Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION

W. T. FOX, Editor and Proprietor.

"The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

$1.50 PER ANN IN ADVANCE, $2.00 AT END OF YEAR.

GODERICH, ONTARIO, D. C., THURSDAY, JAN. 6, 1870.

VOL. XXII.—NO 50

Business Directory.

Dr. P. A. McDougall

WILL BE AT HOME FOR CONSULTATION up to 11 o'clock, a. m. every day. Will visit tients at any hour afterwards, night or day w49

G. C. Shannon M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., GODERICH, C. W. 13:40-ly

DR McLEAN.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER, &c. Office and Residence third door east of Central School. 49

G. M. McMICKING, M. D.

LICENTIATE COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, C. E. Residence, the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. F. C. Haldan, Elgin Street.

DR. CASSADY,
(of McGill College)

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Office, over his Drug Store, Goderich, Ontario. sw102

J. F. Danter, M. D.

SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, Homœopathic Physician, and Medical Electrician. Examining Physician of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of Albany, N. Y.
☞ Office and Residence Park st., St. David's Ward, Goderich. lyw42

Medical.

RICHARD MOORE, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND Accoucheur, Manchester, C. W. February 7th, 1867. w3vr

M NICHOLSON,
SURGEON DENTIST.

Rooms over the Post Office, West Street, Goderich.
November 27th, 1869. w45-tf

Ira Lewis,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND Solicitor in Chancery, County Crown Attorney, Goderich, Canada West. Office in Court House. v14n40

M. C Cameron,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Kingston st., Goderich, Ont. w49

Cameron & Garrow

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c Office, Kingston street, Goderich.
M. C CAMERON. w52 J. T. GARROW

D. Shade Cooper,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c Goderich, C. W. Office, upstairs Watson's Block, West street entrance first door west of Glasgow House. w49

John H. Gordon.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Goderich, Ont., Office, on the north side of West Street, third door from Court-House Square. w49

Isaac F. Toms.

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c., Goderich, Ontario. Office—Crabb's block, Kingston street sw77

Doyle & Squier,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS in Chancery, &c Goderich, Ont
H. L. DOYLE. sw5 W. R. SQUIER, B. A.

Grays & Elwood,

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, SOLICITORS in Chancery & Insolvency, Conveyancers, &c. Money to Lend. OFFICE: Crabb's Block, over Mr. Archibald's Store. sw37

William R. Bain, B A.

CHANCERY AND LAW OFFICE, CRABB'S NEW buildings, Kingston, Street Goderich.
N. B—Conveyancing. Money lent on reasonable terms. Disputed and defective titles to real estate quieted. Goderich, Dec. 24 1866. sw34

P. F. WALKER, Attorney-at-Law Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Court House, Goderich Ontario sw94

T. B. Stokes,

AGENT FOR STRATFORD AGRICULTURAL works (Joseph Sharman, proprietor) Residence,Ayfield Road. w11-ly 8p

S. Malcomson,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., &c. Canton, Ont.
MONEY TO LEND. w35

Strong & Squier.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS, NO. 6, Arcade Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
JAMES C. STRONG, Attorney at Law. H. R. SQUIER. Nov. 13th, 1869 w43

D. McDougall

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD, County of Huron. Sales in village or country punctually attended to. w9-1yr8

L. B. Hamlin,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND Agent and Conveyancer, Kincardine. 1

JOHN HALDAN, Jr.
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE,
INSURANCE, LAND AND GENERAL AGENT,
Money at 8 per cent.
Office—West Street, opposite the post office, Goderich

SMAILL & CROOK
ARCHITECTS.

PLANS and specifications of Buildings &c. got up in a neat and correct style.
☞ Office over J. C. Detlor Co's store
Goderich, May 10, 1869

1860.] HENRY GRIST, 1868.]
PATENT SOLICITOR & DRAUGHTSMAN,
Ottawa, Canada,

TRANSACTS BUSINESS WITH THE PATENT Office and other Departments of the Government.
☞ COPYRIGHTS AND THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS PROCURED.
Drawings, specifications, and other Documents necessary to secure PATENTS OF INVENTION prepared on receipt of Model of the Invention.
Ottawa, December 1868.

THE LANCASHIRE
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMP'NY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

THIS Company was specially cited, in the British House of Commons, by the Hon. W. Ewart Gladstone, (late Chancellor of the Exchequer) as an object of national class —See TIMES of March 8, 1864.
SECURITY IN INVESTING
Apply to
FREDERICK ARMSTRONG,
Agent for Goderich

LAND AGENT, VALUER, &c,
WEST ST., GODERICH

MONEY TO LEND.
Agent for the Canada Landed Credit Co.,

Farms for Sale
Crown Land Patents taken out. Debts Collected.
Goderich, Oct. 1st, 1869 sw f

MRS. DAYS' HOTEL
WROXETER.

