...ario and Lake Huron Rai road

TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GOING EAST.

		Day	Express.
GODERICH,	DEP.	8.40	A. M.
CLINTON	"	9.24	"
HARPURHEY	"	9.48	"
SEAFORTH	"	9.54	"
CARRONBROOK	"	10.15	"
MITCHELL	"	10.36	"
STRATFORD	ARR.	11.20	"
"	DEP.	12.30	P. M.

GOING WEST.

STRATFORD	ARR.	3.58	P. M.
"	DEP.	4.20	"
MITCHELL	"	5.03	"
CARRON BROOK	"	5.23	"
SEAFORTH	"	5.46	"
HARPURHEY	"	5.53	"
CLINTON	"	6.14	"
GODERICH	ARR.	7.00	"

NOW, LOOK HERE!

You who have promised to pay your subscriptions to Wood. We want it badly, and you will much oblige by telling Tommy or Billy or some one to hitch up and bring the *Signal* man some good dry maple or beech We ask you what the result would be if we came to the office some morning and found the Devil frozen stiff as a beetle? Don't put it off until March next, like good fellows!

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., DEC. 29, 1863.

MR. DETLOR AS A TOWN COUNCILLOR.

NOTHING is better calculated to punish a wrong-doing public man than an exposure of his past acts, if the data are forthcoming; and we are happy to say that no evidence of good faith on the part of a public functionary towards those whom he has served, perhaps, *for years*, can be more satisfactory than the silent but convincing testimony of his recorded doings and sayings. In some cases unprincipled men have been known to perform apparently good acts for no other reason than that they might boast of it at the proper moment and gild over their innate selfishness with a thin coating of that charity which covereth a multitude of political sins, but, in most instances, a man who performs a good deed or gives utterance to a liberal sentiment, does so without thinking that those deeds and sentiments will be brought up in his favor at some future day. In looking over some of the old files of the *Signal* in order to refresh our memory with regard to the municipal career of J. V. Detlor, we have been struck with a few facts, which, we hope, will not be lost upon the intelligent electors at the ensuing Election.

In the first place, we see that since he entered the Town Council, Mr. Detlor has been at his post with almost *invariable regularity*. Indeed, in this respect, he *has not been surpassed by any member of the board*. For the benefit of his townsmen, and for *that alone*, at the Council board, as chairman of the Finance Committee, and as a member of other important committees, he has discharged his duties faithfully and impartially. While the town has reaped the benefit of his efforts he has enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the body with which he has worked. We could adduce evidence in abundance that Mr. Detlor, as a public man, has not aimed at anything like pecuniary advantage. The following extract, however, will serve as an illustration:

At the Town Council meeting of Jan. 27, 1856,

"Mr. Detlor presented a certificate from the Clerk of the Peace, stating that he had served as a selector of Jurors for the past year.

Mr. Detlor requested the mayor to appropriate his fee for such service towards the relief of the most indigent widow in the municipality."

The winter of '59, it will be remembered, was a very hard one for the poor of the Town. Mr. Detlor warmly advocated the principle of supplying work for those who were able and willing to *earn* a subsistence for themselves during the period of suffering. That we consider one of the noblest acts of the Town Council of Goderich. How Mr. Detlor felt towards the suffering poor may be gathered from the following conversation which took place at the regular council meeting, of Friday, May 6th, 1859:

Account Cemetery Committee for use of Omnibus.

Mr. Horton—While this subject is before the Council, I would ask if the Relief Commit. are determined to grant any more relief to the indigent poor of the town, or if they will close it at once?

Mr. Detlor—I think the poor must be relieved! They must not be left to die. The Committee, of course, will use great discretion in their relieving parties who are applicants, and if they do this and only relieve those who are really in need, I think we must leave the discretionary power in the hands of the Committee. They should, however, use great caution, and make it as limited as possible.

Is that the language of a man who wishes to grind down the poor?

When Mr. Platt's splendid Mills were completed, many persons, (and amongst them J. V. Detlor,) argued that the enterprise would greatly benefit the town of Goderich, and we feel assured that our readers will agree with us that Goderich and the country surrounding have reason to thank Mr. Platt for the impetus he gave to the produce trade. Well, in the early part of 1859 it became necessary to open a new road from the top of the hill to Platt's Mills. Mr. Platt asked the Council to do something in view of the benefits likely to accrue to the town from the new mills. At the Council meeting of May 12, 1859, the matter was introduced:—

Mr. Horton said he would call the attention of the Council to a most important matter:—that was, how a mode of access could be had to the new mill. The gentleman who was erecting that mill was very anxious to have a road, which, at present, there was not. He (Mr. Platt) had procured the services of Mr. Weatherald to draw up some plans which he (Mr. Horton) supposed he was ready to lay before the Council.

