Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

W. T. COX, Editor and Proprietor.] The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE! GODERICH, C. W., THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1865. VOL. XVIII.—NO 19

Business Directory.

P. A. McDougall
CAN BE CONSULTED UP TO 10 A.M., at his residence on North Street, next door south of the residence of Rev. Mr. Elwood. 10:1

G. C. Shannon, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., GODERICH, C.W. 13;40-1y

Thos. F. McLean, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., (Late House Surgeon, Kingston Hospital).—OFFICE—At Arthur's Boarding House. [sw60w9] Goderich, C. W.

Dr. Cole,
LATE OF STANLEY—CLINTON, HURON Road. (Mr. Thwaites's former Store July 1, '62.

DR. A. WORTHINGTON,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., will attend, particularly, to diseases of and surgical operations upon the eye.
HOWICK VILLAGE, Dec. 15, 1862. [w47-1y

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

M. C. Cameron,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Kingston street, Goderich, C.W.

Sinclair & Walker,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, &c. Office, over the Store of J. V. Detlor & Son, Goderich.

Henry McDermot,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Notaries Public, &c., West Street, Goderich. 10:1

John Davison,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c. Office, Market Square, Corner of Kingston Street, Goderich. 9:42

Delpey & Patterson,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Notaries, Conveyancers, &c. Office Mc Kay's corner, West Street, Goderich. 9:42

John H. Gordon,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Goderich, Canada West. Office—on the South side of West Street, third door from the Court-House Square.

William T. Hays,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Goderich, C.W.—Office, over H. Gardiner & Co's Hardware Store. v15n29

Money to Lend on Real Property.

Shade Gooding,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., GODERICH, C.W.—OFFICE: Up Stairs Watson's Block, West St.; entrance First Door west of Gaslow House.

Toms & Moore,
ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, &c., Goderich, C. W. Office—CRABB'S NEW BLOCK
GEORGE ROSS. LEWIS C. MOORE.
Goderich, August 27th, 1864. sw103w31

B. L. Doyle,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. OFFICE—Crabb's New Block, Goderich, C. W. v15swn5ly

J. F. CASSADY, M. D., C. M.,
(Graduate of McGill College, Montreal.)
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR. Office—At the Division Court Office, Dungannon, C. W. w17

J. Y. Elwood,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Clinton.
Office—Opposite the North of the Post Office.
MONEY TO LEND.

William Fraser,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Wallace, C. W. v16n15ly

Frederick Proudfoot,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. Southampton, Co. Bruce. [w42-6m

Thomas Weatherald,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Office and Residence, Hamilton Street, Goderich. y15n3

A. Bay,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND Civil Engineer, Clinton. July 1, '61.

L. B. Hamlin,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR Land Agent and Conveyancer, Kincardine. 11:

JAMES SMAILL,
ARCHITECT,
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style. Office at the Huron Auction Mart, King Street, Goderich. [sw v1n51ly

G. M. TRUEMAN
LAND AGENT,
Market Square, Goderich.
Sales CLINTON every Wednesday, from 11 a.m to 4 p.m. 81:10

THOMSON & HAZLEHURST,
(LATE SMAILL & THOMSON,)
Auction & Commission Merchants,
Cameron's Block, Kingston St., Goderich;
And next Door to Strong's Hotel SEAFORTH.
SALES of Household Goods, Horses, Waggons, &c at the mart, every Saturday at noon. Particular attention paid to the Sale of Bankrupt Stock, Farm Stock, &c. Cash advanced on Goods left on Commission. Goods appraised, debts collected, landlord's warrant executed, mortgages foreclosed, houses rented. Division Court Business attended to. Sales at the Branch Auction Mart, Seaforth, every Thursday.
County Sales attended to on reasonable terms.
Goderich, July 12th, 1864. w22-1y

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

Alex. Findley,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for HURON and BRUCE. Sales punctually attended to. Address, Bodwin P.O. w50-1y

John Campbell,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT Commissioner in Queen's Bench, for taking affidavits, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office on Broadway, Village of Kincardine, C.W. 9:9

Peter M'Rae,
FORWARDER AND COMMISSION Merchant, INVERHURON, C.W. Notes and Accounts collected. Business of any kind entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. w40-1y

NEW MARBLE WORKS
Main Street, Exeter.
D. & A. M'CONNELL.
MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, Posts, &c., of every description and style of workmanship, furnished on short notice, and at the lowest prices. Liberal reduction made for cash.
ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO
Designs of Monuments &c. may be seen at the shop.
Exeter, October 1st, 1864. w12-1y

Business Directory.

