Taking Down a Lawyer.

It was an important issue, and in order to save his cause from defeat it was necessary that Mr. A——— should impeach the witness. He endeavored to do it on the ground of age. The following dialogue ensued:

'How old are you?'

'Seventy-two years.'

'Your memory, of course, is not so brilliant and vivid as it was twenty years ago, is it?'

'I don't know but it is.'

'State some circumstance which occurred, say about twelve years ago, and we shall be able to see how well you can remember.'

'I appeal to your Honor if I am to be interrogated in this manner—it is insolent.'

The Judge said: 'Yes, sir, state it.'

The witness replied: 'Well, sir, if you compel me to do it, I will. About 12 years ago you studied in Judge B———'r office, did you not?'

'Yes.'

'Well, sir, I remember your father coming into my office and saying to me, 'Mr. D———, my son is to be examined to-morrow, and I wish you would lend me fifteen dollars to buy him a suit of clothes.' I remember also that from that day to this he has never paid me that sum. That, sir, I remember as though it had been but yesterday.'

The lawyer said (considerably abashed): 'That will do, sir,' to which the witness replied, 'I presume it will.'

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., JUNE 14, 1864.

PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Assembly, the proceedings during the past day or two have been of the tamest. The estimates have been pretty nearly got through with, though we are bound to say that the information given by Ministers as to the expenditure of the various items was of the most vague description. Judging from present indications, we think the Ministry, notwithstanding its inherent weakness, will survive the session. It has found safety in a carefully non-committal policy which excludes every question at all likely to create a hostile feeling in the House. During their short continuation in power, however, the Cartier men have contrived to pass enactments which are not calculated to raise them in the estimation of the country. When the paltry but annoying stamp tax comes into operation, which it will do on the 1st of July, it will be seen that the old spirit of injustice has been at work. Poor men will then learn that they have a burthen to bear which should have been placed upon the shoulders of all, in the shape of a direct tax on income or otherwise, if extraordinary steps are required by the state of our finances.

THE WAR.

The telegrams from "the frout" are far from being definite. Sherman, if we can believe one-sided accounts, is achieving considerable success in Georgia, but seems to have been brought up at last.—That bold, troublesome fellow, Morgan, at the head of a large body of troopers, has carried consternation into Kentucky. At latest accounts he was before Frankfort, the capital of the State. Its capture would be a tall feather in his cap—Gen. Grant, like our old friend Micawber, is apparently waiting for something to "turn up." Tremendous as his efforts have undoubtedly been, he seems to have realized the stern fact that "On to Richmond" is a hard nut to crack, and that *on any route* there are a good many obstacles in the way of *getting on*. The Richmond *Examiner*, in an article discussing Grant's policy and the probable course he will pursue, says:—"Grant's fortifications signified what was probably a retreat. He moves away from Lee's front. Where is he going? If he cannot reach the City by Cold Harbor he cannot come at all on that side. The better opinion is that he will attempt the south side, but how is he to reach it? Grant has tried his own plan, tried McClellan's plan, and may now try Butler's plan, too, if he chooses, but will find it no better than the others."

AS TO VOLUNTEERS.

We certainly may feel somewhat proud of the stand taken by the good men and true in and about Goderich in the military way. It is not only the lads in town that have set their shoulder to the wheel and learned their drill. The two Companies here, which were so emphatically praised by General Napier at Brantford, may find themselves nearly matched by the Yeomanry of the Township. The Company at "McDougall's Hills" is getting on admirably under the instruction of Color Sergeant McLean, who has been authorized by the Brigade Major to drill them every Saturday. It is a fine body of men, and we hope every justice will be done to it. Say what they will of the 'sacrifice of time' and all that on the part of our Goderich Volunteers, (who in the opinion of some members of our Town Council, as expressed the other evening, are a set of mountebanks) the Township Volunteers sacrifice more muscle, than those in Town. They have been hard at work all day, *and then*, go to a hard evening's drill. And an evening's drill under our Sergeant is not a "mere pageant." It is real work; and the yeomanry are the men for the work. It is they who will have the peace of the country to keep in case of any trouble. That is, the peace which is always best kept by being prepared for emergencies. Now, we would like these Companies to have all the encouragement given to them that a government can give. It is not fair that drill associations and drill companies in Towns and Villages only should have the benefit of the Drill Sergeant's instruction; nor is it fair that difficulties should stand in the way of the real work of these Township Companies. As the law stands, they cannot drill with arms in their hands—so some say—unless accepted and gazetted. Then we are told that no more companies can be just now accepted or gazetted, as all the grant for the purpose is anticipated for the use of other companies previously enrolled, or whose applications for enrolment were sent in previous to the formation of these new companies.