ON the direct road from Seaforth to Walkerton. Every necessary accommodation for the travelling public.
HANNAH DAYS
Wroxeter, Nov. 5, 1867.

WESTERN EXCHANGE, LUCKNOW
MRS. ANDREW DONOGH, PROPRIETOR.

FIRST-CLASS accommodation. Table supplied with all the delicacies of the season; and the bar with the finest brands of liquors and Cigars. w29

Business Directory.

D. SUTHERLAND,
DEALER IN
Coal, Lumber, Shingles, Laths, &c.,

YARDS, at the Harbor and corner West and Waterloo Streets. ☞ Office, on Waterloo street, in rear of the yard.
Goderich, Nov. 5th, 1868. 42wkswlyr

HAZLEHURST & COOKE
AUCTIONEERS,
COMMISSION AGENTS, &C., &C.
Crabb's Block, (VanEvery's old stand)
KINGSTON STREET, GODERICH
ONTARIO.

☞ Sales in town and country punctually attended to
Goderich July 12th, 1869. w24

MONEY
AT
EIGHT PER CENT
LENT ON MORTGAGE.
Apply at
WM. R. BAIN'S
Chancery and Law Office, Crabb's block, Goderich.
Goderich, March 8th, 1867. sw5

Money to Loan on Real Estate,

APPRAISER to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.
T. M. TRUEMAN,
w9 Market Square, Goderich

TO LET.

TO let in the Town of Goderich, for a term of years a Brick Cottage with a large orchard and six acres of good land. For particulars apply to
W. D. ALLEN.
Goderich Sept. 27th 1869. w36i

LUMBER AND CEDAR POSTS.

IMMEDIATELY after the opening of Navigation the subscriber will be prepared to sell the largest lot of Pine Lumber, Shingles, Cedar Posts, &c., ever offered in Goderich JAMES SMAILL
Goderich, April 5, 1869. w16 tf

MONEY TO LEND.
EASY TERMS.
J. B. GORDON.
Goderich, Jan. 14th, 1868. w51

Start $1.50 AND GET THE SIGNAL For 12 months

Commercial Hotel, Mitchell C. W

JOHN HICKS, Proprietor. This is the largest and best Country Hotel in Western Canada, and charges as moderate as any House in Mitchell. Stage Proprietor. Good stabling for 100 Horses Horses and Carriages for Hire, on Shortest Notice. 14:y

CHEAP LANDS FOR SALE
IN
TOWN OF GODERICH.

LOTS 1323, 1324 & 1334, $30 each. Sub-division Park Lots 2 and 3 in con A. Lots 16, lying 150 gds Township of Wawanosh, North 24 acres lot 18, con 1, 100 Township of Ashfield, Southerly 16 acres of East ½ of South ½ lot 1, con 4, W. D., $100
Apply to
THOMAS WEATHERALD,
Goderich, Dec. 15th 1868. P. L. Surveyor, Goderich. w48 tf

CHEESE, CHEESE.

Shephard & Strachan,
GROCERS, GODERICH.

HAVE been re-appointed sole agents at Goderich for the sale of the celebrated Exeter Factory Cheese.
Local dealers supplied at the Factory Prices.
SHEPHARD & STRACHAN.
Goderich, May 27, 1867. w18tf

NOTICE!

To all whom it may Concern.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive orders for Lumber in large or small quantities,
White Ash, Pine, Whitewood and Cedar.
ALSO
LATHS, PINE & CEDAR SHINGLES,
delivered on the opening of navigation. Parties wanting bills cut to any particular size will please send them in as soon as possible.
Plans drawn, Bills and Estimates made for the various kinds, sizes, and qualities of material required for buildings, bridges, &c.
SMAILL & CROOK,
Architec
Office over J. C. Detlor & Co's store, corner of North street and the Court House square.
Goderich January 20th 1869. w531f

REMOVAL.

