duties and have succeeded in curtailing profits, yet never was there the amount of activity exhibited, by our leading manufacturers, at any former time, as there is at present. And we may indulge the hope, that those industrial interests may be yet so developed that our nation shall rank among the first in manufacturing as she now does in agricultural ones. Speaking of the manufacturing interests of Waterloo we may mention the flouring capabilities which are not mean. There are 12 flouring mills, in a radius of two miles, averaging eight runs of stones. The amount of flour manufactured by them, in the course of a year is pretty considerable, and is mostly shipped to Montreal, on account of the Japanese policy, over the border. The chief industrial pursuit here, of much note, is the Woolen Factories, of which the principal ones of this province are in this county. In Hespeler there are two, which would be a credit to any country. That of Mr. Hespeler, with adjoining buildings, is said to have cost over a million dollars. The main building is about 300 feet long, three stories high, and built from an excellent quality of stone.—The machinery, looms, cards, jacks, ect., are of the best description and the fabrics manufactured there, rank first-class. About 120 hands find constant employment and good wages. The weekly payments amounts to nearly $800; and be it remembered, a very large proportion of the operatives are females. The manager, Mr. Cleveland gets $1,500 a year; the males average $35, and the females $20 a month. Last season over 300,000 pounds of wool were made into cloth, making about 700 yards daily. Mr. Jacob Hespler is a German of the most energetic mark; he came to Canada some 40 years ago, and travelled for years as a peddler; now he is one of the richest men in the province. About one quarter of a mile from the above named factory, is that of Messrs. Randal & Fear, Americans. The main building is perhaps equal to the former, the adjoining ones much inferior. Here is manufactured chiefly hosiery, and the enormous stacks of stockings, shirts, ect., shipped from here weekly almost exceeds belief. During last year they manufactured upwards of 250,000 lbs of wool, principally Canadian, sold goods to the amount of near $120,000; the total expenses were about $105,000, leaving a margin of $12,000, as profits. The amount of capital invested cannot exceed $100,000, so you see good interest is returned. On the premiss there is fire, the whole being heated by steam, from an engine house some little distance from the main building. It is beautiful to see the knitting machines working and the speed with which they turn out the web is amazing; the web comes out in the form of a pipe, or stocking leg, and the stockings, shirts, nubian, or whatever they may be, are cut the required length. This gives employment to many women, sewing feet on the stockings, arms to the shirts, and fringes and tassels to the nubias. The hands all get good wages; Mr. Cuff, manager, has $1,200 a year, and one of the female overseers, if I mistake not, gets $40 a month. Should any of your readers happen to come in the direction, a visit to the Hespler factories, especially that of Messrs. Randal & Fear will well pay the trouble. In Galt there are two good factories, a tolerably large one in Waterloo and some half dozen of lesser note in this township, all doing well. I am told by dealers, that notwithstanding the high duties, our people can undersell the Americans in their own markets,—the internal revenue is so high in the United States, that it has caused a general depression in trade. A large wool en factory is to be erected in Berlin the ensuing summer, also a small one in Waterloo. This branch of industry is regarded with much favor here and a great amount of spare capital is being invested in it. I cannot in this limited space treat more fully of it at present, but may resume the subject at another time.

LOCAL ITEMS.—It is almost certain Mr Bowman will be returned for the commons unopposed. Moses Springer is thought will get the nomination of the convention. He will be strongly opposed. In the South Riding it is to be feared Reformers will split and run two candidates for the Commons.—The German papers are prejudicing their countrymen's mind against "ein inglischer candidate" and must have "ein guter Teuchter." The Dutch candidate will be Ephraim Erb, the English one Cowan or Young. The Conservatives will probably bring out Robinson Galt.

Our Salt Well is sinking much faster into discredit, than the drill does into the rock. Operations have been suspended for some time, but are about to be resumed—it is 1010 feet deep. The Prestoners' are determined to go 1500 feet deep at least, with their well. Horned cattle sell high at present, at last Waterloo market over 200 head were sold, one man sold eight head for $570; another six head for $400.

We have had a heavy snow storm from the north west. It looked spring-like last week; but old Boreas is busy reminding us to be laid of winter.

Persian twine commanded a premium last week, they are not beyond par at present.

Yours, &c.,
SAUERKROUT.