We hope the Government will see the necessity of stretching out its arm as far as possible in this matter, and accept and equip every such corps as is found in this township, with all the alacrity that the town companies have been accepted and equipped. From the fact that Major Barretto has sanctioned the drilling of the Company by the drill instructor here—whose services, by the way, have been mainly the means of keeping the Volunteers of Huron in the place they ought to occupy, we should imagine that a request to head quarters to commission the Company would be successful. This should be sent in due form through Major Barretto, and we hope it will be done at once, so that the uniforms and arms can be obtained, and then the Company can be ready for the review at Brantford.—Above all things, however, they should avoid personal squabbles, of which too many companies have been really guilty, and work harmoniously together, no matter who their officers may be. But we should think that their Captain, Mr. McDonald, who has always attended to his work, would find no difficulty in getting "all hands" to fall in under the instruction of the Color Sergeant. Until 'accepted' the company is but a drill association, and it behoves it to be fit for service *when* it is accepted. The better way would be, perhaps, to fill up a new list and find the real force of the company and send it in, just as was done by the Rifles and Artillery, and then those who do not choose can abstain from signing, and stay away. But it will be a full list we have no doubt; and we hope will be accepted at head quarters.

And another thing we must say as to this volunteer movement. We have it on tolerably good authority, that although a Company is disbanded, after having served the twelve days and got their uniform, they cannot insist on keeping the uniform as their private property or using it in any way except for military purposes. The conditions were that the 12 days' drill should entitle them to a certain amount of pay or the uniform. They get the latter, but only subject to any order, and it can therefore be "called in" peremptorily, and in no case can it become private property. We hope that those who wear the Queen's great coats, and even red coats, when off duty, will give them up, and not refuse to "render unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's."—These accoutrements belong to a better than any Cæsar—they seem to us to be the QUEEN'S property.

TOWN COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Council met on Friday evening. Present, the Mayor, the Reeve, and Councillors Horton, Runciman, Cameron, Smith, Seymour, Rumball and Longworth.

Letter from Capt. Seymour asking the Council to pay an account of Messrs. Gardner & Co., for furnishings to Armory, amounting in all to some $13.00. In connection with the above, Councillor Seymour read a letter from ex-Mayor Cameron to Capt. Seymour, written about the time of the formation of the Rifle Company, in which it was stated that articles necessary for the armory would be furnished by the Council.

Mr. Wallace objected to paying any more accounts from the Volunteers, who, in his opinion, were so many mountebanks.

Mr. Smith said there was no shadow of use for the military companies that he "or any other man" could see. Grants of money had been given already, and he should not have voted for either of them. He considered they had no right to keep up such companies.

It was moved by Mr. Rumball, seconded by Mr. Longworth, That the account from Capt. Seymour be paid.

Mr. Runciman said this was an unfortunate account. The Board in 1862 passed a resolution granting £50.00 for the fitting up of an Armory, &c., the bills for which were brought in and paid, and if this bill had been brought in at the same time he had no doubt it would have been paid also, as the sum voted was not all expended. During the next summer a Drill Shed was wanted and the Council again passed a resolution to assist in defraying the expense. On the whole he thought the present account should be paid, although he should oppose any further grants in the same direction.

Mr. Horton said he happened to be one of the "mountebanks" alluded to by Mr. Wallace, and was very sorry any member should forget himself so far as to insult a fellow-councillor as he had done. The artillery company had paid their own accounts, but, in the face of Mr. Cameron's letter he considered the Rifle Company was not to blame for presenting the account then before the board. He thought it too bad that any member of the town council should insult a body of men like the volunteers, who, he contended were just as respectable in every way as any other class in the community. He was determined to protect them from unjust accusations as long as he was in the Council.

Mr. Wallace explained that by using the word "Mountebanks," he meant that people were fond of looking at the volunteers—the children, for instance, were greatly pleased with the sight.

Mr. Smith said he had no wish to depreciate the reputation of either company, as he considered they were a credit to the town, but the thing of it was, had they money to expend in keeping up armories, &c. This Council, in his opinion, had no right to grant money for such a purpose, and he would oppose it to the utmost. If a grant were given, let it go to a public vote and see whether people were willing to be taxed for such a purpose. It was well known that there were many people in town who could ill afford to pay any taxes, to say nothing of supporting military companies. The sidewalks could not be properly repaired, and the fire companies were poorly kept up, and yet they could grant money to the Volunteers.—He would contribute something himself, and let others who felt able do the same to keep up the companies, but let a stop be put to the present waste of public funds. In two years the companies would be disorganized altogether.

Mr. Gibbons said it was quite clear that it would be an act of repudiation if the Council refused payment of this account in face of Mr. Cameron's letter. Under the circumstances, he thought they could not honorably refuse payment.

The Mayor coincided with Mr. Gibbons, saying he thought such a refusal would be showing very little respect to their late Mayor.

Mr Runciman explained that the letter from Mr. Cameron was authorized by the then Board.

Mr. Rumball's motion was then put to the vote, and declared carried, Mr. Smith dissenting.

The Clerk explained that on application to the County Treasurer he was informed that Mr. Mills was *two* years in arrears instead of one, as represented. It was decided by the Council that Mr. Mills should pay the taxes for 1859.