John Kaine,
COMMISSIONER IN THE COURT OF Queen's Bench, Conveyancer, &c. A Registry kept of Farm and Town Lots for Sale; parties having lots for sale, or desiring to purchase will please send full particulars.
Dungannon, Feb. 20, 1857. y9

JOHN BRETT,
Tin, Sheet-Iron, and Copper Smith,
EGMONDVILLE, C. W.
Stoves, Cultivators, &c., for Sale.
Repairing Done at Short Notice.

MARINE INSURANCE.
British American Insurance Co
OF TORONTO,
Marine Department.
GEORGE RUMBALL, Agent.
Goderich, April 25th, 1865 w13tf

British American Assurance Co.
FIRE & MARINE.
JOHN ESSON Agent.
Bayfield, C. W., April 15, 1865. w12

D. Wilson Ross, B. A.,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Notary Public, General Land Agent, &c., &c., Kincardine, County Bruce. v18 w12-1y

MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH
E. HOSKER, PROPRIETOR. THE above is most pleasantly situated on an eminence 120 feet high, overlooking the Harbor and Lake Huron;—good Orchards, Gardens and Rural Walks attached. Board $1 per day; single Meals or Beds, 25 cents. v15n10ly

DAYS' HOTEL,
WROXETER
IS situated on the Gravel Road running from Seaforth to Southampton, one mile north of where it leads off to Wroxeter, and any one travelling to
Belmore, Walkerton, Southampton,
or any place in that direction, will find accommodation such as he only expects to find at first class city hotels, in all respects.
ICE ALWAYS ON HAND FOR HIS
Trout-Fishing Friends!
THE BUILDINGS COVER A LENGTH OF
A HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET!
CHARLES DAYS,
w46-1. Proprietor.

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 the Shortest Notice. 14-y

GODERICH
CABINET WAREHOUSE

(THE OLDEST IN THE COUNTY.)
D. GORDON,
CABINET MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Manufactures and has now on hand a complete assortment of Furniture, at his Warerooms,
WEST STREET, GODERICH,
SUCH AS
Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Hair, Cane and Wood-seated Chairs, Gilt Moulding and Looking Glasses, in variety, of
Home Manufacture and Imported!!
D. G. has always on hand a complete assortment of COFFINS. Also, HEARSES TO HIRE.
Lumber and Cordwood taken in exchange for Furniture.
Goderich, 27th Oct., 1863 w27

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c. &c.

FOR SALE!
AND
MADE TO ORDER,
BY
J. C. M'INTOSH.
Opposite the Market.
All kinds of repairing done on most reasonable terms.
Goderich, August 2a 1864. sw94

A BEAUTIFUL ESTATE FOR SALE.
1000 Acres in One Block,
LARGELY IMPROVED and conveniently situated along the bank of the River Maitland, opposite the Town of Goderich and the Goderich Station of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, C. W.
Apply if by letter post paid, to J. B. GORDON, ESQ. Solicitor, Goderich C.
w49

Military School.
CANDIDATES for commission in the Service Militia desirous of obtaining admission to either of the Schools of Military Instruction, are required to make application in writing for such purpose, through the Brigade Major of the division wherein they reside.
Applicants must state their age, residence, Post office address, and native country, and transmit, with their application, a certificate from a clergyman or magistrate in the locality where they live as to moral character.
W. POWELL, Lieut.-Col.
D. A. Gen. M., U. C.
Adjutant General's Office, Quebec, March 4th, 1865. w7-3m

Business Directory.

