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. 28, 1866. [VOL. XIX.—NO. 22

Business Directory.

MONEY TO LEND
ON IMPROVED FARMS,
AT 8 PER CENT!
—ALSO,—
Some to Invest in Town Property
J. B. GORDAN,
Barrister, &c., Goderich.
Goderich, Sept. 13, 1864. aw3-tf

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

MONEY TO LEND
AT
EIGHT PER CENT,
IN SUMS OF
One Hundred Dollars and upwards.
Apply to
MOSS & MOORE,
Solicitors,
CRABB'S NEW BLOCK.
Goderich, Sept. 8th, 1864. aw33t

MONEY TO LEND at Eleven per cent on improved Farms, *and no charges* made against the borrower.
Apply to
D. SHADE GOODING,
Barrister.
West Street, Goderich.
April 26th, 1866. w14

MONEY TO LOAN at nine per cent on improved farms.
S. P. YEOMANS,
Solicitor &c.
Goderich 29th Dec. 1865. w48tf

MONEY to Loan at reasonable rates.
Apply to
M. C. CAMERON.
w11 Goderich.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of Mr. M. M. WEATHERALD, the business heretofore carried on under the name and style of
Robt. Runciman & Co.,
FOUNDERS
must be closed on or before the
1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1865.
All parties indebted to the above firm are hereby notified that all notes and book accounts over due on the
1st day of FEB'Y next,
will be handed to their Solicitor for collection. The stock on hand will be sold
LOW FOR CASH.
OR SHORT CREDIT,
It consists of a large assortment of Ploughs, Cultivators, Harrows, Straw Cutters.
THRESHING MACHINES
Pot-ash and sugar-kettles, waggon and pipe boxes,
Cooking, Parlor & Box Stoves,
A good second-hand
STEAM-ENGINE
and a lot of Machinery for Grist and Saw-Mills.
All parties requiring the above articles would do well to call and inspect the stock at once as they will get bargains.
R. RUNCIMAN.
In reference to the above, R. Runciman will be prepared to carry on the business of
THE HURON FOUNDRY
and contract for the erection of all kinds of Machinery as usual, and will supply
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
Stoves and castings, at reasonable rates, for CASH or short credit.
Goderich, Dec. 21st, 1864. aw32w48

TAILORING
D. ADAMS,
RETURNS HIS MOST SINCERE THANKS for the very flattering encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Goderich, not being able to execute over one-half of the orders brought to him last season; having now secured facilities for
Carrying on Business Extensively
and employing none but first-class tradesmen. And as D. A. believes his experience as Cutter is second to none in the Province, having carried on business extensively and successfully in Hamilton, principally first-class customers, and having been Cutter in one of the Principal Establishments in Edinburgh, Scotland, he fearlessly states to a discerning public that
CLOTHING CAN BE MADE
at this establishment equal to the best Establishments in Toronto or Montreal.
Goderich, Oct. 30 1863 aw17w40-1y

WILLIAM'S
Victoria Organs and Melodeons,
IN ALL THE DIFFERENT STYLES.
Illustrated Catalogues Free.
ADDRESS—R. S. William's, Toronto or W. T. Cox, Esq., Goderich, who will supply catalogues. w50

CANADIAN HOTEL,
CLINTON, C. W.
W. TUDSBURY, Proprietor.
THE establishment is furnished with all the requirements essential to the comfort of guests. 1w24tf

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. Hostlers and Carriages for Hire, on the Shortest Notice 14y7

GEORGE FORBES,
AGENT of the C. W. Farmers Mutual and Stock Company, Hamilton, C. W.
Office, Goderich, Lot 30, Con 3, Morris.
w6 1y9 Dingle, P. O.

British American Assurance Co.
FIRE & MARINE.
JOHN BSSON Agent.
Bayfield, C. W., April 16, 1865. w13

GODERICH

MARBLE WORKS,
W. C. TRELEAVEN.
Monuments, Headstones, Tombs,
Tablets, Table-Tops, &c.
Ohio Free Stone kept on hand for Building purposes such as Caps, Sills, Base, &c., Cheap for Cash.
GODERICH, C. W.

Sign of the
Large Padlock.

H. GARDINER & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Hardware Merchants,
Market Square, Goderich,
HAVE now on hand a complete and well assorted stock of Hardware, consisting in part of
Adzes, Brood Axes, Chopping Axes, Augurs, Brushes, Borax, Waggon Boxes, Ollanda Plates, Chains, Curry-Combs, Cordage, Dung Forks, Hay Forks, Files, Glue, Glass, Putty, Grain Tin, Grindstones, Powder, Shot, Caps, Hinges all kinds, Iron, Steel, Spring Steel, Hubs, Spokes, and Bent Stuff, Bar Lead, Lamp Glasses, Looking Glasses, Looking-Glass Plate, Horse Nails, Cut Nails, Raw and Boiled Oil, Benzoline, Coal Oil, Machinery Oil, Varnish, Paints and Colors, Coal Oil Lamps, Plough Moulds, Muley Saws, Cross-Cut Saws, Hand Saws, &c.
☞ The above will be sold cheap for Cash.