Letter from Sheriff McDonald asking that his assessment on income be corrected, was read and ordered to be filed.

Letter from Robert Campbell with reference to wrong taxation, was referred to the Court of Revision.

Letter from Mrs. McConnell, relating to the taxation of her property, was read and filed.

Notice from Mr. Crabb that he intended to appeal to the Judge of the County Court on the assessment of his property.

The Mayor was authorized to attend to the matter when brought up to Court.

After a lengthy discussion, it was decided to rescind the motion passed at last meeting ordering the town bell to be rung on Hamilton time.

Letter from the Secretary of the Board of School Trustees stating that the amount required for school purposes for the current year was $3,400.

Mr. Wallace said, in view of the extravagant outlay on schools, it might be well to suggest to the Trustees the propriety of placing a tax of say 25 cts. per quarter on the children attending the public schools. This would realize $600. Another means would be by reducing the wages of teachers. He thought we could get our children taught for far less.

The Clerk was instructed to ask the Board of Trustees for a detailed statement of the different amounts required.

As the statement will probably be before the Council at next meeting, it is unnecessary to give a report of the conversation that arose on this subject.

The "safe" committee reported, recommending certain safes as suitable, but Mr. Crabb, having offered to give the Council the use of a meeting room and build safe vaults, for $600 per year, the question was left open.

The Council then adjourned.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Wesleyan Conference, which has just arisen, has made the following appointments for the Goderich District:

GODERICH—Richard Whiting; Clinton—Robt. Brewster, Thos. Brock, Henry Bartenhimer, superand; Seaforth—Asahel Hurlburt; Mitchell—T. S. Howard, Henry W. R. Allen; Stratford—Hall Christopherson, John R. Alexander; Bayfield—Joseph H. Chant; Wawanosh—Thomas Hadwen; Jas. McCartney; Kincardine—Orin H. Ellsworth, Henry Kellan; Teeswater—James Whiting; Ainsleyville—Thomas Hanna; Howick—Edward Cragg, Henry W. Maxwell; Blythe—Coleman Bristol, B. A.; Lucknow—Elias W. Frazee, Asahel Hurlburt, Chairman; Robert Brewster, Financial Secretary.

Rev. Mr. English, who has labored so faithfully and acceptably in this town for three years, goes to Arva station, London District, carrying with him the most cordial well-wishes of all amongst us who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Case of Robbery.

Some few days ago a young man who gave his name as John Black, and reporting himself from the fishy town of Goderich, came to this city to locate. He turned up in several places and in various houses, as a carpenter, merchant's clerk, tanner, farmer's servant, tailor, founder, and lastly appeared before Mr Wheeler, baker, on Ridout street, as a journeyman in his trade. Mr. Wheeler, preparing for the 47th regiment some good eatables, as he is bread contractor to the military, thought the new comer might be of some service. He accordingly engaged him. Black went mixing the dough until last night, when he found that an honest Dutch chum had some money carefully laid by in his chest.—Awakening early this morning the key was quietly taken from the pocket of Mr. Fauss, his fellow baker, and the money, $50, together with a gold chain and pin, abstracted.—The thief cleared out. Telegrams were despatched to several railway stations. But Mr Frank Fauss in the meantime found his goods and chattels were going by the Grand Trunk Railway along with John Black. He followed by the train and overtook his acquaintance about six miles from London, to which place he had gone in order to go on the cars.—Seeing him walking on the track after the train stopped, he turned back on foot to meet him. The thief, on seeing him approach, ran. Fauss took off his boots and followed. The runaway picked up stones—the follower did the same The latter overtook the thief with the money and gave him a blow with a stone which stunned him. He got his money and chain, but unfortunately did not succeed in bringing the thief back to the city. He is about 22 years of age and reports himself a Canadian, but rumor has it that he is a Yankee deserter.

*** Most of the above, from the (wee) London *Advertiser*, we accept as news, but we wish to know what is meant by the word "fishy." Does it mean it simply that our town and vicinity is a famous place for the delectation of the disciples of Isaac Walton, or is it a covert slap at those of our citizens who devote their best energies to the manufacture of extremely "fishy" verbal sells? If the former, we accept the compliment, in the latter case the unlucky editor may as well prepare to render the said manufacturers the satisfaction due to gentlemen laboring under a gross insult. One of the "sell" men has communicated to us his intention to proceed to extremities without delay.

☞ Discoursing on the tremendous interests which sometimes hang upon a single vote, the *Leader* says "a single vote would have decided the Essex Election, and the member for Essex has already once, by his vote, given the Government the majority which saved it from defeat." Very true, but what about the strength of a ministry the *tremendous interests* of which are thus placed at the mercy of a single vote. A column leader could not more forcibly prove the tottering condition of the party now in power.

PROROGATION OF THE HOUSE.