INSURANCE.
WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, British America Assurance Company; Head Offices, Toronto. Marine, Fire and Life Insurances effected on favourable terms.
Office in Mr. J. B. GORDON's Law Chambers.
JOHN HALDAN, Jr., Agt.
Goderich, Nov. 24, 1860

ROYAL
Insurance Comp'ny
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL—TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
Accumulated Funds on hand, $5,000,000.
Annual Income Exceeds $2,500,000.
FIRE Insurances effected at the LOWEST RATES consistent with safety.
Life Insurance—Ample Security.
LARGE BONUS AND RATES LOWER THAN MOST ENGLISH OFFICES.
Losses Promptly Settled Without Reference to a Board of Directors.
CHARLES FLETCHER, Agent.
Goderich, May, 1864. w15

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.,
Office in Mr. Gordon's Law Chambers.
JOHN HALDAN, Jr., Agent.
Goderich, October 13, 1863. sw12-1yr

Money to Lend,
ON very reasonable terms. Apply to
B. L. DOYLE,
Crabb's new Block.
Goderich, 9th Jan. 1865. w50 1yr

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Capital, £2,000,000, Stg.; Accumulated Fund, $5,671,722.
Brittania Life Assurance Co. of London.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above highly respectable Companies, is prepared to accept both Fire and Life risks, at moderate rates of premium.
A. M. ROSS Agent.
Goderich July 1st 1859 y19n24

GODERICH
MARBLE WORKS,
W. C. TRELEAVEN
Monuments, Headstones
Tombs, Tablets, Table-Tops, &c.
GODERICH, C. W.
Such as Caps, Sills, Bases, &c., Cheap for Cash

Ohio Free Stone kept on hand for Building purposes

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES
At H. GARDINER & Co's
Market Square, Goderich.
May 13th, 1864. w13

FARM FOR SALE
IN WAWANOSH
THE undersigned offers for sale the following premises, situated on the Gravel Road in the Township of Wawanosh,
Within 11 Miles of Goderich!
containing 100 acres, 50 of which are cleared. On the premises there is a good Frame Barn 36 by 52, a good Frame House, young orchard—bearing. A good creek running through the farm. Apply to
HUGH McMATH,
Lot 3, 4th con.
Wawanosh, Jan. 30, 1865. w1-1m

BLANK BOOKS
AND
BOOK-BINDING.
HAVING made arrangements with Mr. D. McGREGOR, Book-binder and Manufacturing Stationer, (who has lately returned from Philadelphia with a large stock of Binding and other Material), I am prepared to Furnish Blank Books of all kinds, size and styles with and without Printed Headings, at ten per cent cheaper than Toronto prices.
All kinds of Binding not giving satisfaction will be repaired free of charge.
sw46w2] JOHN BUTLER.

The Border Heroine.

Some years ago, before the State of Arkansas was so densely populated as now, and when the mail from Little Rock to the eastern borders were carried on horseback, there lived a few miles above Horsehead a stout pioneer named Jacob Burnap. His wife Polly, and one child, nine years old, made up his family. His chief business was hunting, and his unerring rifle never failed to supply his board and something over. His nearest neighbor was fifteen miles off, so he was troubled little with prying visitors.

It was in early spring that Jacob started down the river with a boat load of furs and skins. He left Polly in charge of the premises, and he left with her, too, a light rifle and a brace of pistols. She knew how to use the rifle, for never was she happier than when her husband patted her upon the shoulder and said:

'Nobly done, Polly, my dear, I could not have made a better shot myself.' And he had occasion to say this with truth, too.

Jacob Burnap had been gone four days when, toward's evening, a horseman rode to the hunter's door. He was a small muscular man, some forty years of age, and seemed inured to all hardships. As he sprang from the saddle, Polly made her appearance.

'Ah, Polly, once more here,' the new comer said, as he drew a well filled pair of saddle bags from the back of his beast.

'Yes, and I am glad to see you, Morton. Jacob has been gone four days, and time is getting heavy.'

'Jacob gone? Where?'

'Down the river with a load of furs.'

'Oh—yes. Well, you shall have the company of Lant Morton for one night at least; so for the next twelve hours you'll be safe.'

'Oh—I feel safe enough,' returned the woman quickly; 'only lonesome.'