GILLING and STURGEON TWINE
FOR SALE CHEAP,
Agents for Commercial Union Assurance Co., of London, England.
1st September, 1865. w43

NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to Wm. E. GRACE, by note or book account, will please
CALL AND SETTLE
The same without delay.
Office on Lighthouse St.
Next to Mr. Andrew Donogh's

For Sale
200 BARRELS SALT!
AT
$1.25 PER BBRL.
A QUANTITY OF
IRON!
Assorted, at
$2.50 PER 100 POUNDS!
WM. E. GRACE.
Goderich, December 22nd '65. w32-tf

WANTED,
10,000 CORDS of Wood, 10,000 cords of Hemlock Bark, for which the highest prices will be paid. Apply to
J. V. DETLOR & SON,
or GEO. RUMBALL & Co.,
at the Wharf.
Goderich, May 7th, 1866. aw72 tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ST. CATHERINES NURSERIES.
INASMUCH as certain persons are selling trees in the Counties of Huron and Bruce under the false pretence that they are obtained from the St. Catherines Nurseries, this is to certify that Messrs. James Stewart and Robert Gordan are the only persons now authorized to sell trees from my nurseries in those Counties.
D. W. BEADLE,
Proprietor.
25 May, 1866. w18 1yr

THE undersigned, Agents for the above Nurseries, are prepared to fill all order in their line, and as they make their selections personally, their patrons may rely upon it that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction.
STEWART & GORDON.
June 1st, 1866.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000, STERLING.
Fire Department.
INSURANCES effected on all classes of risks at moderate rates. Losses promptly paid.
Life Department.
In virtue of the guarantee afforded by their large Capital and accumulated profits, this Company can adopt rates lower than are practicable by many other offices.
To Farmers.
Special low rates have been made for farm buildings and other isolated risks.
The undersigned having been appointed agent of the above Company for Goderich and surrounding country, will be glad to receive proposals for insurance in both branches, and will always be ready to give information to parties wishing to insure.
WM. RICHARDSON, Agent,
Bank of Montreal, West St.
Goderich, May 1st, 1866. aw70

What will the German War be About.

(From the London Examiner.)

There are no grounds for either surprise or censure in Italy's coming forward to take advantage of the quarrel between the Great German Powers to reopen and forcibly settle, if possible, her own dispute with Austria, for the possession of Venice. Italy has fallen into financial and Parliamentary syncope from the uncertain condition in which the last peace left her, condemned to support a military establishment far beyond her strength, or in parting with it to give up permanently the claim to the vital portion of the peninsula still wanting to the national kingdom.

But whilst not surprised at the military armament and movements of the Italians, we are so at the readiness shown by the Prussian Ministers to make common cause with those of Florence. Bismark has ventured a series of unpopular acts sufficient to weigh down any Minister. But the act of allying with a non-German Power against a German, with Italy against Austria, is the most unpopular step that Bismark has yet ventured in Germany. We are, indeed, not yet in a position to distribute praise or blame amongst the parties which are driving and driven towards war. Austria would seem to be the foremost in provoking it by an unusual concentration of forces without sufficient or apparent cause. But no doubt Austria is menaced, and to censure her military precautions without knowing the grounds for them would be superfluous."

What is most remarkable is the very narrow ground of war that exists between Austria and Prussia. There is not a shadow of principle dividing them, for in reality Prussia is not more prepared to override the claim or sovereignty of the minor Powers than Austria is. The Court of Vienna cares little for the Augustenburgs; and were Prussia to morrow to offer to Austria the fortress of Koesel with the southern corner of Silesia around it. Francis Joseph would accept the terms, abandon his claim to pay for conquests on the Elbe, and conclude a cordial peace. Much better would it be for Prussia to do this than to risk war. But Prussia has always been a bad bargainer. She is as greedy of territory and as tenacious of it, as the farmer at a fair higgling for the price of his cattle. Austria, however, will not give up Holstein without a price. And Austria is right. She knows the value of the Duchies. For the possession of Sleswig and Holstein by Prussia means eventually the absorption of the Mecklenburgs and the occupation of the entire south shore of the Baltic. Prussia shall not get this without either paying for it in territory or fighting for it. The dispute between the two great German Powers is thus a dispute between chapmen. There is no principle in it on either side. And profound are the grief and amazement of the German people at the prospect of cutting each other's throats for a diplomacy which ought not to extend beyond a market-place.

