Huron Signal.

GODERICH, JUNE 30th, 1870

DOMINION DAY.

GRAND CELEBRATION TO COME OFF IN GODERICH.

Preparations have been made for celebrating the natal day of the Confederation by carrying out a Celebration in Goderich on a scale of grandeur never hitherto attempted.

Some 300 valuable prizes are offered for competition in athletic sports. More than that: one for the fattest baby and one for the *prettiest girl*. We pity the judges in the latter.

There will be a grand procession of school children, headed by the splendid band of the 33rd battalion.

The steamer *City of Sandusky* will bring excursionists from Saginaw, and give two excursions out on the lake during the day. —Large excursions are also expected by rail from London, Brantford, Stratford, &c.

Base-ball match between the O. K.'s of London and Hurons of Goderich.

It will undoubtedly be the greatest day we have had for many years. Come one, come all.

EDITORIAL NEWS SUMMARY

☞ The Ottawa *Mail* announces that its life, short but brilliant, is at an end.

☞ Anna Dickinson has her "price" as well as other men—$250.00 a lecture.

☞ There was a fatal case of sun-stroke at Newmarket on Sunday.

☞ Guelph has gained the base-ball championship of Canada. "Huron" and "Shoo Fly" to the rescue.

☞ Orator Tombs is to speak over the tombs of the Confederate dead of Knoxville.

☞ The Dominion Government, to the British Columbia delegates, has expressed itself in favor of a Pacific Railway and a subsidy to a line of Steamers to ply between Victoria and San Francisco.

☞ Chicago, in a theatrical scene, is to have an actual rain of live cats and dogs.

☞ Fighting is rumored between the Sioux and French half-breeds beyond Fort William.

☞ Sala is starting a new Magazine with the lumbering title of "England in the Nineteenth Century."

☞ Sir John A Macdonald has been ordered to the sea-shore but Ottawa physicians say it is doubtful if he can bear the removal and that he is not yet out of danger.

☞ Horace Greely and James Gordon Bennett Sen are both seriously ill and their friends are anxious.

☞ New York had 11 sun-prostrations on Friday at 87°, we Goderich people must be hard headed when we can stand 90°.

☞ The Erie Railway is suing Vanderbilt and sundry brethren for four million dollars damages.

☞ Ledru Rollin, the old republican, has returned to Paris.

☞ On Monday evening the mercury rose to 94° in Montreal.

☞ Montreal has monopolised the whole of the first arrival of Canadian Silver.

☞ 1200 emigrants left London for Canada on Saturday.

☞ The Prince Edward Island Legislature is dissolved and the elections take place on 18th July.

☞ Serious riots occurred in Cork on Saturday last.

☞ Prince Arthur is visiting Quebec, Saguenay and Gaspe previous to sailing for England.

☞ O'Neile's New York "bhoys" are trying to raise $15,000, to take him out of limbo. But they can't come it.

☞ Queen Isabella was, on Saturday, to abdicate the throne of Spain.

☞ The London, Eng. *Spectator* argues for the maintenance of Britain's Colonial Empire.

☞ Lesseps, of the Suez Canal, got a grand banquet in Liverpool. He said he wanted more money for his undertaking and would get it.

☞ The petition of the Orleans princes to be allowed to return to France has been refused at present.

☞ Chas. A. Dana of the New York Sun was arrested on Saturday and held in bail to answer the charge of libel against the Anti-gambling ring.

☞ The County Council of Essex has passed a By-Law to give $200,000 bonus to the Canada Southern Railway. That Council appreciates iron roads.

☞ The Spanish Cortes has closed without electing a king.

☞ Richmond Hill had a fierce hailstorm on Saturday, lasting for half an hour. The accompanying hurricane broke windows, tore up shade trees and did much damage.

☞ Young man named George Henry, employed in a rake factory at Port Elgin had his right hand cut off below the thumb by a circular saw, on Saturday last.

PENNY READINGS.—On Friday evening last, hot though it was, a fair audience was present in the Temperance Hall at this entertainment. The ventilation was excellent and no physical want of comfort was experienced. Dr Danter occupied the chair and a good programme was well carried out. The readers were Messrs H. McDermott, J T Garrow, James Young, W F P Smart and Alex. Cameron. We hope to see Mr McDermott often on the same platform. His rendering of 'Absalom' by N P Willis was in good taste, very pathetic and received as it deserved much applause. The vocalists were Misses Martin and Nolan and Mr Harry H. Smith whose efforts were highly appreciated by all. Miss McDougall's instrumentalisation was, as always, of the highest order.

☞ We understand that the fine propeller *W. Seymour* is to bring excursion parties from northern ports on the 1st and give pleasure excursions out on the lake from here during the coming 'big day.'