'Well, then, for this evening you shan't be lonesome.'

Thus speaking, Morton threw his saddle and saddle-bags into the cabin, and then led his horse around to a low shed, where he made the animal fast and fed him. After this he returned to the dwelling and entered, and was soon discussing the events of the time over an ample supper. His hostess had told him all that had transpired in the neighborhood since his last visit, and the visitor gave her the news of the eastern valley.

Lant Morton had been mail carrier upon that route for several years and not once had he passed to and fro without spending a night at Jacob Burnap's. In fact, he was about the only regular visitor at the hunter's cabin, and although the intervals between his visits were long, yet he seemed almost a fixture to the place. Polly Burnap—still in the bloom of womanhood—knew his gentle, generous, noble character, so she felt perfectly free and at home in his presence.

'Is it known on the route that your load is so valuable?' asked Polly.

'I think not—though it may be. Still I am well armed, and I fancy it would be a tough job for any one to tackle old Lant.'

'A man was robbed on the creek a few days ago.'

'And the robbers have fled,' added Morton, carelessly, as he drew his mail bags after him.

Morton went to bed at nine o'clock, as he was tired and sleepy from his hard ride.—Polly had work to do, having neglected it while talking to her guest, so when she had seen him safe at rest in the bed, she drew her basket to the little table where the candle was, and went to work upon some clothing for her child, who was soundly sleeping in the corner.

The old German clock upon the wall, with its great weights and winding strings all exposed, had struck ten ere Polly arose from her work. She had just pushed the basket beneath the table, and taken up the candle, when the front door opened, and two men entered. They were in their stockings, their shoes having been left outside.

'Hush!' uttered the foremost intruder.

'Speak but one word above a whisper, and you die in a moment.'

Polly recovered from her quick terror and looked up. She saw two stout, wicked, ugly-looking men, one of whom held a cocked pistol towards her. With a quickness of perception natural to her, she knew that the pistol would not be fired if she held her peace, as that would make more noise than she could make, and further—she recognized in the foremost a notorious villain who bore the name of Dick Gallus.

She had never seen him before, but the minute description her husband had given of the man, led her to know him—and positively, too, for one big scar on the left cheek was mark enough.

'What do you seek, gentlemen?' asked Polly, without betraying the least fear.

'We have come to seek the mail carrier,' one replied, in a hoarse whisper, 'where is he? Don't speak too loud.'

'He is long since asleep. Would it not do as well to see him in the morning? We can find you a room and lodging.'

The fair hostess had said this for the purpose of gaining time. She knew very well that these men had come to rob the carrier, and was equally sure that they would murder him if they could, and would in all probability put her out of the way as well. They had evidently learned the valuable load he carried, and meant to carry it in his stead.

'Never mind his being asleep. Show us where he is at once,' roughly replied Gallus in answer to Polly's last remark.

'But I can call him, good sirs,' reasoned the woman calmly, though there was alarm in her soul.

'Call him? Call!' growled the villain, with a fierce oath. 'You call him, and you'll be called to another world. Quick, show us the way.'

The mild eye that could aim an unerring bullet at the forest beast, did not even betray the thoughts of that woman's soul, nor did a look tell her meaning. She was pale, but she did not tremble.

'This way, sirs,' she whispered.

And as she spoke she turned towards a door of the little bed-room and the pantry.—She did not open it until both men were close behind her.

'Don't you hear him breathe?' she whispered.

'Yes,' returned both villains. And they did hear a breathing, but it was of the child close at hand.

As they thus answered her, she threw the door open—it opened inward. The men saw a dark void, but they pressed forward. In an instant Polly Burnap leaped back. Gallus was upon the threshold and his companion close upon his heels. With all her power, the noble woman threw herself against the rear man, and the next moment both the robbers lay sprawling on the cellar bottom.

This had been the door opening to the deep excavation, and the only means of egress was by a perpendicular ladder. Could this have moved, Polly would have pulled it immediately up, but it was spiked to its place, and she must let it remain. To close the door would be useless, for she had no ready means to fasten it. So she did what she had resolved upon from the first; sprang to the fireplace and caught the trusty rifle from its place, and having cocked it, she moved towards the open door. She heard the curses of the villains as they reached for the ladder, and she soon knew that one of them had found it.