The key of the situation lies, indeed, in the hands of the Emperor of the French. Most people accuse that potentate of fomenting the war, without, however, any proof to corroborate the accusation. And, for our part, we doubt exceedingly that France has encouraged Italy to rush into war. In the first place, Austria has the power of conciliating and satisfying Prussia at any moment, and without any egregious sacrifices. And next of all, it is much to be doubted whether any one in France sincerely desires to see Italy independent, victorious, and united. In Rome, questions would then start up which would prove of great perplexity to France.

There are some politicians at the present crisis who are anxious for Austria to put an end forever to the quarrel with Italy by ceding Venice and taking the Danubian Principalities in exchange. The objection to this is its impossibility. Russia would never consent that Austria should take both Principalities, or even the whole of Wallachia. Were this province taken from Turkey and divided between the Christian neighbors, Russia would take the better portion, and establish herself not only in the northern outlet of the Danube, but on the main river at Galatz. In this case the Crimean war would have been fought in vain. The only mode of avoiding disgrace to the Western Powers and a triumph to Russia, in that quarter is to keep the Danubian provinces united and independent, except to the Turk, and one kingdom. If the Western Powers will not have this, they and Turkey will lose the Provinces altogether without any approach to a settlement of Venetia.

Official Announcement of the Failure of Negotations in Europe.

In the House of Commons, on the 5th of June, General Peel said: I wish to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer or the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs whether it is true that the proposed Congress has been given up?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—I am sorry to state that I must give an answer substantially in the affirmative to the question of the right honorable and gallent gentleman. The first communication made to the British government was a telegraphic message received last night from France, stating that in the opinion of the French government, the conference was at an end, in consequence of the answer from Austria imposing conditions that were regarded as impracticable. We are now in possession of the Austrian despatch upon the subject, and the substance of it is this; She required a definite assurance that all the Powers which were to take part in the projected conference should be ready to renounce the pursuit of any special or particular interest to the detriment of the general tranquility; and the Austrian government went on further to explain that sentiment by saying that in order that the work of peace which the cabinets had in view might be in a condition to be accomplished, it appeared to them indispensable that it should be agreed beforehand to exclude from the deliberations of the conference anything that would tend to give to any of the States who were then invited to the meeting any territorial augmentation or increase of power. The requirement of such an engagement beforehand was regarded by the government of France as equivalent to the refusal of a conference, and as rendering it impossible; and the government of England are agreed in their view of the case with the government of France. All prospect of the meeting of a conference must, therefore, I fear, be regarded as at an end.

Mr. S. Popplestone, the First Wearer of the Albert Medal.

From the Illustrated London News, June 2.

The wreck of the Spirit of the Ocean, a vessel belonging to the line of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick packets, which was driven upon the Frawl rocks at Star Point, near Dartmouth, on the South Devon coast, during the violent gale of the 23rd of March, will not have been forgotten by the readers of this journal. A view of the scene of the disaster, with the scattered fragments of the wreck, was engraved for our publication of April 7, from a sketch with which we were favored by Mr. W. Lidstone, of Kingsbridge. The unfortunate vessel, which was outward bound, had a crew of eighteen men and twenty-four passengers; and out of the whole number only four were saved. These were the mate and three sailors, who were rescued mainly by the heroic exertions of a neighboring farmer, Mr. Samuel Popplestone. His house, called the Start Farm, is situated half a mile from the place where the ship was wrecked. He saw her go upon the rocks; he then got a rope and let himself down over the precipitous cliffs, so that by the time some of the coastguard men had arrived to lend a hand the men could be safely hoisted up. Mr. Popplestone further took them to his own home and gave them food and shelter. For this example of courage and humanity he has been rewarded by the Queen with the first of the Albert Medals, a new decoration, instituted by the Royal Warrant of March 7, "for persons who have helped, at the hazard of their own lives, to save the lives of others from shipwreck or other perils of the sea." An illustration of the design of this medal appeared in our No. of March 31. It is understood that her Majesty, on being made acquainted with the story of the wreck at the Start Point, at once resolved to send for Mr. Popplestone and give him the medal with her own hands. This gracious purpose was carried into effect on Monday, the 14th ult., when Mr. Popplestone, having been desired to attend the Court at Buckingham Palace, was introduced to her Majesty by the President of the Board of Trade, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, and received the medal, which could not have been more honorably bestowed.

European News.