ALEX. WALLACE,
WATCHMAKER
AND JEWELER,
WEST STREET,
GODERICH

THE Subscriber having removed to the Store lately occupied by A. Naysmith, West Street, opposite the Post Office, wishes to thank his friends and the public, for the liberal support with which they have favored him for the last 25 years, and begs to assure them that no effort will be spared to merit a continuance of their patronage, his anxious study will be to supply
Watches Clocks and Jewelery
which will give satisfaction to the purchaser, and as all work has been done by myself, customers may depend on having it well executed.
☞ A good assortment of Gold and Plated Jewelry Watches, Clocks &c., always on hand.
ALEX WALLACE.
Goderich Oct 26th 1868. w40

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale Ej of lot 2, 11th con., W D Ashfield, distant about 4½ miles from Belfast containing 100 acres more or less. 30 acres cleared, 8 or 10 chopped. 10 acres good cedar and the balance hardwood. A new frame house, 18x24, good orchard and well. School house on next lot. The soil is good clay loam. Price $1000, $600 cash and easy terms for balance. Further particulars may be obtained from the proprietor. DENNIS SHEA
25th Nov. 1869. w48 6m* Belfast P O

Business Directory.

Maitland Salt Well

PLATT'S PATENT EVAPORATOR,

The undersigned is prepared to
FURNISH No. 1 SALT,
IN ANY QUANTITY AT THE
Lowest Price,
FROM THE ABOVE WELL.
S. H. DETLOR.
Goderich, August 3rd, 1869. w27

1868.
THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

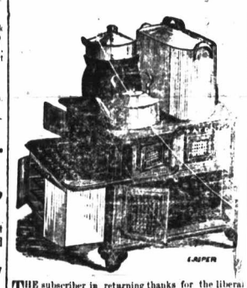
Has been in existence Thirty-two years, and during that period has paid Losses exceeding **Five and a half million pounds sterling,**
The disbursement of this enormous sum over a wide area, has without doubt contributed to the establishment of this Institution, in the confidence of Public Corporations, Merchants, Householders, and business men generally, wherever it is represented.

In its 1st year, 1836, the Fire Premiums alone amounted to		£9,970
In its 10th year, 1846,	" " "	£17,763
" 20th year, 1856,	" " "	£922,279
" 30th year, 1866,	" " "	£879,332
One year later, 1867,	" " "	£818,055

The Fire Reserve Fund is now $4,727,464
The Life Reserve Fund is now $9,282,468
The company is represented throughout Ontario and Quebec, by influential Agents, to whom application for insurance may be made.
G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, MONTREAL
A. M. ROSS, Agent for Goderich; B. V. Elliott, for Exeter; W. N. Watson, for Seaforth
Goderich, Feb. 11, 1868. w41

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

THE undersigned having purchased the Planing Mill and Sash Factory owned, and occupied by Donald Cumming, are now prepared to carry on the business of manufacturing
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Flooring, Siding,
and all kinds of
CIRCLE WORK,
such as Circle and Gothic Sash and Frames. They think from their experience in Factory Work, that they can give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.
N. B.—A liberal discount to the trade.
20,000 feet of Dry inch and a quarter Flooring on hand.
JAS BUCHANAN,
DAVID LAWSON,
WM ROBINSON.
Goderich, March 8th, 1867. w55



THE subscriber in returning thanks for the liberal patronage so long bestowed upon him, begs to inform his numerous customers and the public generally that in consequence of the late fire, he has removed his business to the store formerly occupied by Mr. Booth, West street, next Bank of Montreal, where everything in his line will be found and
All Kinds of Job Work will be Done
the same as usual.
G. N. DAVIS.
Goderich, 29th March 1869

G. BARRY & BRO.,
CABINET MAKERS
WOOD-TURNERS
AND UNDERTAKERS,
Hamilton St., Goderich,

KEEP constantly on hand for sale all articles in their line, such as
Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, &c.,
☞ All kinds of wood-turning done, such as Newel posts, stair bannisters, neckyokes, &c
Always on hand, a complete
ASSORTMENT OF COFFINS
and a HEARSE to hire on reasonable term
Goderich, May 3rd, 1866 15w5m*

NOTICE.—A note made by Wm Rintoul in favor of Adam McKay for $35 00, due middle of October last, having been lost all parties are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.
ADAM McKAY.
Elater, 8th Dec., 1869. w47 3t*

JUST ARRIVED.
MADAME TAYLOR,
With Her Great European Herb Remedy

THOSE suffering with Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Bad Digestion, Catarrh and Noises in the Head, are advised to try this Remedy, in Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Complaint, it succeeds when others fail, in fever and ague, cold sweats and chills it was never known to fail. Recommended by Physicians throughout Europe. This is no humbug as one bottle of her medicine will prove. Do not suffer when you can get ease, by consulting Madame Taylor, at room No 8, Colborne Hotel, Goderich. Ladies unable to call will be attended at their own homes.
Goderich, 10th Aug. 1868. w 29

GODERICH
BROOM FACTORY.