M. Cartier stated in the House on Saturday that if the business of the Legislature permitted—of which there is every probability—Parliament would be prorogued on Saturday next or early in the following week.—[Leader.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

FORT MONROE, June 10.—Yesterday morning a detachment of Gen. Butler's forces, under Gen. Gilmore, made a demonstration on Petersburg, and succeeded in carrying the enemy's outer earthworks with a loss of only a few wounded. Several contrabands made their escape and arrived here. While Gen. Gilmore was advancing on Petersburg, Gen. Butler sent a force which succeeded in destroying three or four miles of the Petersburg and Richmond railroad without loss.

The *Times'* special from Staunton Junction, dated the 6th, says:—

We met the enemy in force 15 miles north of Lore and whipped him thoroughly, the Confederates were commanded by Jones and Imboden, the former killed. We pursued them to-day, through here with little resistance though strongly fortified, and all males are ordered out to defend. We captured six guns, one hundred prisoners, and many hundred thousand dollars worth of stores. We do not stop at this; a more important point is aimed at. Crook's cavalry are with us.

The *Herald's* special says the enemy is retreating towards Blue Bridge. Beside the six guns we captured, and other cannon of heavy calibre, over one million dollars worth of stores fell into our hands. The railroad property was destroyed largely. Some of our prisoners are more boys, but our loss is not large. Thorburn's brigade of infantry suffered most. The enemy's retreat is a complete stampede.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 10.—The special train, with 260 soldiers, which left here at eight o'clock last evening, reports that they went within thirteen miles of Frankfort, and discovered that the ordnance train, bound here, had turned back and gone towards Frankfort. The escort on board the train, consisting of about forty soldiers, were trying to fight their way through, and had several skirmishes with a flying force of Confederates at various points. The Confederates had obstructed the road in several places between here and Bagdad, by felling trees across the road, and destroyed the bridges in the rear of the ordnance train. As it returned from Bagdad towards Frankfort, it is supposed that the train arrived safely at Frankfort, but as telegraphic communication is not yet open to that city it is still a matter of doubt.

10 P. M.—Private advices from Bagdad this afternoon report that Frankfort has been occupied by the Confederates. This is discredited here, as headquarters have received no intelligence.

June 11.—Headquarters have received advices that Gov. Bramlette has armed the citizens, and that the fort there is well garrisoned and can doubtless hold out against any attack of the Confederates until Gen. Burbridge, who at last accounts was at Lexington, shall arrive there.

Gen. Carrington, commanding the district of Indiana, now here, has received a telegram, dated Bagdad, 10:30, a. m., saying that heavy firing commenced in the direction of Frankfort at 8 o'clock this morning, and still continues. About 9 o'clock this morning a large fire was seen in that direction, expected to be from the burning of a bridge about three miles this side of Frankfort.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, June 10, P. M.—The enemy are busily throwing up fortifications in the vicinity of Sumner's and Bottom's bridges. The spires of Richmond are visible from these points, and wagon trains can be seen moving within three or four miles of the city, where the road for a short distance is visible. Very little firing has taken place. No change in our position has been made within the past two days.

The Advance in Gold.

Yesterday, the value of gold, in comparison with the Federal paper currency, amounted to within a fraction of 100 premium! Green backs are now worth 50 cents on the dollar in specie.

The fact that Grant has failed to destroy Lee's army in the open field, and has now to resort to the tedious method of a siege, may have contributed to the unparalleled advance, but the real cause is to be found, as we have before stated, in the steady flow of gold from the Federal States to foreign ports. During the week ending Saturday last, the exports in gold amounted to $2,839,160, and there is no expectation of the heavy drain being arrested. According to American statistics, we find that the imports last week were in gold value $5,404,281, while the exports of produce at gold value were but $1,700,000—leaving a balance of $3,704,281 to be made up by the export of gold, bank, railway, or government stock, or some other such security. As about $40,000,000 of 5-20 U. S. bonds have already found their way to the Continent of Europe, there is no likelihood that more will be absorbed in that direction, especially as these bonds are only quoted at $106 for greenbacks, or $84 in gold. On the contrary, the probability is that the bonds may be sent back instead of more being accepted.

The merchandise imports of the United S. since January 1st, amount to $109,865,314 in gold value, while the exports have only reached $41,800,000, showing a balance against the United States of about $68,000,000 in gold. The specie exports for the port of New York since the commencement of the year only amount to $23,706,158, showing that the gold balance against the States is still $44,358,000.

With the constant flow of gold outwards, and the imports now being three times in excess of the exports, it is clear that the heavy drain which has commenced must continue, and as gold becomes scarcer the price will rise. An examination into the specie reserve at the American banks will show a most alarming depletion. Thus Philadelphia, which is ranked as the second city in the Union, had a specie reserve at all her banks, according to the last week's statement, of $3,964,000! The inevitable tendency of paper money, without an adequate specie reserve, is downward, and if the war continues a year or two longer, the probability is we shall see $50 of Federal money selling for a dollar in gold, unless some active steps are taken to arrest the drain of gold by enormous duties on imports almost equal to a prohibition.