HALIFAX, June 18th.—The CHINA brings the following:—The indications are that war will soon break out. The entry of the Prussians into Holstein is regarded by some as a virtual commencement of the war. Austria regards such entry as a breach of the Gastein Convention, and the forcible occupation of Holstein, as a *casus belli*. The Duke de Grammont had gone from Paris to Vienna, and his mission is said to be a last effort for conciliation. He had a conference with Count Mensdorff, and an audience with the Emperor of Austria. Monsdorff is stated to have positively maintained the grounds of the Austrian reply to the invitation to the conference. The Russian Cabinet courier reached Vienna on the 7th, with an autograph letter from the Czar to the Emperor. Bismarck had issued an important despatch to the Prussian representatives abroad, in very bitter terms towards Austria; and in one passage says:—"All our information agrees, that the determination to make war by Austria, is finally settled in Vienna."—On the other hand, it is asserted that Prussia has been most conciliatory for peace, but the corresponding feeling no longer exists at Vienna. Not only was there manifested an entire absence of all readiness to enter into confidential negotiations, and discuss the possibilities of agreement, but the expressions of the influential Austrian statesmen and councillors of the Emperor, have been reported to the King from an authentic source, which leave no doubt that the Imperial Ministers desire war at any price, partly to tide over domestic difficulties, nay, even with the expressed intention of assisting Austrian finances by Prussian contributions, or by honorable bankruptcy. We can only see a decided intention on the part of Austria of forcing war with Prussia, and of almost making use of negotiations as to a Congress to gain time by procrastination for her own not entirely completed arrangements, but especially for those of her allies, but especially for her own not entirely completed arrangements, but especially for those of her allies. The fact of war is a settled determination at Vienna. The only further point is to choose the favorable moment to begin. Referring to the Duchies, Bismarck says:—"Perhaps we shall at least be believed when we solemnly protest against any notion of wishing to make good our claim to the Duchies by force, or of disregard to the rights of the copossessor. Now, too, probably, it will not be difficult to understand the real motives of the armaments by which Austria has given rise to the present crises, and whose removal by means of the Congress she has further taken care to render impossible by the attitude she has assumed." The circular is dated June 4th.

The London Times says that such a despatch as the above has not often been penned by an European Minister. The Prussian statesman seems now to think courtesy unnecessary in his communications with Austria. All the pride, the bitter hostility, the almost fanatical purpose which have been necessarily repressed during long negotiations, broke forth when negotiations may be considered at an end. The despatch breathes the spirit of war, and seems to have been written in anticipation of an immediate rupture.

The London Telegraph says:—With this despatch the last hope of peace has disappeared, and hostilities become inevitable. A Vienna despatch says that the diplomatic relations between Austria and Prussia will cease the moment the Prussian representative at the Diet leaves Frankfort. Austria had telegraphed Gen Goblenz to avoid an armed conflict in Holstein. It is stated that, should a collision take place, the Austrian army of the North will advance against Prussia.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has been appointed Governor of Silesia during the mobilization of the army. The Conservative Association of Berlin had appealed to the elections to sustain the Government in its foreign policy. It was stated that France had sent a circular, urging the middle German States to maintain a complete neutrality.

A Prussian division, under Gen Fleiss, crossed the Eider on the 7th, and entered Holstein. They are said to be ordered to occupy Rendsburg, Kiel, and Itzehoe.—The Austrians were reported to be evacuating Kiel and concentrating at Altona, where Gen. Goblenz and his staff had arrived.

On the 8th, the Prussian troops arrived at Rendsburg, and occupied the town. They were peacefully met by the Austrian garrison, who withdrew from the town the same day, and the parting was quite friendly.

Gen. Goblenz, the Austrian commander, had issued a proclamation protesting against the entry of the Prussians into Holstein, and stating that he awaited orders of his sovereign as to what course to pursue.

A Florence telegram says Italy will commence hostilities as soon as war is declared in Germany.

Ought to do Something.

The N. Y. Times says, we may usefully recall the notice of our mercantile men to a suggestive table which we recently copied from the Financial Chronicle of this city. It was a tabular statement showing the relative position of Canada and the other provinces among the thirty-two foreign countries to which the great bulk of exports are sent; the established results being, in the language of the Chronicle, that "with reference to some articles our exports to the Provinces exceed the total exports to all other countries; and, in more numerous instances, our exports to the Provinces surpass in value our exports to any one of the most populous countries of the old world."

Of the right of the Provinces to the title of being, absolutely, our second best customer, and, relatively, the best of all our customers, there can, then, be no doubt. The fact is demonstrated, not by provincial agents or authorities, but by the official returns of the Treasury Department. With this evidence on record, surely Congress will not separate without taking some step in the direction of a renewed reciprocity. The Evening Post remarked yesterday that "Congress ought to do something toward reopening commercial relations with Canada; and we apprehend that any man who will study with ordinary care the nature and extent of these relations under the treaty now ended, will acquiesce in the judgment of our contemporary. Congress "ought to do something," and that without further loss of time.