THE Subscriber having secured the exclusive right of the manufacture and sale of Dobson's Patent Broom, are now prepared to
FURNISH THAT
SUPERIOR BROOM
MADE OF THE
Best Material and Workmanship
to the merchants of the Counties of Huron and Bruce.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
COX & MACDONALD
Goderich, O 21st, 1869. w40 tf.

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY of London, England, established in 1782, one of the oldest, strongest and best offices in Canada.
HORACE HORTON, Agent

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Canada, Head Office, Toronto. Will take risks on Country and City property. Marine risks taken at as low rates as any other first class office.
HORACE HORTON, Agent.

MONEY TO LOAN.
$20,000 on good farm security payable from one to twelve years. No interest retained in advance.
HORACE HORTON, Agent.
Goderich, March 31, 1868

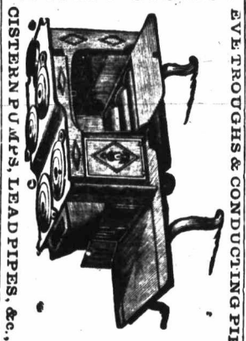
ALLAN P. M'CLEAN,

TAILOR & CLOTHIER,
HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE
ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS
Consisting in part of West of England Broadcloths, Beavers, Whitneys, Bearskins, Fancy English, Scotch, and French Tweeds, Cashmeres, Doeskins, and a variety of Canadian Cloths; Plain, Satin, and Flowered Vestings, Shirts, Gloves, Caps, &c., &c.
He feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders.
TWEED SUITS (all wool) $12 and upwards.
☞ N. B.—Cutting done to Order. ☜
Goderich, Sept 25th. 1866 sw6

THE
PARLOR GEM PIANO FORTE,
MANUFACTURED BY
Marshall & Wendell of Albany.

EVERY Instrument is fully warranted and has the modern improvements, full iron frame or strung bass and bushed ivory front keys. For
STANDING IN TUNE,
we guarantee these Pianos second to none.
Pianos, Melodeans and Organs Tuned,
R. RADCLIFF,
Agent at Goderich
☞ Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.
Goderich, 17th June, 1869. w21-6m

STOVES! STOVES!



CISTERN PUMPS, LEAD PIPES, &c., &c.
EAVE TROUGHS & CONDUCTING PIPES.
PLAIN AND FANCY
TIN WARE,
COAL OIL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
☞ Coal Oil Lamps, &c. &c. Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Wool Pickings, and Sheep Skins taken in exchange.
J. & J. STORY,
☞ Sign of the Large Coal Oil Barrel,
Goderich, March 1st, 1867 6-1

(24 YEARS AT THE OLD STAND.)

CABINET FURNISHING
WAREHOUSE.

DANIAL GORDON,
CABINET MAKER
Undertaker, &c., &c.,

HAS now on hand the Largest Stock OF FURNITURE in the County, in every variety, can not fail to command the favor of all in want of FURNITURE who may favor him with a visit—whether in regard to Quality, Style or Price. Every article warranted as recommended.
Having made arrangements with JACQUES & HAY, Toronto, can furnish anything here or at their Warerooms in Toronto,
Cheap FOR Cash
N. B. Has always a complete assortment of
COFFINS on hand.
Also, HEARSES to hire.
West St., Goderich, Nov. 3, 1868. w2

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—Lot No. 6, Con 10, W. D Ashfield, Co. Huron, containing 80 acres, 25 cleared, with house and barn. There is a living creek on the farm. It is a corner lot. Price $18.00 per acre, rent $40.00 and taxes.
London, Feb. 2, 1866 MARTIN DURKIN w2

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, JAN. 6, 1870.

1869.