The exports of gold during the past week, according to the New York *World*, were as follows:—

To Danish West Indies, $28,017; to Hamburg, $12,700; to Bremen, $403,833; to Antwerp, £121,445; to Liverpool, $997,153; to London, $195,087; to Jersey, $45,311; to Glasgow, $21,596; to Greenock, $18,100; to Limerick, $39,000; to Queenstown, $46,210; to Cork, $129,848; to Gibraltar, $23,199; to Malta, $24310; to British North American Colonies, $78,774; to British West Indies, $172,225; to Hayti, $20,795; to Marseilles, $48,695; to French West Indies; $19,062; to Cadiz, $111,280; to Alicante, $14,938; to Cuba, $158,699; to Porto Rico, $25,834; to Oporto, $10,303; to Hayti, $14,616, to Mexico, $1,948; to New Granada, $3,717; and to Brazil, $42,485. Total, $2,839,160.—*Free Press.*

Confederate Raid into Kentucky.

Cincinnati, June 9.—The Confederates are near Falmouth, on the Kentucky Central railroad, and at Williamstown, on Pike river, 20 miles from Cincinnati. A large Confederate force is reported 12 miles east of Lexington, and another is approaching from Richmond. The Confederates are also reported between Crabb Orchard and Stamford. They burned the large warehouse and water station at Cynthiana yesterday. The Confederates now have possession of Paris, Georgetown, Cynthiana and Williamstown.

"No Ambushes."

Petroleum V. Naseby writes that he had an interview with the President recently, which terminated thus:—

'Is there any little thing I kin do for you?' sez he.

'Nothin' partickler. I wood accept a small post orfis, if situated within eay range of a distillery. My politikle daze is well nigh over. Let me but see the old party wunst more in the ascendency; let these old ize wunst moar behold the constitooshun ez it ize, the Uneyun ez it wus and the nigger ware he ought 2 be, and I will rap the mantel uv privat life around me, and go in2 delirium tremens happy. I hev no ambishes. I am in the sear and yallor lef. These whitin' locks, them sunkin cheeks, warn me that age and whiskey hev dun their puffek wurk, and that I shall soon go hents. Linkin, scorn not my words. I hev sed. Adoo!'

FROGS.—'A frog,' says Professor Bump, 'is an amphibious animal, what lickers on cold water, and consequently invented the teetotal society. He always walks with a jump, he does; and when he sits down has to stand up. Being a lover of native melo dies, he gives free concerts every night, he does himself. He pervades music for the million, which is so called because it usually is heard in a mill-pond. He is a warmint what ain't so bad when boiled on a girdiron.'

☞ A young lady once married a man by the name of Dust, against the wishes of her parents. After a short time they lived unhappily together, and she returned to her father's house; but he refused to receive her, saying, 'Dust thou art, and unto Dust thou shalt return.'

HAPPY HIT.—Charles II., playing at tennis with a dignified prelate, who had struck the ball well, exclaimed, 'That's a good stroke for a dean.' 'I'll give it the stroke of a bishop, if your Majesty pleases,' was the rejoinder.

Profits of Apple-Growing in Canada.

The growing of fruit for market has been found in many parts of the adjoining Republic to be a very profitable employment, and it may not be amiss if we here inquire whether we might not hope to find it equally remunerative. In the examination of this question we will, for the present at least, pass by the finer fruits and consider only the apple. Not that pears, peaches, grapes, strawberries, &c., cannot be grown with profit, but because we are all better acquainted with the raising of apples, and knowing something of what is the usual yield, and for what they will sell, will be able to form an opinion upon the correctness of our estimates.

That there are portions of the Province eminently adapted to the cultivation of the apple is abundantly shewn by the beautiful samples of this fruit that are exhibited every autumn.

In submitting the following estimates we are aware that it is impossible to make them strictly accurate; but we believe they are placed so low that no one else can be misguided; that, in fact, the experience of the careful cultivator will prove the growing of apples to be much more profitable than we make it to be; but we prefer if we err, to err on the side of caution, and to base our estimates upon no questionable assumptions.—We will therefore suppose that such land as is required for a good orchard will bring the large rental of eight dollars per acre per annum. Taking a piece containing twenty acres it will require to plant it, at 40 feet apart each way, six hundred trees. These can be had of reliable nurseryman, of the very best quality, for $20 per hundred. We will put down the cost of keeping the ground thoroughly cultivated at $150 per annum. The expenses for the first year will be:—rent of 40 acres, $160; cost of trees, $120; planting, $40; cultivating $150; total, $470; for the second and subsequent years the expenses will be, rent and cultivation, $310. We will suppose that no crop is taken from the ground after it is planted with trees, and that the trees do not yield any fruit for the first five years. At the end of five years we shall have expended:—first year, $470; four subsequent years, at $310 each, $1240; total £1710. Taking the sixth and seventh years together, we may expect enough fruit to make the average yield for each year from each tree to be worth 25 cents, and that the yield will now begin to increase, so that we may safely estimate the value of the fruit from each tree to be, for the eighth year, fifty cents, for the ninth year one dollar; for the tenth year one dollar fifty cents; and for the eleventh year, two dollars.—Should we realize this very moderate sum from each tree we shall have received at the end of the eleventh year from our orchard the sum of $3300, and it will have cost us for the first year $470, and the subsequent ten years $3400, having only a balance of $270 against the orchard. Suppose we allow another year's crop, or $1200 more, to cover this balance, any professional casualities, errors, or other unestimated expenses, then at the end of twelve years we shall have an orchard that has produced enough to repay the first cost of the trees, planting, and cultivation, and an annual rental of eight dollars per acre. If the orchard should now die would the investment prove a failure? How many farmers make their crops of grain extending over a period of twelve years, to yield a clear annual rental of eight dollars per acre?