What the Fenians have Accomplished

1. They have disturbed the parent country and her North American colonies into greater mutual sympathy and affection.

2. They have banded the British American provinces more closely together by a sense of common danger, and a desire for mutual cooperation and defence.

3. They have consequently greatly promoted the Confederation scheme.

4. They have elicited a triumphant display of the loyalty and courage of the inhabitants of the two Canadas, who have sprung to arms to defend their country, with promptitude and energy probably never surpassed.

5. They have been the means of bringing out an amount of good faith and efficient effort on the part of the United States authorities to prevent the invasion of a friendly country, which will raise that country in the opinion not only of these colonies but of the world.

6. They have placed the Irish in Canada in a very cruel position—forcing them either to rebel against the government under which they enjoy liberty, equality, peace, and prosperity; or to fight against their own kin.

7. They have rendered themselves a nuisance to the United States as well as to Britain and Canada, and have cast discredit on all aspirations after an Irish nationality.—[Montreal Witness.

FENIANS GOING HOME.

Canadians had not much opportunity to observe what manner of men the Fenians were. But that they were followed by a large contingent of burglars, cut-throats, garrotters, thieves and incendiaries, there is abundant evidence. Of whom those consisted who accepted the United States Government transportation home, may be gathered from the following dispatch, and we may all feel thankful that we were not brought into closer contact with the villians:—

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Thursday, 14th.

Information received here states that three carloads of Fenians and roughs got into a fight on the milk train on the Hudson River Railroad last night, they having previously broken open the milk cans on the train, and otherwise conducted themselves in a shameful manner.

Between Catskill station and Germantown fighting was resumed, and one of the number having exasperated his comrades, he was thrown from the car window while the train was in motion. The train did not stop to pick him up.

At Tivoli the roughs entered a hotel, helping themselves freely and paying for nothing.

At Rhinebeck one of the party was put off the train, and injured in a terrible manner, his entrils hanging out.

Information having been received at this station of their coming, the train was not allowed to enter the depot until the night express up had left, giving the proprietors of the restaurant an opportunity to close their house.

When the train passed through the station, nearly all the roughs were asleep, and quiet seemed to prevail.

An American Officer Fires at a Deserter.

FORT ERIE, June 19.

Considerable excitement was caused to-day by an American officer firing after a deserter who was in the boat that came from the United States gunboat Michigan to deliver up some arms that the Fenians had taken from the Welland battery. As the boat pushed off from the shore he jumped ashore, closely persued by the American officer in charge of the boat, who pursued him two hundred yards, firing his revolver after him without doing him any injury. The American officer afterwards came over to Col. Peacock to apologize and to demand the deserter. Col. Peacock told them that deserters could not be given up.

Another Fenian was arrested here to-day.

Letter from Hon. Mr. McGee

The following is an extract from a letter to a friend in Peterborough from Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee.

"Very naturally you have had, as I hear, a good deal of perturbation in the public mind of Upper Canada. It was cause enough, to have so many fine young men shot down, or maimed for life, by these outlaws of all governments and renegades of all religions, who crossed the Niagara on Friday, the 1st June, and the eastern frontier on Friday the 8th.

"They are gone; disgraced and degraded, leaders and followers, leaving a couple of hundred prisoners in our hands who will be dealt with, be assured, according to their merits.

"Our defenders, volunteers and regulars, and sailors have nobly responded to the call of duty. They have done their part; we civilians must now do ours.

"We must more than ever be vigilant and resolve to keep down internal dissentions among ourselves. We must afford no possible or plausible pretext for dissatisfaction or distrust to any portion of our fellowsubjects. And I am confident no loyal man—no good neighbor—no good Christian—will seek out of the embers of this late blaze, to kindle permanent, internal ill-will, among our resident population.

"The man who would now disseminate suspicion and hatred among the fellow-subjects would be worse than a Fenian. Our unanimity saved us this time, and we may have to need unanimity again. I need not say to you that I would give no quarter to the known domestic traitor who would bring war and ruin upon his adopted country. But to suspense a whole class—our class for example, or the French Canadians—as disloyal, is a crime against Canada, of the deepest dye. I speak only that I know and have seen, that the French and Irish Catholics here, and in Montreal, with a very, very odd exception, acted splendidly under the late emergency, and deserve all honor and approbation from their fellow-subjects generally for their public-spirited and patriot conduct."

A Terrific Storm on Lake Erie.

ALARMING DISASTERS.

From the Cleveland Herald, Monday Evening, June 18.

One of the most terrible storms ever known in this latitude, at this season of the year, commenced on Sunday morning, and is still raging at this writing (Monday, 12 M).—Among the effects of the storm we have to record the complete destruction of two vessels at this port, and the loss of seven lives.