The old year dies to night. Though there has not been in it much of "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war," such as generally make up the "chronicles of eld," it will have printed its impress so deeply on the sands of time that the antiquarians of the future will scan it wonderingly as an epoch among the ages. We have endeavored to describe, at some length, a few of the events for which the dying year has been remarkable; and which form the points of departure towards a new geography of the world, and new currents of public opinion. We hope our readers will find our remarks both interesting and instructive.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Future historians will find the "Representative Men" of the century in the followers of the engineering profession. Our literature,—our art,—our philosophy are all marching brilliantly onward, but the crowning glory of the era is the triumphant and irresistible progress of mechanical science. Hannibal and Napoleon could, with pain and toil, lead their armies over the Alpine heights. We can ride up thither on an iron road. Hebrew scholars find that the literal translation, of the ancient prophecy :—"Men run to fro and on the earth and knowledge is increased," should be :—"Men run to and fro on the earth and knowledge is flashed along with lightning." Shakspeare made Puck, the fairy, exclaim, "I'll put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes;" but even the genius of glorious Will could not have conceived that men should yet actually encircle the globe with an electric zone of speech in a shorter space of time. Within fifteen years the duration of sea-voyages has been reduced 90 per cent. But that is not enough—*linea recta brevissima*—1869 will not sail round a continent if a connecting isthmus can be cut across Lord Byron wrote that the Ocean was outside of man's empire, that "his control stopped with the shore." He did not know that man would be able to dig a channel in which two seas would mingle their waters. The idea of connecting the Red Sea with the Nile is as old as the Pharaohs. But they never contemplated a junction between the Red Sea and Mediterranean; because, to them, Europe was a barbarous country with which they had no desire to communicate. Now, however, in the words of an eloquent writer in Blackwood for this month :—"The West and the East, no longer strange to another, advance each year in intercommunication and brotherhood. Means of intercourse, facilities of transport increase apace, but as yet there is a stern physical impediment—the way is long. Who shall minister to the impatience of modern haste? Who shall abridge the passage between the rising and the setting sun?" Let us give due honor to the Viceroy of Egypt who took the project under his protection. Let us confess a little shame, that the too practical statesmen and capitalists of Britain pooh-poohed the undertaking as visionary. Let us now in reverence to the intellect, energy and perseverence of Lesseps who has overcome all opposition of men and matter and brought the undertaking to a successful issue. He met his reward when a few weeks ago, princes, nobles, *savans* and literati crowded from many lands to be present at the opening *fêtes*. The Canal extends, from Port Said on the Mediterranean, through Lakes Bulah, Timsah and the Bitter Lakes to Suez on the Red Sea—an entire distance of about 90 miles and its depth is 26 feet. It still remains to be seen if this depth can be maintained, and if the income will justify the expenditure. The material difficulties having been overcome, these will no doubt be so also. If the souls, of the architects of the pyramids, ever return to the scenes of their labours, they will recognise congenial spirits in the engineers of the 19th century. A collateral advantage, to an immense tract of country, is also gained in the construction, primarily for the supply of the workmen of a fresh-water canal from Cairo to Lake Timsah and thence to Suez; which will literally make a desert blossom like the rose. The success of the work has so inspirited unimaginative and commercial Britain, that she dreams of seeking the Rising Sun by travelling westward and cutting a wider and deeper canal through Central America. So much for progress! We may give to Galileo's words a deeper meaning than they contained for him and say of the earth "still it moves!"

PACIFIC RAILWAY

A companion undertaking to the above is the Railway which connects the Atlantic with the Pacific—New York and Chicago with San Francisco—or a distance of over 2000 miles in the short space of 6 days. Was finished on 10th May last. The length of the road is from Omaha to Ogden, 1086 miles; from Ogden to Sacramento 690 miles; from Sacramento to San Francisco, 124 miles; in all 1900 miles.—The approximate cost apart from grants of land is $60,000,000. On 12th May the first invoice of Tea came across it, and, as the dispatch said "inaugurated the overland trade with China and Japan." It is to be hoped that up north here we will soon be competing with them, connecting Europe and Asia by a shorter route.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL,

Which, by invitation of Pope Pious IX., is now in session at Rome, is the largest gathering of bishops that has congregated since the famous Council of Trent, which sat upwards of 300 years ago. Even crowned kings trembled at the fulminations of the Council of Trent, and the Pope that presided over it was *the* power in Christendom. The Reformation was then a cloud in the sky "no bigger than a man's hand." How wonderful is the tercentenary change in the scene. The present *Pontiex maximus* has lost his temporalities, and his spiritual influence is fast ebbing away after them. In this year of grace, an edict of Council or a Papal bull has less significance than a despatch of Count Bismark's, or a message by President Grant. The special object for which the Council has been assembled is to affirm the Personal Infallibility of the occupant, for the time being, of St. Peter's chair—The Pope in Council has, for centuries, been held to be infallible. This new dogma would make the pontiff superior to, and render him independent of all subordinate principalities and powers; and would be a dangerous instrument in the hands of a born tyrant like Cardinal Antonelli who is expected to be the successor of the kindly soul who at present holds the keys. Pope Pious IX., is a scion of a noble Italian family, and was born at Ancona, in 1792. He ascended the Papal chair in 1846, on 16th June, and has thus occupied the elevated position for over 23 years and 6 months. The Church is divided into over 700 dioceses—about 116 of which Pio Nono has established. He is assisted in their government by the college of Cardinals—the full number of which is 70; the present members being only 54 showing that there are 16 vacancies. The Archbishoprics are 136 in number, and the Bishoprics 981.—Over 600 Bishops have assembled at Rome. The monastic orders have been increasing numerically and claim the following membership. Franciscans 50,000; Dominicans 4,000; Jesuits 8,200; Carmelites 4,000; Trappists 4,000; Lazarists 2,000; Paristas 2,000; Redemptorists 2,000; Female orders 190,000. Out of the 1228 millions composing the population of the globe 170 millions are said to be Roman Catholics.—In the face of the present assembly at Rome these statistics ought to be interesting to our readers. The dogma sought to be established is warmly opposed within the Church, as well as without. The French, German and Polish Bishops protest against it. So also does the Emperor of the French. The American Bishops, from whom more liberality might have been expected, are in favor of it. The best authorities agree in the belief that, whatever verbal opposition may be offered to the dogma, a decree affirming it will be agreed to and promulgated. Considering that we live in the latter half of the enlightened 19th century, the whole affair seems like a grand comedy.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