An orchard at twelve years from planting is in truth but at the commencement of its productiveness, and having upon our supposition, been well cultivated, may now be expected to yield for the next twenty years an average annual crop of four barrels to each tree. This fruit is worth on the tree not less than fifty cents per barrel, and in some seasons is worth twenty-five or fifty per cent more. But he will not increase the estimated value of the crop beyond the sum set down for the twelfth year, and will suppose that the cost of cultivation is now increased to hundred dollars a year. We shall then be reaping from this twenty acres a clear annual rental of fifty dollars per annum.

Are you aware that we are each year consuming two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of fruit beyond what we produce? and tha this excess of consumption over production is steadily increasing? By looking into the trade returns it will be seen that the importion of fruit into Canada for the year 1859 was $252,000; for 1860, was $285,000. for 1861, was 310,000; and for 1862, was $454,600. During the year 1861 the value of the fruit exported was $12,258, and in 1862 it was $18,632. Thus showing that in 1861 we imported more than we exported to the value of over $297,000 and that in 1862 our importations of fruit exceeded our exportations by over $436,000. How much of this fruit might have been grown in Canada may be inferred from the fact of this the amount that came from the United States under the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty, was $284,500 in 1860, $309,000 in 1861, and in 1862 $431,690.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We have been informed that two men in the employ of Messrs. Fowlds Brothers, of Hastings, were killed last week. It will be remembered that the Burleigh Slide had been injured, and, in consequence, the running of the timber over it had been stopped for some days. On this account an immense quantity of timber had been gathered just above, all in close proximity. Messrs. Fowlds men were running an elm crib through the slide, and had reached the bottom, when a pine crib which was following too closely came over the slide and fairly overlapped the hardwood one, on which were the unfortunate men. They were never seen more alive—very likely they were crushed to death by the overlapping timber. We have not heard of their bodies being found. We have since learned that another man in the employ of the same gentlemen was washed off a crib of timber at the foot of the slide at Young's dam on Clear Lake and drowned. Both he and the other two unfortunate men who were lost at Burleigh were from the Lower Province. We have not learned their names.

HARD ON A SKEDADDLER.—At Washington lately, a soldier, in attempting to escape from a patrol, dodged into a restaurant, and hid in a large box used for steaming oysters. The lid closed with a spring lock, and soon steam was turned on, and the would be disorter began to wish he hadn't dodged the patrol. He kicked and yelled until the colored cooks and attendants concluded Satan had entered the steamer, and then they lifted up the lid, and the fellow, thoroughly steamed, made a speedy escape.

☞ A paper giving an account of Toulouse, in France, says—"It is a large town, containing sixty thousand inhabitants *built entirely of brick!* This is equalled only by a known description of Albany which runs thus, and twenty-five thousand inhabitants, *with most of their gable ends to the street!*"

☞ Two loafers met on the wharf yesterday, and passed the complements. 'Jim, have you seen Hall? he is looking for you.' 'Hall, what Hall?' was Jim's answer. 'Why, alco-hall, you fool!' 'Pshaw!' responded Jim, 'that's a poor 'sell' and you wouldn't have caught me if I hadn't been hurt last night when John tripped me up.' 'John who?' said Jim. 'Demijohn, you numskull!'

COLLEGE EXAMINATION.—B———, who has since made quite a noise in the world, while at college was called upon to undergo an examination in astronomy. On emerging from the ordeal, one of his companions asked him how he got off.

'First-rate,' said B———. 'They only asked me two questions, and I answered them both promptly and correctly.'

'What were the questions?'

'The first was, 'what is a parallex?' and I told them I didn't know! and the second was, 'can you calculate an eclipse?' to which I said 'No!' I'd like to see any person answer two questions more correctly than that!'

MISERABLE PEOPLE.—Young ladies with new bonnets on rainy Sundays, and dresses playing dip, dip, at every step. A witness in a bribery case. A smoking nephew on a visit to an anti-smoking aunt. A young doctor who has just cured his first patient and has no prospect of another. A star actress with her name in small type on the bill.