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH PIC-NIC.—The second of the series of pic-nics, being given in aid of the fund for a Manse to be built in connection with this congregation, was held in the bush near the Union School-house on Bayfield Road, and was very successful; the proceeds being about $40.00.—Rev James Sieveright occupied the chair and excellent speeches were made by Revs. R. Ure, Melville, Donkley and Eakin, and by Mr J R Miller, Principal, Goderich Central School. Mr Richard Parker and his juvenile choir sang well. The provision was most abundant. The whole affair was very satisfactory.

☞ We are happy to see that our worthy street inspector has adopted our idea with regard to removing the boxes from the trees on the square. Mr. Hood is doing a large amount of work for no precious little money.

From Atlantic to Pacific.

The dream of a Confederation of British North America, stretching from Sea to Sea, and the shortest road from Europe to Asia is yearly, perhaps hourly, approaching nearer to realisation. Representatives from British Columbia are now in Ottawa, in daily communication with Government, endeavoring to arrange a basis on which that colony might become a Province of the Dominion. Apparently they are not authorized to conclude an agreement, but have just come over to feel the pulse of our legislators and ascertain what pecuniary settlement we would make on our Pacific "intended" to induce her to 'buckle to.' At present, the demands made on us appear to be on the principal 'ask enough and you will get something.' Here are the modest requests:—

Firstly, an annual money grant, on the basis of population, similar in kind to that accorded on the admission of the Maritime Provinces and of Manitoba. In the second place, for an immediate expenditure of $400,000 for constructing a graving dock at Esquimault; another grant for supplying a fortnightly communication between Victoria and San Francisco; the immediate erection and maintenance of a hospital, a lunatic asylum, and a penitentiary; the establishment of an efficient coast mail-service and of a volunteer force; and the encouragement of emigration.

Secondly, that steps shall at once be taken for the construction of a railway through Canadian territory to the Pacific, actual surveys to be immediately made; the building of the road to be begun within three years, and an expenditure of not less than $1,000,000 to be made on it annually from the resources of the General Government, until its completion.

Thirdly, it is demanded that British Columbia shall be represented in the Dominion Parliament by four Senators and eight members of the House of Commons.

And fourthly, that the Pacific State shall have a special tariff and excise regulations of her own, and not be bound by those which prevail throughout the rest of the Dominion.

We suppose the stipulation of an annual money grant, on the basis of population, having once been conceded to certain provinces must now be contributed to every new Province. $400,000 for a graving dock is something however that, with our present light, *we cannot see*; but it may be susceptible of explanation. Receiving a grant for a subsidy to a line of steamers from Victoria to San Francisco, unless meant for a mere temporary arrangement, and that for a very limited time, would only stand in the way of Victoria itself becoming the San Francisco of North America and one principal *entre pot* of the world's commerce. The matters of hospital, penitentiary, lunatic asylum &c properly belong, in our estimation, to the local government. As to the Canadian Pacific Railway, the British Columbians have us with them heart and soul. By all means let the Railway be built at the earliest possible date. We think the delegates will have to modify the demand for so many representatives in the Senate and House of Commons. A population of 120,000 would scarcely justify 8 M. Ps and 4 Senators; whose mileage alone would be no inconsiderable amount. A special tariff and excise might be permitted until the railway is built; after that it would be unjustifiable. A union to redound to mutual advantage must be based on equal justice to all. We hope this will be the principle that will guide the delegates and our Privy Council in their mutual deliberations.

Agricultural Society Meeting.

The Directors of the South Huron Agricultural Soc'y met at Shaw's Hotel, Kippen, on Tuesday last. There were present the President, 1st Vice do, 2nd do., Secretary, Treasurer, and Directors Hunter, Bell, Manning, Luxton, Wise, and Simpson. The minute of previous meeting was read and adopted. On motion it was resolved to hold no mowing or reaping match the present year, but hold a plowing match instead. On motion it was resolved that the Treasurer be instructed to order, and pay for, the "Canada Farmer" for one year, for Jas Patterson, it being a prize for ploughing, offered by Mr Cox, of the *Huron Signal*, through the Society, and won by Mr Patterson, Mr Cox having failed to carry out his arrangement, and that, after repeated intimations from the Secretary of the Society. A number of accounts were passed, and the meeting adjourned.

A union meeting of the above, and Directors Cornish, Robins, Anderson, and Greenway, of the Stephen Branch Society, convened for completing arrangements for holding the Union Fall Fair. It was moved by Mr Sproat, seconded by Mr Bell, that for the purpose of holding the Union Fall Fair, the Stephen Branch shall pay into the County Society $250, the Branch shall have the benefit of the admission fee, the County Society shall pay the expenses of the Judges, and the memberships books of the Branch shall be closed previous to the Fair. On motion it was resolved that the Fair be held at Exeter on the 29th and 30th of September. The prize list was revised and adopted, and other business transacted, when the meeting adjourned to the morning of the first day of the show.