'Back!' she cried, as she saw a head above the threshold. The candle upon the table threw but a dim light upon the spot, but it was sufficient.

She saw the robber raise a pistol. She could not die. She had a husband—a child—and had set herself to save the carrier. With these thoughts dashing through her mind, she pulled the trigger. A sharp report went ringing through the house, and its echo was a deep groan from the cellar bottom.

Ere the second robber could show himself, Morton came rushing into the room with a revolver in each hand.

'What is it?' he cried.

'There! There!' gasped Polly, pointing to the doorway, where a savage looking face had just presented itself.

Lant Morton had been long enough used to danger not to waste time in conjecture, and immediately shot the villain dead, who fell with a heavy sound upon the cellar bottom.

'Are there any more?' he asked, cocking his pistol.

* * * * * * *

'And so you meant to save me?' remarked the carrier, as Polly hesitated.

'Yes, yes—I did. Yes, that was it.'

And as soon as the noble woman was sufficiently recovered, she told him the whole story.

Morton expressed his thanks as best he could; but, after all, the moisture of his light grey eye, the changing of his countenance, and the very lack of language, told more than words could have done.

After due deliberation, it was decided that the bodies should remain where they were until morning. So the cellar door was shut, the front door bolted, and then they prepared once more to retire; but for the rest of the night Morton made his bed on the floor of a large room.

In the morning, just as the carrier was dressed, there was a loud rap upon the door, accompanied by a voice which he knew full well. He hastened to open the door, and gave entrance to Jacob Burnap. The hunter had met a party of traders at Lewisburg, and disposed of all his skins to them, thus finishing his journey six days earlier than he had anticipated.

Polly was soon upon her husband's bosom, and when he had told his own story, Morton gave him an account of last night's adventure. Jacob was at first incredulous, but when he had been down and seen the bodies, he was satisfied.

'Polly, my jewel,' he said, placing his arm around her neck, 'I am proud of you. I love you more and more, for every day I find more to love.' And then turning to Morton, he added:

'What do you think of such a wife?'

'Ah,' returned the guest, with deep feeling, 'if poor Lant Morton had such a wife he wouldn't be a mail carrier.'

When Morton left he was directed to stop at the first settlement and state to the officers what had happened, and he promised to do so. He once more blessed the brave woman who saved his life, and then set out. Late in the afternoon two officers arrived at the cabin, and when they were shown the dead bodies, at once proceeded to remove them. And, ere the week had passed, whole settlements blessed the Border Heroine for the work she had done.

How Jack became a Democrat.

The most bigoted and unreasonable partyman I ever met with was Jack ——.

Jack was a red hot abolitionist, and his chief pleasure seemed in making the fact as notorious as possible. His friends and associates, with one consent, pronounced Jack a bore, and a nuisance.

One day Jack met at the house of a friend, a young lady of great personal beauty and accomplishments. Attracted by her loveliness, and captivated by her intelligence, he became assiduous in his attentions, forgot for awhile his "principles," and without enquiring what might be the political preference of his lady-love, imprudently proposed, was accepted, and they were married.

The wedding was over, the guests had departed, and the happy pair had retired to their chamber, and were snugly ensconced in bed, when Jack, in the course of a quiet conversation with his wife, unwittingly alluded to his favorite subject, by casually speaking of himself as a Republican.

"What!" exclaimed his wife, turning sharply and suddenly toward him, "*Are you a Republican?*"

"Yes," replied Jack. "I am a regular out-and-outer, double dyed and twisted in the wool."

"*Just double and twist yourself out of this bed then.*" interrupted his wife; "I am a Democrat, I am; I will never sleep with a man professing the doctrines you do."

Jack was rather speechless from amazement. That the very wife of his bosom should prove a traitor, was horrible; she must be jesting. He remonstrated, but in vain; tried persuasion, 'twas no go; she was in earnest, and the only alternative left him was a prompt renunciation of his heresy or a separate bed in the other room.