The barque Arabian, owned in Port Burwell, on Saturday took on a cargo of block stone at the dock of Gardner, Burt & Oviatt, and Saturday evening sailed for Port Darlington, Canada West. She was commanded by Captain Bentley Haskins, and had a crew of five men and one woman. The barque sailed for her destination, and had made good headway towards the Welland Canal, when the storm struck her, and at seven o'clock Sunday evening she changed her course and made for this port. The wind was blowing a perfect tornado, and the noble barque flew before the storm with the speed of the wind.—About midnight she attempted to make the port of Cleveland, but missed, and was driven with great force on the beach just below the eastern end of the new depot.

As soon as she struck she commenced filling with water, and it was soon ascertained that nothing could be done to save her, and that she must go to pieces. The waters were washing over her decks continually, and she was pounding on the bottom with tremendous force. The persons on board were as follows:—Captain, Bentley Haskins, Port Burwell; 1st Mate, Wilson McDermot, Port Burwell; 2nd Mate, John Vance, Tonawanda; seamen David Haskins and Isaac Titus, Port Burwell; a young man shipped at this port, name unknown; and the cook, Mrs. McDermot, wife of the first mate. Of all this number, the only person saved was John Vance, the second mate, from whom we have learned the particulars of this terrible disaster. Mr. Vance does not know exactly how the crew were lost, but thinks that the most of them were washed overboard. The last he saw of the Captain he was taking off his clothes, as he thought preparatory to making an attempt to reach the shore.

At 4 o'clock the cook, Mrs. McDermott, was seen from the shore, lashed to the rigging, but shortly after that time the masts went overboard, and the vessel broke entirely up, and the poor woman went with the grand crash.

Mr. Vance, the only person saved, staid on board until about three o'clock, when he thought he would make an attempt to reach the shore. He took off his clothes and started. The waves were dashing against the breakwater with tremendous force, but he was luckily raised on the top of a huge wave and landed inside the spiles. He was considerably bruised, but managed to reach the switch tender's shanty in that locality, where he remained until about seven o'clock, when he supplied with clothing and taken to the store of Captain John O'Neil, on River street, and every attention paid him by the captain and others. Although badly bruised, he was not dangerously injured, and will be all right again in a day or two.

While the above disaster was taking place, the Canadian schooner Alice Grover, hailing from Oakville, was in the same predicament a few rods down the lake, off the Cleveland Woolen Mills. The Alice Grover took on a cargo of 325 tons of coal, at the yard of Messrs. Morris & Price, and cleared for Toronto on Saturday night. She was in command of Captain D. Grey, and had a crew of six, including a female cook. About half past eleven she struck, and soon broke and went to pieces. Fortunately, all on board were saved except the cook. The men were considerably bruised in their endeavours to reach the shore. They remained in the switch tender's house until morning, when we learn, the most severely injured were taken to the Marine Hospital.

The beach for two miles is strewn with pieces of the wreck of both these vessels. Two or three trunks had come ashore, but up to the time when we left the scene of these disasters none of the victims of this terrible storm had come ashore.

We could not learn the amount of loss by the wrecking of these vessels, nor the amount of insurance on hulls or cargoes, except that there was no insurance on the coal shipped on the Alice Grover. The loss must be quite heavy, under the most favourable circumstances.

There were reports that there were two or three other vessels ashore between this port and Morse's Point, fifteen miles below, but we could learn nothing certain, and think that the reports were false. We are prepared, however, to learn of more and fearful disasters along the whole north shore of the lake, as the force of the gale was tremendous.

LATER.

We learn that the bark George Sherman owned by K. Sherman, Esq., of this city, and the scow Herzynia, are both beached off Collamer, eight miles east of this port, but we learn no particulars further than that no lives were lost.

Another Fenian was arrested here to-day.

The Postage Question.

Mr. Laframboise has given notice that he will move an address to the Governor General representing that with a view to promote the circulation of newspapers and exchange of communications between the inhabitants of different parts of the province it is expedient to abolish the postage on all newspapers by mail in this province, and to reduce the price to three cents per half ounce, payable in advance, the postage of all letters transmitted by mail, and praying His Excellency to lay before the House a measure to that effect. This is a sensible move, and one that should receive the sanction of the House.—The postage on newspapers is simply a nuisance to subscribers and officials, the revenue it brings in not half compensating for the trouble and annoyance given. The reduction on letter postage might, at first, cause a falling off in revenue, but experience proves that in the end it would be profitable. In every case where reductions in postage have taken place, the increased business done has more than compensated for the reduction.—*Hamilton Times.*