The Mr Cox mentioned in the above, which we take from the Seaforth paper, ordered for Mr Patterson the *Canada Farmer*, but, by some means it seems to have fallen short. As far as we know Mr Cox, who has been intimately acquainted with the cultivation of the soil of Huron for the past quarter of a century, we can hardly think he would be mean enough to cheat a man out of a paltry dollar. Our candid opinion is that the whole affair grows out of Love for Luxton. We shall have pleasure in remitting a dollar to Mr Cresswell, the respected treasurer of the Society, together with fifty cents to defray the postage bill of Mr Love, from whom we never received more than one letter on the subject.

MASONIC.

At high twelve this day (24th) the respective lodges of Masonary of this town were duly convened for the installation of officers as follows:—

MAITLAND LODGE NO 112.

W. Bro Hugh Gardiner W. M.
Bro James Thompson S. W.
Bro W. R Squier J. W.
Bro E Campaigne S. D.
Bro S H Detlor J. D.
Bro Malcolm Nicholson I. G.
Bro Thomas Hucksteep Tyler.
Bro E. Hosker Treasurer.
Bro S H. Carter Secretary.

GODERICH LODGE, NO 33.

W. Bro Daniel Ferguson W. M.
Bro Archibald Sands S. W.
Bro Joseph Beck J. W.
Bro Alex Kinnear S. D.
Bro James Young J. D.
Bro Malcolm McPhael I. G.
Bro Thomas Hucksteep Tyler.
Bro W Dickson, Secretary.
Bro Robert Henderson Treasurer.

BANK OF COMMERCE. A M Ross, Esq., opened the agency of this Bank here, on Monday morning, 27th inst., for the transaction of business. This bank stands very high in the estimation of commercial men as a reliable institution. The fact that its stock is presently wanted at 20 per cent *premium* being a good test of its status. The agent is an able accountant and a good man for the position.

CROPS.—Notwithstanding the hot weather we continue to hear favorable crop reports. The last copious showers having thoroughly saturated the soil enabled serials to cover the ground. Potatoes and other roots are doing well.

WATERING THE STREET.—We are glad to notice that a subscription is being signed for the purpose of having the streets around and near the Square watered every day, when necessary, during the heated term. No improvement is so much required. Let's have the sprinkling by all means. The town council should throw in their mite to assist in starting the work.

☞ Dominion day is to be celebrated in Lucknow, in great style

A BIG FISH.—On Saturday last two little boys, sons of Messrs Jno. Walker and W. Hick, while playing on the flats above the bridge observed a very large fish floundering about in shoal water, it having evidently got on the wrong track somehow. The little fellows rushed in and after a violent struggle succeeded in dragging the monster ashore. It proved to be a sturgeon measuring *five feet* in length. It is good eating—if one is hungry enough.

KEEP COOL in this roasting weather if you can. The Thermometer has ranged from 85 to 90° in the shade for several days past and 100 and 112 in the sun. Such a rush for cooling drinks—and what a harvest for those who sell them! Oh for a good shower!

Masonic Dinner.

On Friday, the 24th, being St. John's Day—the members of Maitland and Goderich Masonic Lodges, after the formal services of the day, met to dine together at the Maitland Hotel. The attendance was good. The members were happy to enjoy the society of W. Bros. Deputy Dist. Master Matheson of Mitchell, Past D D. M. McCann of Stratford and Bro. C.T. Harrell of Toronto. We need hardly say that the Dinner was got up in splendid style and enjoyed heartily. After the removal of the cloth, W Bro. Gardiner in the chair and W Bro. Ferguson in the vice chair. The usual toasts of the day were proposed and enthusiastically responded to. After enjoying a delightful re-union the brethren parted in harmony at a good early hour.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE DEPUTY SHERIFF OF HURON.

Our townsmen were thrown into a state of excitement on Monday (27th) when it was announced that Mr Angus Fraser, Deputy Sheriff, who was attending to his work all morning, had died suddenly at his own residence shortly after noon. It seems that feeling severe pains about the shoulders and upper part of the chest, he went home and lying down on a sofa expired in a few moments without uttering a word. We understand that the cause of death was an affection of the heart. Mr Fraser was a capital officer, a splendid penman, and was generally esteemed for his many good qualities.

PRIZE LIST.

Goderich Grammar School June 24 1870.

Every pupil that obtained 75 per cent, or more of all the marks—100 being the maximum—for the six months received a prize for "general proficiency," varying in value according to the marks. This is the list:—

Name	Percentage of Marks	Donor of Prizes
Elwood R	95.8	W T Hays Esq M P P
Johnston C B	92.1	Do
McDougall E	91.2	Do
Carey R D	90.2	R Gibbons Esq. County Warden
Hick S E	89.3	Do
Amann M	87.8	Do
McDonagh G	85.8	Jas Dickson Esq Co'ty Registrar
Lewis E	85.0	Do
McFarlane A	84.2	Do
Horton A	84.2	Board of Trustees
Hodgson G	83.9	"
Cameron M G	83.4	"
McMicking A	83.0	"
Macara W E	81.6	"
Molesworth A	81.4	"
Macara J	81.1	"
Reynolds R	80.6	"
Davis S	79.5	"
Ord A B	79.0	"
Kay Ch.	78.2	"
Poole W H	76.2	"
Moorhouse T J	75.7	"
Kay J	75.5	"
Ross C	75.3	"
Fraser C	75.3	"
Ord L R	75.3	"

N. B. In the following, the Roman numerals refer to the classes in the school in the subject mentioned-III being a higher class than II, etc.