☞ One of the best of Dean Swift's good things was—when asked if mutton was much overdone was brought to the table—ringing the bell, and then directing the cook to take it down "and do it less."

☞ Infanticide is becoming fearfully common in St. Jotr, New Brunswick. The press calls upon the authorities for prompt and energetic effort to suppress this horrible crime.

THE FENIAN OUTBREAK IN IRELAND.

(From the London Times, March 9).

The events of the present week bear testimony to the wide extent of the Fenian conspiracy, and to a certain subordination among its agents, which has enabled the insurgents to make a simultaneous attack in a large number of places. But at strategic skill there seems to have been very little. The attacks upon isolated police barracks might certainly have the effect of alarming the government and harrassing the troops; they might fill the loyal part of the people with consternation, and with a belief of the wide extension of the conspiracy; they might also tend to bring into action whatever vindictive feelings against the government might be found in the lowest class of the peasantry. But for military purposes they would be certain to be useless, unless there were a concentrated rebel force to take advantage of the alarm and confusion they might cause. Of this nucleus of the Fenian insurrection we find no trace. The two largest bands appear to have been those which skirmished with the police at Tallaght, near Dublin, and at Kilmallock. The purpose of both there, however, was only local, and we do not learn either from the nature of the operations, if they may be dignified by such a name, or from the boasts of the conspirators themselves, that there was any design to form a main Republican army of Ireland, with a commander-in-chief who should have supreme powers, and conduct a regular army. In the south, it is said, there was a design among the leaders of the different bands to come together at certain points; but this is unsupported by proof, and is hardly consistent with events. When two or three hundred men had collected, their first impulse was to disarm and take prisoners the local police, and not to repair to any rendezvous, or place themselves under any general command.

Yet the tactics they adopted were well calculated to embarrass the Government and to terrify the loyal population. If they had succeeded in taking possession even of such places as Middleton and Kilmallock, to say nothing of others of more importance, the effect would have been told with every form of exaggeration that the Fenians had attacked and beaten the Queen's forces, that important towns were held by garrisons of Fenians, and that the communication between different districts was completely in their power. Both in Ireland and abroad the interest and astonishment would have been extreme. The continent would have declared that the Irish Republic had already half won its liberties, and messages by the Atlantic Cable would have set the Irish of the United States wild with excitement. In default of a grand army acting against the British Government the idea of an apparently general rising was, perhaps, not a bad one for political purposes.

The execution, however, has been in every case miserable. The rebels have nowhere made a good fight. It is strange to read of Fenian bands counted by hundreds surrounding barracks occupied only by a few police, and yet unable to master the little garrison inside. The Fenian fire, one would think, ought to have distributed those on whom it was concentrated, yet in most cases it was quite ineffective. The courage with which the police sallied forth, attacked their assailants, and captured rebels to a number larger than their own, shows how cheap they held their assailants. Yet though the rebels did not show either skill or spirit in their attacks, they were bloodthirsty enough. They generally fired on the police without provocation, and in one instance at least endeavored to set on fire the building in which their enemies were protected. In short, there is nothing in the manner in which they made war to palliate their guilt. They planned treason, and sought to carry it into effect by suddenly surprising isolated places and committing what is little better than assassination. They have made war trenchcrously and cruelly, and the most sentimental can hardly regard them as enemies worthy of mercy in their fall.