Town & Counties.

☞ An Excursion train will leave Goderich on Friday morning next for the Review at the Falls.

☞ The *Printer*, N. Y., is again welcomed to our basket, the number for June is a most excellent one.

☞ Those in search of bargains should read the advertisement of Messrs. D. Kerr, Jr., Co., and having read, give the establishment a call.

☞ J. Y. S. Kirk offers bargains in his line seldom met with. Country buyers, especially, would do well to inspect his stock, which is very complete in all its branches.

WOOD.—The trade in this article is quite lively, the demand at the wharf for shipment to Chicago being, apparently, as brisk as ever.

HARPER.—Mr. Moorhouse has laid upon our sanctum table a copy of this popular monthly. It is one of the best of the American Magazines, mainly because, by hook or by crook, it secures the cream of British light literature.

THE W. NEW CONNEXION CONFERENCE

Met this year in Hamilton. We are informed that Rev. Mr. Cleaver, who is held in high esteem by the people of Goderich, has been removed to London. We have not learned who his successor is to be.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—On Monday, the 6th instant, an able lecture on temperance was delivered in the New Church, Dungannon, by the Rev. Mr. McLean, Chaplain of the Morrill Temple, London. Notwithstanding the shortness of the notice given the audience was very large.

WOOL.—We notice with pleasure that large quantities of Wool are coming into our market. The deliveries during the past week or two have been quite heavy, some farmers having several hundred dollars worth to dispose of. The price today is down to 44 cts per lb. Sheep raising must be attended with much profit for the next few years, or until King Cotton resumes his sway.

☞ By a cleverly executed flank movement, Mr. Duncan has taken up a position round the corner, in McAllister's old stand. He is now nearer his base of supplies, and rather wishes a charge of the public upon his intrenchments. The curious in military matters are requested to take a look at his reserve force of—Boots and Shoes

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Artillery Company was inspected by the Brigade Major on Wednesday evening. After going through their drill with the usual degree of spirit and precision, the officers and men were complimented by the Major, who expressed a hope that they would soon become as proficient in the use of the 'big guns' as they had with the small arms.

The Rifles turned out last night for inspection, and were praised by the Brigade Major for their efficiency. They numbered 35, including non-commissioned officers. The fifes and drums were out, of course. The little band is evidently improving.

COLBORNE.

On the call of the Reeve of this township, a very large meeting of the Ratepayers took place at Smith's Hill on Saturday last, to consider the propriety of abolishing the Ward system as at present in force in said township. After much discussion, a vote was taken, the result of which was a resolution to do away with the division into Wards. This, we presume, will be the end of the agitation on this subject, for some time, at least.

HAY.

A YOUNG ROGUE.

A lad some 16 or 17 years of age, in the employment of Mr. Swan, of Stanley, in the neighbourhood of Brucefield, having it appears taken a fancy to see more of the world; and being deficient in the way of having the needful, appropriated to himself, eighty dollars of Mr. Swan's money, and one of his horses, "and made tracks." He was traced to Widder's Station, on the Grand Trunk; where he got rid of the horse, and took a ticket for the East. You will likely hear more of the young gentleman in your good town, of Law and Gaol; as I hear, with the aid of the telegraph he was arrested in Toronto, and it is expected that he will be brought to Brucefield to-night, and Goderich next, of course.—COMM.

The McQueen Monument.

To the Editor of the "Signal."

SIR,—You are no doubt aware, that in the year 1861, a Committee was appointed in Goderich, by the friends of the late Mr. Thomas McQueen, to take into consideration the propriety of erecting by public subscription, a Monument or Memorial over his grave. Now, Sir, I have been told that nothing has yet been done towards the erection of the same; although I am perfectly well aware that money was collected and paid over to the Treasurer of said Committee nearly three years ago. I would beg leave to suggest that they should either immediately go to work with the erection of the same according to the funds on hand, or return the money they have received to the parties who have paid it.

Yours, &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Hullett, June 8th, 1864.

COUNTY COURT AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

These courts were opened before His Honor Judge Cooper at noon to-day, (Tuesday.) The following gentlemen comprise the Grand Jury as sworn in: David Ross, foreman; Thos. Allen, Samuel Alton, James Barr, Joseph Case, Julius Duncan, Wm. Ellis, Samuel Fisher, Wm. Henderson, Leonard Hunter, Geo. Hyler, John Lamb, Richard Martin, John Scott.

His honor, the chairman, in addressing the Grand Jury, said he was sorry to have to say that there was an unusual number of criminal cases on the docket, the most serious of which were charges of robbery, horse-stealing and uttering counterfeit money. The nature of the law relating to the several crimes mentioned was fully explained.

His honor also alluded to a case to be tried at next Assizes, where one John Smith was charged with having attempted to enlist British subjects in the Federal service, remarking that a *mistaken* idea had got abroad that the Imperial Foreign Enlistment Act was not in force in this Province. This he assured them was not the case, and it might be well for the public to remember the fact.