READING. III, Hudgson G; II, Cameron M G; I, McMicking A.

SPELLING—(Companion to the Readers.) II. 1st Elwood R, and Johnston C B (equal), 2d Carey R D; I, 1st Cameron M. G., 2d Hick S E.

ENG GRAMMAR. III. 1st Elwood K, 2d Johnston C B; II, 1st Hick S E, 2d McDougall E; I, 1st Macara W E, 2d Reynolds R G.

ENG. COMPOSITION. II, 1st Elwood R, 2d Carey R D; I, 1st Hick S E, 2d Reynolds R G.

HISTORY. II. Elwood R; I, Lewis E.

GEOGRAPHY. II, 1st Elwood R and Johnston C B equal (both obtained the maximum); I, 1st Cameron M. G., 2d Lewis E.

ARITHMETIC IV——; III, McDonagh G.; II, Macara J.; I, McDougall E.

ALGEBRA——

GEOMETRY II. 1st McDonagh G. 2d Johnston C B; I, 1st McFarlane A. 2d—

FRENCH II, 1st Carey; I, 1st Elwood R, 2d McDougall E and Amann M. (equal.)

LATIN IV Carey R D; III, 1st Johnston C B 2d. Ord A B; II 1st Lewis E. 2d Kay J.; I 1st. Hick S E, 2d Poole W H.

GREEK II, Carey R D and McDonagh G (equal); I, McFarlane A.

Special prizes were given by the Head Master to Ross A. W., and Gordon J. McD.

M. C. Cameron Esq M. P. gave prizes to the value of ten dollars, which were distributed as above, chiefly for distinction in the English branches.

When is a thief like a seamstress?—When he cuts and runs.

Coopers' Strike.

We were all surprised yesterday (Monday) to see a strange procession of some 30 men marching down West street. The Fenians come at last! exclaimed our reporter and off he rushed to reconnoitre. Taking up a safe position, he inspected the little army through his field glass, but not seeing anything in the way of green sashes, he approached and found that it was a strike of the Coopers. It seems they want an advance of one cent on each square headed salt barrel made and two cents on the round heads. Whether they are justified in demanding such a raise now that they are likely to have steady work all the year round is a point worthy of grave consideration. What view the 'bosses' take of the matter, or what the result will be is beyond our ken. One thing is certain, we are entirely opposed strikes on principle.

CHURCH REOPENING.—The Catholic Church of this Town having been considerably enlarged and repaired will be reopened for divine service on Sunday 3rd of July. The service will be presided over by his Lordship Bishop Walsh. A number of clergymen will be present and assist on the occasion. The Rev. Father White of London and the Rev Father Kilroy of St Mary's will preach the morning and evening sermons. As usual on such occasions a collection will be taken up at the Church door to help in defraying the expenses. Service at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m.

AMERICAN SILVER.—Mr. Weir, Montreal, has issued circulars intimating that on and after the first day of July next, the rate at which American silver will be received by the Banks for exportation on Government account will be eight per cent discount. Until that time, the rate will continue at 6 per cent. It seems to be the desire of the Government to remove the balance of the American silver remaining in the country before the 1st of July.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The Public Schools of Goderich have been undergoing examination for a week past and will be so for some time to come. We shall publish the result in due time.

☞ Don't forget Rev. G Smith's lecture on Wednesday evening, on the 'Spanish Armada.'

☞ The band concert comes off on Thursday evening as usual in Hosker's grounds.

☞ Mr. Hoare, of Manchester, has presented us with a number of the largest *Triomphe de Gand* Strawberries we have ever seen. One of them measured six inches in circumference. Good for Manchester.

HAMILTON STREET is beginning to look like business. Mr. John McKenzie is putting up a new store—being the third built on that street, this season. The tasteful verandahs erected by Messrs. Martin, Acheson, and Barry have much improved the West side. The principal wool buying seems to be done on this street; the sellers having to run the gauntlet from Mr. Geo. McKenzie's store down to the square.

SALT AT SEAFORTH.—We are happy to learn that Dr. Coleman and Mr. Govenlock have been successful in striking brine at a depth of 1025 feet—the salt stratum being 12 feet in thickness. There is room for all.