In this case we speak, of course, less of the wretched dupes who made up the rank and file of the rebels than of the leaders and principal agents who, after long plotting, betook themselves to open treason. It is satisfactory to learn that these men are generally known, and that many of them have been apprehended. They appear to have been sufficiently conspicious in most cases to be recognized by the police, and they either are, or are likely soon to be, in custody. As was expected, the leaders are mostly American-Irish—men who, having become enfitted for steady industry, by the habits gained during five years of war, are now bent upon gratifying their propensities at our expense. The peasantry and labourers who make up the bulk of the Fenian levies, follow these men with implicit obedience. They find them bold, voluble, confident in assertion; they see they have good clothes and plenty of money; and they believe they have the strength not only of the American Fenian organization, but of the United States themselves behind them. Considering that two successive Governments have been armed with the power of summary imprisonment, it is strange that such men should have been allowed to come and go so freely among the people. In some cases a returned Irishman of this kind has been wandering about the country for months without molestation, though everybody, and especially the local police, knew his errand. In other cases a suspected conspirator has been looked up for a while, and afterwards let out to return at once to his former occupation. The Government has, no doubt, had during the last six months the praise-worthy design of diminishing as much as possible the number of the persons detained. For a while it seemed as if the Fenian conspiracy was dying out. After the failure of the Canadian raid, and the convictions obtained against the conspirators of the association in Ireland, it seemed reasonable to expect that the partisans of the Irish Republic would recognize their own weakness and the little hope that remained to them of revolutionizing their country. But we must now acknowledge that the expected tranquility is farther off than ever. It is evident that the leading conspirators counted on the restoration of the *habeas corpus*, and valued it chiefly as a means for more securely plotting treason. If the act of the other day had not passed, there would have been a "General" for every rebel band. As government has thus asked for and obtained renewed powers, it should use them to the fullest extent that may be necessary for the public safety, and at once arrest every semi-American emissary who may be found spreading treason among the people.

The Walkerton Gaol.—The Paisley *Advocate* says:—Notwithstanding that the gaol at Walkerton has cost more than double it ought to have done, it appears from the accounts to be a wretched bunch of a building. The roof leaks so badly, that pails have to be set inside to catch the water during rains. The flooring is so badly put together that any person can put their hands down between the boards. Chimneys smoke, the rooms are ill-arranged, almost everything is out of place, and there is a lack of accommodation where most required; while the outer walls are so arranged as to give facilities for the escape of prisoners.

NEWS FROM BRITAIN.

The London correspondent of the Globe, writing on the 14th, says:—

The North American Bill slipped through the House of Lords the other night without remark or observation, and the Confederation scheme has become law with a rapidity and completeness which astonishes those of us, who are accustomed to the dilatory ways of Parliament.

I told you in my last, that the Princess of Wales was seriously ill, and that her parents had been sent for. I now regret to say that I cannot report any amendment in her condition. The people of Marlborough House are extremely reticent, but enough has leaked out to justify grave alarm. The acute attack of rheumatism from which she has suffered ever since her confinement, has produced intense exhaustion, which is aggravated by perpetual sleeplessness. These are foes even more difficult to contend with than the original malady. Two days this week the Queen has come up from Windsor expressly to see her Royal Highness. I am glad to be able to state that on Monday night she slept well. The most potent opiates had been administered, but without effect. Every means for giving rest to tired nature had been tried but in vain. What medicine, however, attempt failed to impart was accomplished by Danish beer—a beverage which acted as a powerful soporific, and the poor Princess after partaking of it, sank into a peaceful slumber. She does not appear to be in positive danger, but she has endured so much pain and is in such a depressed state of mind, that considerable anxiety is naturally felt by her medical attendants. I need not add that people are greatly alarmed at the protracted illness of the Princess, and that their fears are intensified by the absence of bulletins and of any authenticated statements with reference to her real condition.

The same authority from which I have obtained these facts, enables me to state that the Princess of Teck is severely suffering from depression of spirits. Altogether, the prospects of a cheerful season for the court are far from promising; but let us hope that these gloomy anticipations will not be realized.

Nothing is yet absolutely known of the intentions of the Government. A Cabinet Council is being held while I write, at this moment, of the final and irrevocable course of the ministry will be agreed upon. The general impression is that they will endeavor to qualify household suffrage, or rather to water down that concession by a system of dual voting. In other words, that there will be two sets of qualifications, the possession of both of which will entitle the elector to a double vote. Lord Derby has convened a meeting of the rank and file of his party for two p. m. to-morrow; and he will then make a final effort to induce the now divided discordant factions to pull together under his leadership. The chances are that he will fail; or that if he succeed with them, it will only be by the introduction of mongrel scheme of Reform which will meet with scant favour from the majority of the House of Commons. Meanwhile, Sir John Pakington's ingenious disclosure that when Carnarvon, Cranbourne, and Peel first threatened to secede if the Cabinet did not abandon the larger measure which they had originally decided upon, he and his colleagues only took two minutes to decide that they would give up this larger measure for one more in accordance with the conservative opinions of the minority, is eminently calculated to cover the Tory Government with some contempt than their weakness and vacillation have yet brought upon them.