Jack did not hesitate. To abjure the established doctrines of his party, to surrender those glorious principles which had grown with his growth, and strengthened with his strength to the mere whim and caprice of a woman, was ridiculous and absurd, and throwing himself from the bed, he quit the apartment.

In the morning she met him as if nothing had happened; but whenever Jack ventured to allude to the night previous, there was a laughter imp in her eye, which bespoke her power and extinguished hope.

A second time he repaired to his lonely couch, and a second time called on his pride to support him in the struggle, which he now found was getting desperate.

The second day was a repetition of the first. No allusion was made to the subject on either side. There was a quiet happiness and cheerfulness about his wife that puzzled Jack sorely, and he felt that all idea of forcing her to a surrender must be abandoned.

The third night he was alone! His reflections were yet more serious than the previous nights; what they were, of course, was only known to himself, but they seemed to result in something decided; for at about midnight three distinct raps were made at his wife's door. No answer. The signal was repeated in a louder tone, still all was silent. A third time the door shook with the violent attacks.

"*Who's there?*" cried the voice of his wife, as if aroused from a deep sleep.

"*A little the best Democrat you ever did see.*"

The Reciprocity Treaty and the Convention at Detroit.

(*From the New York Economist, May 27.*)

Alluding to the Convention to be held in Detroit in July next, the *Economist* says that the invitation has been accepted by upwards of thirty Boards of Commerce, including those of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and the second Tuesday of July has been agreed upon as the time of meeting. The British Provinces are expected to be fully and ably represented on the occasion. We are glad to witness a movement that will afford an opportunity for remedying the unwise course of Congress in voting the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty. How far this Convention may be intended to correct that blunder we are not informed; but this much is certain, that it indicates a disposition to continue a reciprocal commerce with our Provincial neighbors. If measures can be suggested, mutually satisfactory to the Canadians and ourselves, for a broader commerce and a more complete reciprocity of exchanges than exist under the present treaty, all the better. No friend of commerce would object to the substitution of the present treaty by one still more advantageous. We hope, however, that our boards of trade have not invited their neighbours across the border merely to reiterate to them all the nonsense about the one-sided advantages of the present treaty that has been circulated in pamphlets, reiterated by the press and echoed in Congress. The only fault in the existing treaty is that, on both sides, it excludes too many articles from free interchange. The true interest of both countries lies in admitting all the products of each other entirely free of duties; but unfortunally both Governments have based their revenue largely upon customs duties, which on both sides gives rise to difficulties in making the reciprocity equal. We trust our boards of trade will represented by men who understand that the advantages to the United States are not confined to our exports to the Provinces. That is one of the exploded errors of a false economy. It is important to us that the Provinces should be open to sell us anything it is to our interest to purchase as it is that they should be free to buy anything we can offer them cheaper than others. If there be anything Canada can sell to us cheaper than we can produce the same commodities ourselves, let nothing limit our freedom to buy it: for by such purchase we effect a saving of both labor and money and economise wealth. The same view too should control the representatives of the Provinces. Really, the great point for both parties to aim at, is to secure a market in which they can purchase cheaper than at home. That being secured there need be no fear about the exports for our economy in buying in the cheapest market will enable us all the better to compete as sellers. We buy but to sell again; and the only way by which we can be enabled to sell commodities cheap, is to produce them cheap. There are certain things which Canada can produce cheaper than ourselves, and others which the United States can produce cheaper than Canada; and the main purpose of a treaty of commerce between the two countries should be to admit of the unrestricted interchange of such commodities. As however it is impossible to say, definitely, what such commodities are, and as there are constant changes in the relative prices of all the products as between the two countries, it becomes necessary, in order to ensure the fullest possible advantage, that all products should be admitted to free interchange. Nothing is more certain than that neither party will either buy from or sell to the other, except for an advantage; so that only good could result from unrestricted intercourse. There are the views that will prevail in the coming Convention, if it be composed of men, who comprehend the simplest rudiments of political economy.

Crop Prospects in the United States.

The continuous rains of the last two months have sadly interfered with the planting of Indian corn all over the North. From every quarter we hear the same story—the certainty of a small crop of corn next fall owing to the utter impossibility of planting a sufficient quantity of seed in season. Potatoes will also suffer, and for the same reason.