SCHOOL LECTURE

By JOHN NAIRN—*employed for more than Twenty-three years as a Teacher and Local Superintendent of Schools within the County of Huron*—"*On the Mind.*"

I am certain, my young friends, that those of you who may have made some little advance in your schooling must have perceived that the lessons to which your attention has been directed are of a very simple nature, and that they gradually become a little more difficult. You are like the traveller, who, while walking on a smooth and pleasant road, sees before him rugged paths and deep forests, over which he must pass before he reaches the hill in the distance where he knows he will meet with honor and distinction, and accordingly he makes all necessary preparation. In like manner the scholar must accustom himself to thought and reflection, and so be fitted for subjects that may be more intricate than what he has hitherto met with. Now, it must be admitted that our bodies are very wonderfully made, and exhibit a wisdom and power that are truly infinite. Every part is so admirably adapted to the end designed; its movements are upheld with so much regularity, even for a long series of years, that it is only when the machinery becomes disarranged either by accident, or our own imprudence, that we feel our dependence and weakness. But the body of itself does not constitute a boy or a girl. When God created us, he imparted a thinking principle called the soul or mind, which enables us to cherish the liveliest feelings of gratitude and love and devotedness to our Heavenly Father, to delight in what is pure and spiritual,—to have ability to discharge our various duties incumbent on us—and when properly trained to take up a subject very contradictory, perplexing and intricate—to brush off the cobwebs of error and misrepresentation, and to cause the truth to appear in all its brilliancy, clear and convincing. Assuredly nothing attests more strongly the matchless power of God, and it becomes all of us, my young friends, to strive continually to honor and please such a kind benefactor and is ever willing to be to each of us a father and guardian and friend. But this thinking principle within us is of a very active nature. It produces our thoughts, ideas and reflections. Some of these thoughts are good—some bad—some kindly—others malicious, envious and wicked. But whether trifling or useful, hateful or amiable, we are never free of them in our wakeful hours. Wherever we go our thoughts accompany us; at school or at home—at our work or in the field, they are our constant companions. This is an important truth, and is closely connected with our peace and quiet. Whenever a bad thought forces itself into the mind, you must be resolute and determined to suppress and overcome it. Do not let it remain for a single instant. Turn your thoughts into another channel, think of the kindness of God towards you, the marvellous love of Christ, or the various subjects of your lessons—something that is useful and profitable. By acting in this way, you will obtain the victory over the great enemy of your soul you will not be as a dilapidated fortress over which he can roam as he pleases, but you will be like a citadel well fenced and guarded—having as it were a wall of adamant around, through which nothing impure or unholy is permitted to pass.

A newly arrived John Chinaman in California purchased some ice, and finding it very wet, laid it out to dry in the sun. On going out to look for it again, he found it had disappeared and forthwith accused the whole Chinese neighborhood of larceny. A general riot was the consequence.

ON BOARD THE PRINCE ALFRED

From the Special Correspondent of the Signal

Sunday 19th, 1870.

A TRIP TO BRUCE MINES.

Since I last wrote to you nothing has transpired of very great importance here. On Thursday last the *Prince Alfred* left her Moorings at the camp and proceeded to the wharf on the Canadian side to take on board a large number of ladies and gentlemen from both sides of the river, together with American, British and Canadian Military officers who were invited by Capt. Thompson to accompany him on an excursion to the Bruce and Wellington Mines on Lake Huron. We started from the Sault at 10: 15 a. m. arriving at the Mines at 1:50, the distance 45 miles, having been made, and the excursionists landed in less than 3½ hours. The aspect of the country in the neighborhood of the mines is very uninviting there being no appearance of vegetation visible; rocks, rocks in all directions together with debris of the mining operations. Your correspondent visited the mining works and was struck with the very primitive way in which the mines were worked. Scarcely any of the appliances of modern scientific mining being in use there, the pumps and pumping arrangements were extremely defective as also was the hoisting tackle for the ore from the shafts. The crushing and separating of the ore was also performed in a most expensive and slow manner, the writer having seen superior plant for the purpose 25 years ago. One large pumping engine at work was not taxed to more than one sixth of its power, the man in attendance asserting that the chief engineer would not allow any more work to be done by it. I was informed by several parties that the mines were not paying, the price of copper being now so low; but my opinion is that with a difference in the management the smelting being done on the premises the mines would pay well; as the supply of ore is inexhaustible, and by smelting there two thirds of the freight to England would be saved to the company. I understand that the population of the mining district is about 2000 souls; the miners being mostly Cornish men. In the event of the mines being abandoned by mismanagement or otherwise, a large amount of property mostly in the hands of working men would become valueless, as in a large number of instances, I am informed, they own the house they occupy. The land a few miles back from the mines is in some places in a state of partial cultivation but the most of the supplies for this large population have to be conveyed by water during the period of navigation. The arrival of the gun boat there produced quite a sensation in the town, large numbers of the inhabitants visiting her when at the wharf. We again departed at 5 p. m. for Sault Ste Marie the evening being a beautiful one but Capt Fraser thought it best at 8 p. m. to come to an anchor as the navigation of the river, difficult enough in the day, is positively dangerous at night. We arrived at the Sault safely at 6 a. m. next morning.

A DISTURBANCE.