Dizzy and Gladstone are very bitter upon one another in the House of Commons. Yet they enlivened the monotony of private life, if one may judge from the fact that Mrs. Disraeli was present at Mrs. Gladstone's assembly last night. The same fashionable reunion confirmed the reported return of the Adullamites to their allegiance; for Mr. Doulton, whose votes against the Liberal Reform Bill of last session have made him a great object of contumely in his own Radical borough, was one of Mrs. Gladstone's guests.

A motion for the Jamaica Committee is now the talk of the clubs; and I think you will agree with me that a motion that never was hatched by a witty brain. See 21st chap. St. Matthew, 35th verse—"This is the heir; come, let us kill him." The prosecution of Mr. Eyre is now definitely fixed for Monday, the 25th of March, on which day a special petty sessions will be held at Market Drayton in the county of Shropshire. There is but one inn in this little town, and every room has been engaged by the Solicitors of the Jamaica Committee, who require extensive accommodation for counsel and numerous witnesses. There is a growing belief that Mr. Eyre will be committed for trial.

Illness of the Princess of Wales.

I have just learned a piece of news which grieves me deeply. It is that the Princess of Wales is in a very serious state. The rheuma ism clings to her and she suffers much. No bulletins are issued because it is not thought desirable to alarm the public.—But the Queen of Denmark has been sent for and is expected in a day or two. Meantime the Queen is deeply concerned, and her visit to Buckingham Palace, where she is now staying for the first time since the death of Prince Albert, is caused more by the illness of her daughter-in-law than by the State reasons which are set forth. Ministerial audiences are possible at Windsor; but the Queen must be in London to see the Princess Alexandra.—(London correspondent Globe.

The Reconstruction Bill.

Washington, March 23.—The President to day sent to Congress his veto of the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill. The Senate passed the Bill over the veto by a vote of 40 to 7, and the House by a vote of 114 to 25.

LONDON, March 27, 2 p. m.—In the House of Commons last evening, the Reform Bill was passed to the second reading without a dissenting voice. The debate on the question has been fixed for April 8.

☞ The Steam saw mill of Mr. V. Kert ter, West's Corners, Perth, was destroyed by fire on the 16th inst. Loss, over $2,000; no insurance.

☞ A quandry exemplified: A baker with both arms to the elbows in dough, and a flea in the leg of his trousers.

☞ The Hercules gun-coat, at present at Kingston, is being refitted for service on the opening of navigation.

☞ The portion of the "Bay" battery of artillery recently sent from Toronto to Brantford, has returned the former place.

☞ A newspaper is to be started in Princeton. It is the Ayr *Observer* resurrected and transferred to a new abode.

☞ The congregation of St. Andrews Presbyterian church, Sarnia, are about to erect a new brick church, at an estimated cost of $9,000.

The Coolie immigration to Cuba is rapidly increasing, and is attended with more than usual cruelty and inhumanity.

The Proper Time to Prune.

Winter, we have always argued—in all cases where the constitutional condition of trees—especially our fruit trees of all sorts, is a subject of first consideration—whether, when there is no flow of sap, no exhaustive bleeding from lopped limbs and slashing cuts—when the tree stands torpid, insensible to pain, at the time and of all others, the season most proper to prune. Cuts made during the winter we always found hardened over on the surface, shutting up the pores and effectually preventing the outflow of sap and consequent exhaustion of the tree by excessive drainage of its vital fluids.

Our pruning prohibiting has been partially successful—only partially, because all over the country scientific savans, holding contrary opinions, founded, they claim, upon good philosophy, and the physiological structure of trees, have long argued that winter pruning is destructive—only spring and summer slashing the correct principle. In order to decide as fairly as we can the question at issue we began some few weeks since taking practical and personal testimony and of the more than two hundred orchards of apple, peach, and pear trees which we have been into, over and through, we have found invariably the cleanest, hardiest, and every way healthiest trees, those that have been always since their planting on pruned during the winter season, previous to the flow of sap and consequent quickening of the buds.

The opinion of about seven-eighths of all the most intelligent orchardists and general horticulturists we have met and conversed with during the above mentioned term, is that if truitfulness and the best sanitary condition of the three is the design, winter is the time to prune. If symmetry of shape and pretty appearance to be motive, then cutting during full foliage is admissable. As, however, a very large majority of all our orchardists and fruit growers are sensible men, preferring a just union of utile with the dulce, to mere productive beauty, it is likely that winter pruning of all our fruit trees will rapidly grow in favor until it becomes the universal rule.