But, on the other hand, we hear glowing accounts of the prospects of the other small grains. Wheat, rye, oats, and barley never looked better, and promise an abundant yield. But the greatest crop of all will be grass. With a moderately moist summer, more hay will be cured than was ever before attempted in this country.

While the small crop of corn will diminish the hog crop of the west there is a reasonable certainty of cheap bread, of lower prices for butter, milk, and cheese, and a more abundant supply of beef-cattle and sheep next year. The opening of Texas will help to bring down the exorbitant prices of meat, which, up to this time, have obtained throughout the North. The surrender of Kirby Smith not only marks the downfall of the rebellion, but insures the overthrowing of the meat monopolists.—New York *World*.

Amnesty Proclamation.

Washington, May 29.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty three, and on the 26th day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty four, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons, who had directly or by implication, participated in the said rebellion: and,

Whereas, Many persons, who had so engaged in said rebellion, have since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and,

Whereas, Many persons, who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion, and continued hostility to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain pardon.

To the end therefore, that the authority of the government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have, directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion have been instituted; but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

'I (blank) do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the states thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God.

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

1. All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended confederate government.

2. All who left judicial stations, under the United States, to aid the rebellion.

3. All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended confederate government, above the rank of colonel in the army, or lieutenant in the navy.

4. All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

5. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States, to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

6. All who have been engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

7. All persons who have been or are absented from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

8. All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the military academy at West Point or the United States naval academy.

9. All persons who held the pretended offices of governors of states in insurrection against the United States.

10. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

11. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or, been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States.

12. All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath prescribed, are in military, naval, or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military, or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction.

13. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

14. All persons who have lately taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, A. D., 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the dates of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate—provided that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case, and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefit to the people and guard the government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Dated at the city of Washington, the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

[L.S.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

Frightful Tragedy at Laprairie.

A frightful tragedy occured near the village of Laprairie about half-past ten o'clock on Sunday. A farmer named Alexis Moquin left his house for church with his wife, son and son's wife, leaving at home two female servants, one 26, and the other 12 years old, as also a child two years old and a baby.—Shortly after the farmer and his party had left, one Bareau, formerly a servant in the house, but latterly an officer in the American army, entered the house. He was asked to take something to eat but refused saying he was master of the house. The oldest servant replied she was 'boss,' in the absence of the master. Bareau then drew a revolver from his breast and fired at her, while she held the child in her arms. The ball passed through her cheeks. She rushed into the next room and fell on the bed with the child. The fiend followed and fired again, sending another ball through the child's mouth. The younger girl ran with the infant in her arms, went to where the murdered woman and child were, and took refuge under the table near the bed. The demon now fired at her, but the ball missed her. She lay as if dead, and the infant was silent, as he supposed none living were now left in the house. The murderer then went into the kitchen, took fire and conveyed it under the bed where the bodies were; and then he proceeded to the place where the money was kept, and took $440 in gold and silver. Suffering from the effects of the smoke the younger girl arose and rushed out of the house. She saw the murderer crossing an adjoining field. She went to the nearest house and then returned to the house of death and extinguished the fire. The volunteers in Laprairie was sent in search of the assassin. Hundreds of people remained about the house. Policemen from Montreal arrived at the scene of murder about five o'clock yesterday afternoon. Coroner Jones left to day to hold an inquest. The murderer was last seen entering a bush east of Laprairie. The volunteers found a bag containing nineteen bullets, newly cast, and a piece of cosmetic to die the moustache, in the bush. A photographic portrait of the assassin is in the police station. He has a young appearance, wears a mustache, is rather wild looking, and it is supposed that he has been in the crimping business to the end of the war.

The elder servant and the child have since died.

An inquest was held, and a verdict of wilful murder was brought in against Bareau. He was tracked to Nun's Island, and is believed to be in Montreal. The money has been found.

Extensive Robbery of Specie.

$2,000 ABSTRACTED FROM A HAMILTON SAFE.