I am sorry to say on the trip up, there being too much whiskey made use of, that a disgraceful row occurred on board which was however suppressed, Capt. Thomson having called out the Guard and put the men under arms for the purpose.

[Since receipt of the above we have read long, sensational accounts of this incident in the *Globe* and *Telegraph*. As many of our townsmen are on board the *Prince Alfred*, our readers should in the meanstime suspend judgment as to who are the blameable parties in the affair.—ED. SIGNAL.]

THE REAR-GUARD.

The *Arctic* has arrived here from Fort William to take the rear guard of the Red River expedition to Fort William together with the balance of stores and the new horses and waggons of the land transport corps. They embark to-morrow, Sunday. The men are now striking their tents; a general break up is taking place in the camp and the officers quarters; packing up is going on all sides; the waggons of the transport corps under Capt Nagle being formed in line and piled up with the material of the army; a busy scene is presented to view, but so soon to be so still Where the sound of the bugle or the beat of the drum, where mirth and revelry marching and counter marching, the cheerful blaze of the bright camp-fire and the challenge of the sentry were heard and seen, intermingled with the roar of the falls of the contiguous river, in a few hours, yea minutes, all will be still as when the aborogines held undisputed sway over this vast continent. The men appear contented and happy, and all that I have spoken to lack no confidence in the result of the expedition.

THE MARCH

At 3 p. m., the men and waggons of the land transport corps now form into line of march and soon reach the Lake Superior end of the portage, the waggons being drawn on to the Government wharf, while the men lay on their arms on the shore. Some however were told off as fatigue parties to facilitate the shipping of stores. This being done the waggons and horses were shipped on the docks of the flat bottomed boats provided for this purpose, the remainder of the stores having previously been placed below. The troops then embarked in a number of Red River boats which were drawn up along the beach and thus the line was formed; the whole being headed by an American river tug which moved slowly outwards to the *Arctic* a large American propeller waiting in the offing for them.

FAREWELL TO CIVILIZATION.

Thus they left the last vestiges of civilization on this side of this continent, to travel through a howling wildnerness, and establish the blessings of this civilization in the remote region that they are journeying to, the pioneers of that still greater army who for countless ages yet to come will journey onwards thither. No parent, no wife, no friend to bid them God speed at that secluded wharf. The only sounds that greeted their ears were the dull roar of the distant falls, the rippling of the water on the beach, or the low moan of an inshore wind through the rocks and foliage, or the shrill whistle of a distant steam boat, or the firm word of command; all else was silent. Each man seemed impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, on this eventful Sabbath afternoon; but no spirit of despondency was there. They felt each imbued with a solemn determination and inflexible purpose to go through with the expedition or perish. On the flotilla reaching the deeper water of the small bay, nothing living was visible on shore save a solitary Indian and his Squaw at the door of their wigwam on shore, who with upraised arms were imploring the great spirit to favor the small army who were always and are now the Indian's best friends.

HUMILIATION.

There was one humiliating scene in all this. These British and Canadian troops were transhipped into an American steamer, which steamer was covered with American flags from stean to stem, on every available point on her upper works; while the gilded American eagle, claws and all, which is ever ready when opportunity offers to grasp every-thing Canadian, was visible at several points. No British flag was visible even when the troops were on board; the soldiers remarking that the profusion of American flags was placed there purposely to insult them. This humiliating spectacle has been the result of mismanagement some where, as plenty of Canadian steamers were procurable at half the cost. However this is now over. Let us profit in the future by the mistakes of the past.

Latest from Fort Garry.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 25.

Fort Garry letters to the 11th June have been received. Nothing new is transpiring.

The advance of the expedition is hailed with much satisfaction by the great mass of the Red River people, and the present feeling of insecurity will continue until the troops are well on their way across the country.

The *New Nation* of the 10th expresses much satisfaction at the appointment of Mr Archibald as Lieutenant-Governor of the new Province of Manitoba. He is expected to arrive with the expedition.

The same paper says, all the troops had arrived at Fort William on the 28th ult., where they remained three weeks. Their route from the Lake of the Woods westward, over-land, has been wisely abandoned. They will proceed instead by Winnipeg River, and are not looked for at Fort Garry before the middle of July.

A long editorial headed "Right or Wrong" goes on to prove that the Red River people have always been loyal, and have been misunderstood—that the English and Canadian press begin to acknowledge this, and that the surrendering of the Government by the Hudson Bay Company on the arrival of Mr McDougall made it necessary that a Provisional Government should be formed, and that the extreme measures which followed were brought about by illegal Canadian interference.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of the Provisional Government to accept the Manitoba Bill, as the following extract from Riel's organ indicates:—"The Bill for the Government of the Province appears, so far as we can learn unofficially, to grant our demands, except the control of the lands of the Province, which is of no great importance, as the large reserve is ample for those of our people who wish to benefit themselves by it. All those in actual possession will now receive free deeds of ownership from the Government, and very ample representation, both Local and Dominion, will give us sufficient power to prevent any appropriation of our lands that would not meet with the consent of our people."