Why Women Cannot Enter Masonic Lodges.

Frequent complaints are made by ladies in relation to Masonry, and their principal arguments are, that their husbands have no business to do anything that they cannot tell their wives—that that which is secret must be wrong—that it is only a mean excuse, and so on. One branch of the subject seems, however, to be capable of legendary explanation, and the Norfolk *Journal* publishes between the following paragraph:—"King Solomon was still a young man he had married his seventh wife. She was a beautiful young Ammonites with locks as black as the raven's wing, and eyes as bright as the eagle's. It was believed that she was the favorite bride among all the initiates of the Great King, for his affections were not divided then as they afterwards became. She knew her power, and used it unsparingly. In addition to her other qualities, she was as inquisitive as ever was a woman on this earth. One evening King Solomon attended lodge on some grand occasion, and staid out somewhat late. When he returned home, he found the fair Ammonites in the dumps and pouting just like the dear wives of Masons do sometimes now when their lords stay out too late at the lodge. She upbraided him gah neglecting her, insinuated that he hadn't been to the lodge as he pretended, and insisted that in future he should give proof that he went there by having herself initiated, so that she might go there and watch him. 'Daughter of Ammon,' replied the king, 'thou has behaved thyself as one of the foolish women, in presuming to question thy lord and master. Thou art not so angry with me as thou pretendest to be; for the true reason of this behavior is thy insatiable curiosity, in which thou excellest Eve herself. Know, then that I here ordain that neither thou, nor any of thy female sex after thee, ever enter the portals of a Masonic Lodge; but I shall enjoin the Tyler to pin-prick through with his sword any woman that shall attempt to enter a lodge, as my and thee, Queen of Israel though thou be!' And that ordinance of that wisest of monarchs has continued in force till this day."

Farmer's Gardens.

Perhaps there is no one thing connected with the culture of the soil so badly and universally neglected by farmers as their gardens. How many in your neighbourhood, reader, have what may be strictly termed a good garden from year to year? How many grow an abundant supply of small fruits for the family? How many have asparagus, radishes and salads plenty or all, early in the season; melons cucumbers, squashes, tomatoes, cabbages, peas, beans, green corn, &c, in the summer months; and celery, vegetable oysters, parsnips, turnips, horse-radish &c, in the fall, winter, and early spring? All farmers should and can have them, nothing which they eat is cheaper, more grateful or healthful than these, together with the summer fruits. It we can persuade you to take the pains and incur the slight expense necessary to their production, we shall be amply rewarded for our labours by the gratitude and satisfaction which we know those feel who are dependant on you for support and who eat daily at your table.

Have you a green spot? It should be a choice piece of land; not large, but rich dry, warm, near the dwelling, and enclosed to prevent the depredations of fowls and animals. If the soil is poor you have the means at hand to make it rich; if heavy and wet, thoroughly underdrain it—as it is small, you can afford this expense. We repeat, it need not be large, for a small garden well *tilled* is much better and less costly than a large one overran with weeds and cultivated like fields. Leaf mould from the woods, with ashes, lime and plaster are the best manures you can use, unless you can spade or plough in deep foul barnyard manure. This year you should make a compost heap, and have it on hand for the next.

If the garden is small, it is best not to plough, but rather spade it. First of all lay it out well; make a bed or borders, as they are called, four or five feet wide, all round the outside. Next to this a walk; then one or two broad cross-walks, and reserve the rest for beds and walks, as crops and circumstances shall dictate.

☞ Maximillian with 9,000 men, and Escobedo with 13,000, are within 13 miles of each other. A battle is considered imminent, Escobedo has executed a hundred French prisoners.

THE FENIAN RIOTERS.

Three of the St. Patrick's day rioters have been held to answer for their mutual conduct. One has been committed to gaol, another held to bail in the sum of $2,500, and the third in bonds of $1,000. This last, as of the people of New York latterly, tend to do something in the way of protecting the police from mob violence. We shall see whether a mob will again enforce the courts and compel the abandonment of the prosecutions, as it did in last year in the case of the raiders. —*Globe*