The attitude assumed by this Parisian "preacher-monk," of the order of the Carmelites, is the birth of that Council we have just described. He is the most eloquent and popular preacher of France. Born at Orleans in 1821 and educated at Pau, he was ordained a priest at St. Sulpice, in 1853. In 1864 he commenced to preach at the Cathedral of Notre Dame and there he gained the brilliant reputation which has made his protest against the Council so influential. While Pope Pius IX refrained from arraying and aiding the Ultramontane party against the liberal section of the church, he would have met with no opposition from within the church. The following extract from a translation of Father Hyacinthe's letter, to the General of his order at Rome, is interesting and explains his position :—

"The present hour is solemn. The Church passes through one of the most violent, dark, and decisive crises of its existence here below. For the first time in 300 years an Œcumenical Council is not only convoked but declared *necessary*; such is the expression of the Holy Father. It is not in such a moment that a preacher of the Gospel, were he the least of all, can consent to remain as the mute dogs of Israel, unfaithful guardians, whom the prophet reproaches as unable to bark. *Canes muti, non valentes latrare.* The saints were never silent. I am not one of them; but nevertheless I belong to their race, *filii sanctorum sumus*, and I have always been ambitious to place my steps, my tears, and if necessary, my blood, in the tracks which they have left. I raise, therefore, before the Holy Father and the Council, my protestation as Christian and preacher against these doctrines and practices, calling themselves Roman, but which are not Christian, and which in their encroachments, always most audacious and most baneful, tend to change the constitution of the Church, the basis as well as the form of her teaching, and even the spirit of her piety. I protest against the divorce, as impious as it is insane, which it is sought to accomplish between the Church, who is our mother according to eternity, and the society of the nineteenth century, of whom we are the sons according to the times, and toward whom we have also some duties and attachments. I protest against this more radical and dreadful opposition to human nature, which is attacked and made to revolt by these false doctrines in its most indestructible and holiest aspirations. I protest, above all, against the sacrilegious perversion of the Word of the Son of God himself, the spirit and the letter of which are equally trodden under foot by the Pharisaism of the new law. It is my most profound conviction that if France in particular, and the Latin races in general, are delivered over to a civil, moral, and religious anarchy the principal cause is without doubt not in Catholicism itself, but in the manner which Catholicism has during a long time been understood and practised. I appeal to the Council about to meet to seek for remedies for the excess of our evils, and to apply them with as much force as gentleness. But if fears in which I do not wish to share come to be realized—if the august assembly has not more liberty in its deliberations than it has already in its preparation—if, in a word, it is deprived of the essential characters of an Œcumenical Council, I will cry to God and men to call another truly united in the Holy Spirit, not in the spirit of party, and representing really the Universal Church, not the silence of some men, the oppression of others."

No such decided sound has come from within the Roman Catholic Church, since Luther's hammer, nailing the famous 95 theses on the Church-gate, ceased to echo through the streets of Wittenberg.

ITALY

is slumbering. But it is only like the repose of the warrior who sleeps for an hour 'beneath his plumed crest,' still ready for the battle. She is consolidating the results of her victories but her destiny is not complete. Her children pant to enter the city of the seven hills' and will not be restrained. The most remarkable event transpiring at present is the assembling of a great Anti-papal Council at Naples. If the French Emperor's message to the Pope, that the declaration of Infallibility would exonerate France from the obligations of the Concordat, indicates what his action would be if the dogma were affirmed, one complication would be removed from Italian prospects.