The Red River Expedition.

FROM PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING

THE VOYAGEURS CHECKED.

A month has elapsed, and the Expedition is practically stopped at the Matawin bridge, for the few miles beyond that over which heavy waggons can pass are more or less useless until those beyond them are in a passable state. It is clear that the Expedition cannot wait for this, at least the boats cannot, and Colonel Wolsley is determined that if axes and spades can help Captain Young over his difficulty they shall not be spared. Men are detailed to cut a way for the boats, and Colonel Wolsley has, I understand, arranged with Mr. Dawson to send every boat by water; those that are at the Matawin onward, and those that are in Thunder Bay to join them. A party of *voyageurs*, under charge of Lieutenant Bingham of the 60th, leaves the camp to-morrow with a large detachment of boats, and other *voyageurs* are now on their way down from the Matawin to take up more boats. This arrangement arises from the desire to keep those men who have made the passage on the same work. They learn little manœuvres on each trip which help them in the next—and time is indeed money when this kind of work is on hand, and in the case of the Red River Expedition more, perhaps, than in many others.

FORT FRANCIS.

The party of Indians that took Mr. Simpson, member for Algoma, up to Fort Francis, returned on Friday. There is no news from that point beyond the fact that the feeling of the Rainy Lake Indians is very friendly to Canada, and exceedingly hostile towards the Fenians. A letter I received from Fort Francis says that the Indians are gathering in large numbers round the post to see the soldiers go through. They have heard about them, and have recently had more detailed information about them from some of the tribe that have visited Thunder Bay. They want to hear the band; and, apparently, do not quite comprehend it. The regularity of soldiers and the precision with which every movement is made was rather puzzling to those who have been here, but the tones of the trombone and the formidable appearance of certain brass instruments engross their attention to a far greater degree. When the 60th first arrived here their bugling raised constant alarm even amongst the Indians round about Thunder Bay, and it was some time before they would be persuaded that the bugle sounds did not denote some warlike movement about to take place. So many men with guns in their hands could not be congregated here for nothing, and the bugle was evidently the medium of the chief's commands.

FENIAN FILIBUSTERS—PRECAUTIONS.

With regard to possible annoyance from Fenian filibusters, my Fort Francis correspondent tells me that should any band of Fenians whatever attempt to penetrate the country between Fort Garry and Canada, not one of them would leave the territory alive. Apropos of the Indians in the interior, it is thought to be a pity that some of the troops are not dressed in red. Red is the national colour of Great Britain and red is the colour which of all others takes an Indian's fancy. It may be more or less unimportant what coloured cloth soldies wear, but as we are evidently taking considerable pains to favourably impress the Indians of the country between Lake Superior and Winnipeg, the matter in question is worthy a moment's consideration. The selection has been made of the volunteer company which is to remain at Prince Arthur's Landing when the rest of the expedition goes on. The lot falls on the 1st company of the 2nd or Quebec Regiment; Capt de Bellefuille, Lieut. Patterson, and Ensign Ross are the officers of the company, and it is hardly necessary to say that while obeying orders with alacrity, they are none the less disappointed with the fortunes of war, which separates them from the expeditionary army. Another company from the 1st battalion will be left at Fort Francis, and there Major McCloud remains in command.—With the orders detailing the 1st Co. of the 2nd Battalion for service at Thunder Bay, came others requiring this company to parade for gunnery instruction. Accordingly the men were marched up from their camp and placed under a non-commissioned officer of the artillery, under whose care they proceeded to acquire the rudiments of field practice. The guns at present here are easily worked, as far as actual service is required, for they are light and handy; but the difficulty with them, as with all shell guns, will be found in acquiring a working knowledge of fuzes, bursting charges, repairs, range and similar details not always easy of comprehension to amateurs, Lieut. Alleyne's small battery is, however to accompany the force to Fort Garry, and no other guns have as yet been sent up to remain at the landing.—*Globe.*

A Yankee, describing a lean opponent, said, "I tell you what, sir, that man don't amount to a sum in arithmetic—add him up and there is nothing to carry."

Cold women are often very attractive. Farraday showed why this is. He proved that magnetic power increased with reduction of temperature.

What is resolved once for all should be well considered.

COLBORNE.

At the adjourned meeting of the Municipal Council held at the Townhall Smith's Hill the 13th day of June. Present the Reeve with Messrs Buchanan and Robertson, Councillors. J Stalker being duly elected Councillor in place of the late W Halliday, deceased and having signed his declaration and qualification of office. It was moved by P Robertson, sec. by F. Stalker that each Councillor should have $100 for the improvement of roads and that $300 be expended on the south part of the Township and $200 on the north side—Carried. Moved by Mr Buchanan sec. by Mr Stalker that the Township Clerk should write to J Haldan, Esq., of Toronto requesting the favor of him to arrange with the Education office Toronto for sending in an amount of books selected by them, and would oblige the Reeve and Council, to see the books are the same as selected and securely packed to Goderich—Carried. Moved and sec. that the Township Clerk should notify the Canada Co. to cut down the timber on the side of the road of the 1st con. W D on the falls reserve to the width of 25 feet in accordance with a By-law of the Township, also to notify T Nott to the same effect—Carried. The Council adjourned to meet at I Martin's Tavern Maitlandville on Saturday the 18th inst at the hour of one o'clock.