Safe robberies, burglaries, &c., are all the rage at present. At Guelph several cases have been noticed within the last few days, and quite a number in various parts of the Province. The following account from the Hamilton Times, adds another to the extended list:

At an early hour last evening the grocery establishment of Morris O'Connor, on King street, was entered by some party as yet unknown, and money to the amount of $2,000, mostly in silver, and done up in one hundred dollar packages, was taken from his safe and carried off. The circumstances of the affair are quite remarkable, and it seems hardly possible that the guilty party can escape detection. Yesterday forenoon Mr. O'Connor attended church, and left the key to his store and his safe key in the pocket of his store pants, which were hung up in his bedroom at his residence, on the corner of Henry and Elgin streets. Just before going to bed he went to his pants to procure the front door key of his store, to give the same in charge of a boy who was in the habit of opening the shop in the morning, and then discovered that both the store and safe keys were missing. The next discovery in the connection was made by Mr, and Mrs. King, who keep a clothing store adjoining O'Connor's grocery, and reside in the upper stories of the building. These parties, on returning from church in the evening, found that the back gate of the yard, which is occupied in common by the two establishments had been unfastened and left open. On further investigation the rear door of Mr. O'Connor's store was found to be wide open, and Mr. King, suspecting something wrong, immediately went in quest of Detective McGlagan, and acquainted him with the circumstances. The latter gentleman then visited the residence of Mr. O'Connor, and found Lim just starting out for his store, having discovered the loss of his keys. On examination it was found that the chief had entered the store by the front door, and again locked it; he then opened the safe, and made a clean haul of its cash contents—which large amount being in silver must have been quite a load for one man, if no more were engaged in the enterprise—and then affected his exit by the rear door with his booty. The manner of the robbery was most daring, the entrance having been made from the front door at an early hour of the evening, and all the facts in connection therewith seem to indicate that the perpetrator was one thoroughly acquainted with the business and habits of Mr. O'Connor. It is hardly possible that the thief will be able to conceal his identity.

European News.

Arrival of the Persia.

NEW YORK, May 31.

The Royal mail steamship Persia, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 21st May, arrived here at nine o'clock to-night.

In the House of Commons, on the 19th, Mr Griffith asked Lord Palmerston if his attention had been drawn to a proclamation offering $100,000 reward for the apprehension of Jeff. Davis, and whether British Ministers were prepared to make any representations to the United States Government in reference to the treatment of the Southern leaders. Lord Palmerston said the only reply he could give was that Her Majesty's Government have no intention of attempting any interference in the international affairs of the United States. This was received with cheers.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald asserts that the news of opening recruiting offices for Mexico, in New York and Washington, created immense sensation. The Paris Moniteur refrains from any allusion to it. The general impression is that Napoleon will direct the French squadron to intercept any reinforcements for Juarez. The Paris correspondent of the Times says this matter makes the Empress Regent and the Ministers long for the return of the Emperor from Algeria. Strange rumours were current at the Stock Exchange, London, on the 19th, and though unconfirmed had a somewhat depressing effect. The most prominent was that Napoleon had been urgently recalled to Paris, in consequence of the prospect of American agression upon Mexico; also, that Maximilian had been shot. The Bourse on the 19th was flat at 67f 45c. The Duke de Persigny had issued a pamphlet highly favorable to Italy, and declaring his conviction that Italian unity is now firmly established.

Breadstuffs—Flour dull and neglected. Wheat in more general demand at full prices, and in some cases holders demand an advance; winter red 8s 8d to 9s per cental.—Corn firm, and holders ask an advance of 3d per quarter, which checked business; mixed, 29s 3d to 29s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, May 20.—Breadstuffs quiet, but very firm. Provisions generally without change, but lard is active and again dearer, with sales at 6s per cental.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that there are two subjects of disquiet which make the Empress and the Ministers long for the return of the Emperor. These are the recruiting offices for volunteers for Mexico said to be opened in towns of the United States, and the opposition of the Committee of the Chamber to the alienation of the State forests.

Dr. Blackburn.

(*From the Montreal Gazette, May 27.*)

In the affidavit of Mr Cleary, a Southern gentlemen who was resident here for some time, in