FRANCE.

Has unmuzzled the Press and the Legislature; and the Republicans are freely using both channels in expressing their opinions. Beyond occasional threats that if words became deeds suppression would instantly follow, Napoleon and his ministers submit to criticism with a very good grace. The Emperor continues to express his desire to grant reforms. The recent elections have rather changed the complexion and language of the Corps Legislatif. His *Lanterne* lighted Henri Rochefort to a seat there. He recently criticised the action of the Government in ordering the Spanish refugees to leave France and concluded with the bold words.—'You have only one fear—it is the Republic. She is near at hand and will avenge the wrongs of Frenchmen and Spaniards.' For the first time in the history of France, the reporters of the Press have received admission to a gallery of their own in the House. No doubt the Empire is undergoing immense, internal improvement; a blessed peace is being maintained; order and law reign and liberty is being extended. But the fear underlies all this that the presiding genius has only a personal and not a dynastic influence, and that when Napoleon III sleeps beside "the little corporal" anarchy, monarchical or republican, may reign in his stead.

AUSTRIA.

The needle-gun of Prussia humbled the pride of the haughty Hapzburgs. It did more and better than that, it opened their eyes to see that they must seek to consolidate the provinces left them; and it opened their ears to listen to the advice of the opposition members of the Reichsrath. The wise and progressive constitutional privileges which Austria is granting to her subjects are beginning to redeem the errors she committed, and the tyranny she exercised for centuries, and seem to augur a political regeneration for Central Europe. In three years, a resurrection in Austria has been accomplished as sudden and surprising as the startling victories of Prussia in 1866; while the latter, though not losing material power is losing prestige. Austria is steadily rising in the estimation of the world, and all the strangely varied members of her empire act and think in harmony with the Government. The dual system, giving the German provinces their Reichsrath and the Hungarian provinces their Diet, whence are elected representatives to the general Parliament, is working well and amicably. The granting to Hungary its historical constitution, and the crowning of Francis Joseph as King, created a temporary jealousy in the German portion of the Empire; which has now entirely abated. It is pleasant to see one of the oldest conservative monarchies of Europe entering brilliantly on a prosperous and peaceful career of liberalism.

RUSSIA

Has been working away quietly lengthening her cords and strengthening her stakes in Asia. She has not this year gone beyond the sin of covetousness, of which all are more or less guilty. Beyond covertly seeking to raise an insurrection among the christians in Turkey, endeavoring to embarrass Greece, and making coaxing advances towards the Viceroy of Egypt, very Little is to be chronicled of Russia. She has made the pleasant discovery of secret societies in Moscow which were working for the overthrow of the dynasty. The Knout and Siberia are very effective cures for such symptoms.

SCANDINAVIA.

The philologists of Denmark, Sweden and Norway have organized a Society to secure the assimilation of the dialects of the three countries; with the ultimate hope of fusing the trio into a grand Scandinavian Empire. They would then be in a position to resist the intended embraces of the Russian bear, and to fulfil the destiny suggested by the genius of their early literature.

SPAIN

This effete, old kingdom has begun to try for a new lease of life, by dethroning her licentious Queen, Isabella. A Republic or a Monarchy? That is the question of the future which is not yet solved: Probably the Duke of Genoa will be crowned King; as General Prim, the leading spirit of the country, is unfavorable to a Republic. The blood of her nobility is getting so intensely blue, by intermarriage, that the pulses of life are almost stagnant. An enactment that each hidalgo should marry a peasant wife would be the first step in Spanish regeneration. The crown jewels have disappeared and Queen Isabella denies having stolen them.

CUBA.

In sympathy with the parent-land, Cuba has been and is in a state of revolution. No doubt Spain oppressed the island; but she has offered the insurgents the abolition of slavery and all other redress demanded. But that is not the object Cespedes and his incendiaries have been seeking. Except for the hope held out that the United States would recognise the rebels as belligerents the affair would, ere this, have expired of itself. Yankee speculators in gunboats and other material of war are responsible for the cruel and bloody continuance of this insurrection. The news from the seat of war is now favorable towards Spain. It is officially announced in documents laid before congress, that the United States government never intended to recognise the insurgents.

UNITED STATES.