A number of important civil cases will be brought up for trial.

Conventions.

SIR,—In your issue of the 2nd instant, I had the pleasure of reading an article under the head of "Teachers' Convention," and though I sincerely believe that Conventions would do a vast amount of good if they were properly conducted, still from the experience we have had of them under the inefficient superintendence of Mr. Pritchard, and from the ideas prevalent concerning them, among the majority of Teachers in this vicinity I consider it would be almost impossible to organize one; unless established on a different principle from the preceding one. Great good has been realized from Conventions, not only in this country but also in the neighboring republic, where the friends of education and Teachers generally, assemble periodically, for the purpose of discussing and dilating upon the methods of teaching the elementary branches taught in the Common Schools, and imparting the blessing of a sound moral and intellectual education to the young and rising generation. We have an excellent clause provided in our School Act, which would work well in regard to this, were it only adopted by the several Municipalities in our County. By that Act, the constituents of every township are at liberty to establish a Board of Trustees within their Municipality, which would be much more beneficial to the interests of education, than the method at present in vogue of appointing three Trustees in every section to superintend the educational interests of the inhabitants. The impetus they would thus give to the onward movement of education in their several townships, would be immense, and the encouragement given to Teachers and pupils, by even hearing their own school compared with the various schools around them, would engender a spirit of emulation and rivalry, totally unknown and entirely foreign to the schools in the Northern townships. It might also be a prelude to greater things, by paving the way for bringing together annually, a few of the best scholars in every school in the township, to compete for prizes awarded, either by the municipality or raised by voluntary subscription. The benefits derived from competition in all departments, more especially in Arts and Agriculture, are every year becoming more apparent; and if a greater spirit of competition be once introduced into our schools, I have no doubt but, in a few years we will have the privilege of seeing as great an improvement in our Common Schools, as there has been lately in the departments above mentioned. It would also be a strong inducement, for Teachers to unite together for their mutual benefit, and might be the means of organizing a Convention on a permanent basis, which would be a lasting benefit to the country. If the writer of the former article bestirs himself in the matter he will find a warm friend and assistant in

Yours very respectfully,

W. S. W.

Church Opening, Dungannon.

It is a cheering sight to the Christian layman, and much more so to the Christian Missionary or Minister, to see peeping as it were from among the trees of the forest, the tall spire or more humble turret of the house of God. Not twenty years have passed over this section of the country, since nothing could be heard but the sharp tapping of the woodpecker, or the more ponderous stroke of the stalwart woodman's axe while the moaning cracking crash of the falling denizens of the forest gave auricular demonstration that the latter were not in vain. Having secured a shelter for himself, the sanguine pioneer next turns his mind in another direction, and like David of old a temple to his God is his next care. Many such edifices of different denominations are already scattered over this new but fair and prospering section of Canada. What better proof can the passing traveller have of the outward progress and domestic happiness, of the country generally? The Jew of old was wont to pitch his tabernacle or raise his altar on which to offer his sacrifices and at which to hold communion with his Maker: he is a christian but in name, that can be less liberal than the Jew of the Old Testament dispensation.

After much selfdenying perseverance and liberality, the adherents of the Church of England in and around Dungannon have succeeded in erecting a neat and commodious Church in the Village. St. Paul's Church, Dungannon, was opened for divine service on Sabbath, June the 5th. Service was held three times, in the morning at half past ten—afternoon at three and in the evening at six. The Rev. Mr. McLean, Curate of St. Paul's Church London, preached in the morning, from Isaiah xxxii, 2. In the afternoon the Rev. E. L. Elwood, Rural Dean of Huron and Bruce, made an excellent and appropriate address from Hebrews xi. 17, 18 and 19. In the evening the pulpit was again ably occupied by the Rev. Mr. McLean, preaching from the words: "Looking to Jesus." The sermon, though more lengthy than in the morning, was concise, eloquent and forcible. The talented gentleman is not evidently one of those who cry "The temple, the temple, the temple of the Lord are we." Had we more men of such principle, though of mediocre talents among us there would be less of that denominational squabbling, that is so subversive of all true, vital religion, and which I am sorry to say, is so characteristic of our village and neighborhood.

The collections taken up and which goes in to the building fund, amounted in all to $26.76. We understand that, although the Church is free of incumbrance, the building committee are under considerable liabilities; we therefore hope that friends in other quarters will not be remiss in lending a helping hand, giving practical proof of the principle that

"Brother should not war with brother,
Nor worry and devour each other,
But sing and shine by sweet consent,
Till life's poor transient night is spent,
Respecting in each other's case,
The gifts of nature and of grace."

At the same time we hope that harmony of purpose and unity in action may characterise the future movement of those whose exertions have so far been crowned with success.—COM

A SWORDFISH.—The splendid ship Donald McKay was recently docked in London to undergo repairs. On examining her bottom, the horn of a swordfish was found sticking outside of her copper. It had pierced four and a half inches through a plank and had brought up