LORD RUSSELL ON EDUCATION.—Lord Russell presided at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign School Society on Monday. At the close of the examination of the boys the noble Earl addressed the meeting, saying he had listened with great interest to what had passed. They were taught in Scripture their duty towards God and towards man. Unhappily, questions had arisen as to the interpretation of Scripture with respect to what men should believe. A vast deal of dispute had occurred on the subject, but it had chiefly arisen from the pride of human intellect. There were men who exhibited great acuteness and extraordinary learning in pointing out certain articles of faith that should be steadfastly believed, and other articles which were heretical, and should be as earnestly eschewed. These questions, he feared, occupied too much attention, and diverted men's thoughts from those matters that were plainly laid down in Scripture for their guidance as to what they ought to do. The Lord's Prayer taught them that they were to forgive those who trespassed against them, as they hoped to be forgiven their trespasses. It taught them not to be revengeful, but to live in harmony with one another.—These were lessons not for contemplation merely in the closet, but to be practiced every day.

ANOTHER INVENTION IN GUNNERY.—Mr. Gale, F. C. S., the discoverer of the process by which gunpowder can be rendered non-explosive and explosive at pleasure, has just invented a very ingenious piece of mechanism which, on being applied to small arms, will enable him to discharge them with far greater rapidity than has been possible hitherto. It consists of a longitudinal piece of steel perforated for bullets and fitting into a pistol between the stock and the barrel at right angles to the weapon. A revolving screw worked by the trigger moves this bar on, and at each movement one of the holes in the bar is brought opposite the barrel of the pistol, and a shot is fired. The bar at last passes out at the other side with all its shot expended, and can then be loaded again and used as before. Supposing each bar to contain ten shot, and a soldier to be provided with half a dozen such, he could load and discharge at the rate of sixty rounds a minute, if necessary, thus far outstripping the famous needle gun. The same mechanism can be applied to rifles and even to artillery, and a proportionate increase of rapidity in discharge is obtained. Last week Mr. Gale had the honor of exhibiting his invention at the Horse Guards before his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in Chief. The Commander-in-Chief expressed himself as highly delighted with Mr. Gale's invention, and his Royal Highness declared it to be "the most ingenious and clever invention he had ever seen," an opinion which was shared by the other officers. The distinguished party complimented Mr. Gale in flattering terms upon having contributed a second valuable discovery to the art of war. The Commander-in-Chief further requested Mr. Gale to bring the invention before the Ordnance Select Committee.

☞ PRAYER FOR JEFF. DAVIS.—Rev. S. W. Rogers of Memphis rector of St. Lazarus Church (Episcopal) in that city, on Whit-Sunday, issued a pastoral letter to his congregation, in which he exhorts them to offer up the following prayer, "every night going to bed and every morning as soon as you rise":—

"O God, whose mercies are everlasting, and whose power is infinite, look down with pity and compassion upon Thy servant, whom Thou hast laid in a place of darkness and the deep. Give him always a sorrowful sense of his sins and of Thy fatherly love and correction. Give to his judges tenderness and compassion, and to him a meek and forgiving spirit towards all who have confined him. Raise up friends to pity and relieve him. Give him the continual comfort of Thy Holy Spirit, and so sanctify his afflictions that they may work for him an eternal weight of glory though the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord."

A WALK ACROSS EUROPE BY A BOY.—A feat of juvenile courage and perseverance has just been accomplished by a French boy of 13, which is worthy of mention, (says the Levant Herald.) Three months ago dissatisfied with his treatment by an uncle in Paris, he started from the capital with 60 francs in his pocket to go to his mother, who is married to a second husband, a French workman in the employ of the Shah at Teheran. With the aid of a map and guide-book the little adventurer tramped right across Europe, receiving such hospitality by the way that, on reaching Constantinople, he had still nearly half his francs remaining. After a short rest at Pera, he crossed the Bosphous, *en route* to Persia, but, a little beyond Scutari, was stopped by some Turkish policemen and brought back till an interpreter was found. His story being thus learned, he was passed over to Pera and placed in charge of the French consul, in whose custody he now is, to unable to understand why he should be interfered with, and angrily impatient to pursue his journey. Love for his mother, and a keen yearning for her protection, rather than any mere wild impulse of boyish adventure, seem to have been his chief motives throughout.

THE EFFECTS OF EUROPEAN WAR.

The following remarks, which we copy from the Buffalo *Express*, apply even more forcibly to Canada:—"It is an ill wind which blows nobody good." Europe may suffer as a great calamity the war which seems just on the point of outbreak, but to America it can hardly fail to prove of unmixed advantage, so far as material results are concerned. While its effect in Europe will be to disturb all industries, and derange the courses of trade, its consequent effect in America will be to stimulate an unwonted activity in every deprtment of productive labor and commercial enterprise. To the extent that the war spreads among the European nations, involving others, as it is likely to do, besides the original parties engaging in it, this country will be called upon to replace the labor which it suspends—to supply food to the combatants, and to produce in its own workshops much that has hitherto been imported from the other side of the Atlantic. The stimulus to both agriculture and to manufacturing enterprise which the first hostile gun fired in Holstein, or Silesia, or Venetia will impart cannot be estimated. If Europe fights, there will be busy times in America, and thriving times because busy. Prices may hold high, but wages will rule high as well, and it is safe to predict a general reign of comfort and prosperity.