The Municipal Council again met pursuant to adjournment at I Martin's Tavern Maitlandville on Saturday the 18th inst. Present the Reeve and all the Councillors. The proceedings of last meeting being read and approved. It was moved by Mr Stalker, sec. by Mr Buchanan that a By-law be passed by this Council to assume the new road laid out by Sheriff McDonald in exchange for the old road on the river bank, which will be described in the survey, and the Reeve should employ a surveyor for the same. Moved in amendment by Mr Spence, sec. by Mr Robertson that in consideration that a large expense will be incurred in making the said road in a passable state, that this Council, do not take the said road. The Reeve gives the casting vote in favor of the motion.

JAMES TEWSLEY, Township Clerk.

The Defence of the Frontier during the Late Raids.

(*From the Montreal Witness.*)

We are now in a position to let the wind out of the great bladder blown up by the *Minerve* and the *Gazette*, concerning the numbers of French-Canadians who went to the front. It will be remembered that both published tables, said to be official, showing that there were 2,235 French-Canadians under arms to meet the invasion, of whom 490 actually went to the frontier, and of these 350 were in the Montreal corps—Hochelagas, Prince of Wales, Royals and Victoria. This was a very creditable statement, indeed, upon paper, and we doubt not that pay will be drawn by the above numbers, but the actual facts tell a very different story.

Instead of 350 French-Canadians in the above corps when they went to the front there were only 29 all told, the following being, as we are reliably informed, the list by actual count:—

In the Royals	3
" Victorias	2
" Hochelagas	17
" Prince of Wales	6
" Artillery	1
Total	29

This, it must be confessed, is a sad down-come from the 350 French-Canadians reported officially in the *Minerve* and *Gazette* as having actually gone to the frontier in the above corps, and we may, or may not, believe that the other parts of the official statement are more accurate.

It may be said, and with much truth, that French-Canadian *habitans* do not live so near the frontier as the English-speaking farmers, and, consequently, had not the same chance to be early on the scene of action; but in Montreal the French-Canadians had just the same opportunity of reaching the frontier that English Canadians had, and yet only the above number, namely, 29, out of a population of some sixty thousand, rushed to the front on the eventful Wednesday and Thursday, when their fellow-citizens marched out with alacrity to what was very justly regarded as imminent danger and almost certain death to many of them. All honor, we say, to the 29 whose conduct stands out so nobly in contrast to that of the other F. C. volunteers. Let not, however, our French-Canadian fellow-citizens suppose for an instant that we question their bravery. Properly advised and led, we believe no better soldiers could be found. They have given undoubted proof of bravery on many a well fought field during the whole history of the Province of Quebec; but we think there were some influences at work to prevent their alacrity during the recent invasion of the country, as there are known to be respecting Riel's rebellion, and these influences ought to be investigated and explained.

An Essay on Sunstroke.

Another illusion of youth has vanished. We are now told by an "eminent physician" that cases of sunstroke may occur in the shade as well as in the sun. Here is what the physician in question says in *Hearth and Home*:—

"One of the sacred promises to those who are to inherit the better life is:—'That the sun shall not light upon them, nor any heat.' To the inhabitants of the 'dry and thirsty land,' it is well remarked by an author on sunstroke, this promise was full of meaning. This disease, or rather accident, has undoubtedly been recognized in some form from the earliest periods of history. The sufferings of armies in trophical climes, or during the hot season in higher latitudes, is frequently due to effects of heat. Labourers exposed to the steady action of the sun's rays in summer, and so situated or clothed as to interrupt free perspiration, or by their habits raising the temperature of the blood, are liable to sunstroke. It follows that the so-called sunstroke may occur without exposure to the sun, and such is the case frequently. All the conditions may be present in the shade and even when the person is in a state of rest.

Though not strictly correct, sunstroke may, for practical purposes, be defined to be an affection of the nervous system, due to overheated blood. The term overheated must be taken in a relative and not literal sense; for if the nervous system is in good condition, and the functions of the body otherwise well-performed, the 'temperature' of the blood may be very much increased, without dangerous or even injurious results. But if the individual is greatly fatigued, or poorly nourished or weakened by disease, so that the nervous system is depressed or enfeebled, the effect of the sudden elevation of the temperature of the volume of the blood may prove most disastrous. This result is produced, not by over stimulation but by actual depression, for this is the recognized effect of over-heated blood upon the nervous centres. Whatever other and more subtile causes may be operating upon the individual, this one will be most apparent, and, if avoided, will