Gen. Grant is not, as a President, all that his supporters' fancy painted. It is well for American credit, that he desires the war debt to be paid off as quickly as possible. His protectionist opinions will cripple the industries of the country; if the wiser Counsels of Secretary Fish and Commissioner Wells do not prevail. We copy, from a New York contemporary, the following summary of the interesting annual report, on the finances of the United States, just published by Mr. Wells :—

"The annual exhibits by Mr Wells, of the United States finances and resources, have tended more than any other documents to enlighten the public on the actual condition of the country. The report just issued fully bears out this reputation. It is of great length, but the following few points will be of interest. The war cost the U States $4,171,914,498.33 in actual expenditures. The Southern expenses are estimated at $2,700,000,000. Loss of trade and diversion of interests foot up $1,200,000,000. State and city expenditures, debts incurred, &c., amount to $923,000,000. So that altogether the war cost about nine thousand millions of dollars. The gross annual product of the nation is estimated at $6,825,000,000, or $175 per head. The product of particular articles for the current year was; Cotton, 2,700,000 bales; corn, 900,000,000 bushels; wheat, 300,000,000 bushels; oats, 275,000,000 bushels; wool, 177,000,000 lbs; tobacco, 225,000,000 lbs; barley, 25,000,000 bushels; hay 25,000,000 bales; rye, 25,000,000 bushels; buckwheat, 20,000,000 bushels. Flesh of animals estimated value, $400,000,000; dairy products, $400,000,000; other products of agriculture, $650,000,000. And the total estimated product is stated at $3,282,950,000. The wealth-producing industries are estimated at $1,295,000,000. There was for the year 1868-9 an adverse balance in respect of foreign trade of $116,150,342. The total amount of national securities held abroad, so far as an estimate can be formed, exceeds a thousand millions. The Commissioner believes that there is no possibility of resumption under the present abnormal system of foreign trade and exchanges; and that contraction is the one necessity of the nation. The estimated surplus for the current fiscal year from taxation Mr. Wells places at $124,000,000, and the question arises of what is to be done with it.—Incomes he thinks may be taxed three instead of five per cent, and he advises the repeal of special taxes or licenses, except on spirits, beer and tobacco, and also the removal of taxes on transportation. Altogether it is proposed to do away with about twenty-six millions of public burdens. Besides this various tariff changes are advised. Foreign coal he would admit free "on the broad general principle that a tax on coal is not justifiable except in the case of such extreme emergency as would justify a tax upon the food and breadstuffs of a nation." It is proposed to admit the following articles free of duty: Hides and skins; leather except morocco and patent; various wool fabrics for manufacture; tanning materials; SALT; foreign weeds and dyestuffs; copper ore; crude chemicals, &c.; and it is further recommended that the duty on iron be reduced from $9 to $3 per ton. While thus giving a very few points of report, we may add that the whole is of interest enough to call for further notice. The Commissioner will be sharply criticized of course for his free trade suggestions, but in the main his conclusions will be accepted."

Certain rabid papers, across the line, have apparently been endeavoring to create a panic, by trumpeting abroad, as recent failures, all the bankruptcies and suspensions that have occurred during six months. The gold 'corners' have certainly ruined speculators; but honest traders are not in any worse position than they usually are, except such unfortunate industries as ship-building which protection has done to death. The honest trade of the future is safe if wise liberal and unselfish counsels prevail. Reciprocity with us is a necessity to them for their own salvation. The Reconstruction of the Southern States is progressing and private enterprise is on the increase. The feeling is not yet very cordial and the negroes are not showing the disposition to labor their Northern friends anticipated. Perhaps the advent of Chinese coolies will obviate this difficulty.

MORMONISM.

It is pleasing to hear that this House of Superstition and Sensual indulgence is divided against itself. It is a curse to a Continent and we hail with delight the indications of decay. Such an excrescense on civilization has already existed too long.

NEWFOUNDL

The result of the elections in Newfoundland, which took place a few weeks ago, was decidedly adverse to the principle of Confederation, a very large majority of antis being elected. It is a great pity such should be the case, as there cannot be the shadow of a doubt that the colony would be better in the long run by uniting with us "for weal or for woe." In an isolated position it must stand for naught amongst nations, besides being subject to a *forcible* connection with Canada. It is to be hoped that the inevitable destiny of Newfoundland will be brought about by peaceable means.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

Is looking towards us with the view of by and bye forming a part of the New Dominion and bestowing upon us a Pacific seaboard. When the Red River trouble is over and our government sets itself energetically to the work of carrying Railway Communication into Rupert's Land, friendly and reasonable negotiations entered into would soon cause this loyal Province, which hates the name of annexation, to unite her destiny with ours. Then Canada would be the highway of the world and supersede all other routes from Europe to Asia. Nature has wonderfully adapted the termini for the purposes of steam communication; having placed inexhaustable Coal