☞ By the consolidation of the American and Western Union Telegraph line, there will be a control of more than 100,000 miles of wire, connecting all important points from Newfoundland to San Francisco. With in a year there will be telegraphic connection between the place last named and St. Petersburg, while Cuba is soon to be united with this continent in the same manner.

☞ As will be seen from our dispatches this morning, the United States Senate insists that Congress is the sole judge of when the Southern States are to have the right of representation. When is this nonsense to have an end? These men, who now assume that the Union is broken, have always contended that it was indissoluble. If they were right then they are wrong now, and *vice versa*. The wonder is that the fact should be seriously denied, that it cost so much blood and treasure to establish. Congress is forcing a farce upon the country which, as a theatrical performance, may come appropriately after a tragedy, but it is most ridiculous.—[Nashville Union.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OTTAWA, June 19.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Hon. Mr Flint introduced a Bill to incorporate the Belleville and Marmora Railway Company.

Several Bills were read a second time.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

This afternoon Hon. Mr. Chapais laid on the table the report of the Commissioner of Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

The following Bills, among others, were introduced and read a first time:—

Mr. J. S. Smith—To amend the Act incorporating the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company.

Hon. Mr. Brown—To confirm certain, by-laws of the County of Oxford, and to confirm the sales of lands by taxes imposed under said by-laws.

Mr. McGiverin—To amend Act 25 Vic., Chapter 30, to enable the ratepayers of Lincoln to select a more convenient place for the county town.

Mr. John Macdonald—To incorporate the Rosin House Hotel Company.

Mr. Carter—To incorporate the Ottawa City Passenger Railway Company.

Mr. Magill—To amend the Act incorporating the Board of Trade of the City of Hamilton.

Mr. Morris—To make better provision for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths in Upper Canada.

Hon. Mr. Carling—To amalgamate the Western Counties Permanent Building and Savings Society with the Huron and Erie Savings and Loan Society, or with any other society of a similar character.

Hon. Mr. Galt moved—That a Committee be appointed to investigate the laws relating to interest, composed of Messrs. J. A. Macdonald, Cartier, Galt, Chapais, J. S. Macdonald, Brown, Cauchon, A. A. Dorion, Holton, Rose, Dunkin, Bourassa, Morris, Cartwright, McGiveren, Street and Parker. Carried.

Hon. Mr. Galt moved—That the House concur in the resolution reported from the Committee of Supply. Carried.

Hon. Mr. Galt moved that on Friday the House resolve itself into Committee, to consider the supply to be granted to Her Majesty. Carried.

The Bills of Mr. Dunkin and Mr. Bourassa, relating to the rate of interest, were severally read a second time, and referred to the special committee appointed to consider the question.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald inquired when the Government would be prepared to bring down the Constitutions of the Local Governments and Legislatures.

Attorney-General Macdonald replied that the Government would give the House and country a full opportunity of considering them at an early day.

The House adjourned at a quarter past five.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OTTAWA, June 20.

The Council met at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Ryan enquired what are the reasons which have induced the Government so long to delay appointing a collector of customs for Montreal, and whether it is their intention shortly to appoint one.

Sir N. F. Belleau replied the Government understands the duties of Collector of Customs at the port of Montreal have been performed to the satisfaction of the public for the last year by an able officer, John Lewis; but it is their intention to appoint a collector shortly.

Hon. Mr. Ryan said that, in that case, it would be a great saving to the public to dispense with the services of collectors altogether.

Hon. Mr. Ryan next asked whether it was the intention of the Government to provide more suitable and commodious buildings than those at present in use for the purpose of a Custom House and Customs' warehouses at Montreal, and whether it is the intention of the Government to take any steps for improving and enlarging the present office, or for erecting a new and more convenient one at Montreal.

Sir N. F. Belleau in reply to both questions said the matters were under the consideration of the government.

A number of bills were read a second time.

The House adjourned at 4 20.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

A number of bills were introduced, and read a first time, among which was that of,

Mr. Pope—To amend the act respecting the Bureau of Agricultural Societies.

Hon. Mr. McGee laid on the table the report of the Department of Agriculture and Emigration for the year ending the 30th of June, 1866.

Mr. Morrison moved for certain returns with respect to the number of priso