Mr. Weatherald produced a map and explained how a road could be best made, commencing at the foot of North Street and curving towards the mill, thereby cutting a corner off Mr. Allen's property. He had nothing decided from Mr. Allen as to whether he would give the ground or not. The road would cost £300. Mr. Platt was willing to make a road to the Maitland Bridge himself.

Mr. Detlor—Mr. Platt is willing to make one road and I think we should meet him, at any rate!

Mr. Weatherald—Mr. Platt wishes to know what the Council will give, as he desires to put on men immediately.

Mr Detlor—I have said much against getting into debt, but I certainly think that if we have to raise a subscription we should do it. A few hundred pounds are nothing when we take into consideration the advantages of a thing of this kind. If the Town is not able to raise the amount by taxation we should do it by subscription. I will, if it is necessary, put my hand in my pocket. [Hear, hear, and applause.]

Mr. Horton said it was necessary to have it at once, and that there were capitalists in Town who could advance the money.

Mr. Wallace suggested that debentures be issued under a former By-Law. [Hear, hear.]

Moved by Mr. Wallace and resolved, That Debentures be issued under the existing By-Law, to raise $1200 for the construction of a road to the New Grist Mill.

What say ye, fellow-electors, to the conduct of Mr. Detlor in this transaction? Seeing the interests of the town involved, did he not evince a laudable degree of *public spirit*?

To turn back a year; in 1859, Mr. Detlor in his place at the Council Board strenuously advocated the *suppression of saloons*, one or two of which were at that time in full blast. He argued that they were inimical to the morals of the youth of the town, that they necessarily injured respectable hotel-keepers who were compelled to keep ample accommodation for the entertainment of travellers, and that as a matter of justice they should be suppressed, clean and clear. He was backed up by influential members of the council, and on motion to that effect the Clerk prepared the prohibitory By-Law. On the 5th of March, 1859, it was

Moved by Mr. Detlor, seconded by Mr. Nicholls, That the By-Law for the suppression of Saloons be now read a third time.—Carried.

The By-Law was then read a third time and finally passed.

For his spirited conduct in this matter Mr. Detlor deserves the thanks of every parent and, we might add, of *every hotel-keeper* in town. Saloons, with their musical baits—their gilded, tinseled finery—their immoral tendencies and gambling proclivities, are the curse of our larger towns and cities, and we sincerely trust they will never again be allowed a foothold in this Town.

On the same principle, Mr. Detlor was opposed to the encouragement of Billiard Tables. At the Council meeting of March 8th, 1861,

A Memorial from Mr. H. T. Corey was read. His complaint is, that the Town By-Law imposes a rate too burdensome upon his Billiard Tables (of which he has three), and that they would not afford so heavy a license. The present license is $10 for the first $50 for the second and $15 for the third table.

His Petition was supported by the recommendation of a number of gentlemen of the highest respectability whose names were appended to it.

It was then moved by Mr. Nicholls, seconded by Mr. McKay, That the License on Billiards be $50 per room, without reference to the number of tables, and that a By-Law be prepared in accordance with this resolution and repealing the existing By-Law.

Mr. Nicholls supported his motion by a few remarks. Mr. Detlor objected to the change on the ground chiefly that the Council ought not to encourage anything which might have an immoral tendency. Mr. Gibbons was also unfavorable to the motion on the same principle.

On its being put to the vote, there voted Yeas — Messrs. Watson, Owen, Nicholls and McKay.

Nays—Messrs. Gibbons, Horton, Detlor, Runciman, Seymour, Rumball and the Mayor. So the motion was lost.

On the 21st of July, 1861,

Mr. Gibbons spoke of an attempt which he and Mr. Detlor, as Reeves, made to get the County to grant the Town an equivalent for the sums annually raised and granted to the other municipalities for local improvements. From which it appeared that their efforts in this direction had so far been attended with but very indifferent success.

At the next meeting of the County Council, however, they succeeded in obtaining this just equivalent, which was granted, electors, because your representatives at that board had, by their firm but gentlemanly bearing, secured the respect and confidence of the County Reeves.

Electors of Goderich, we lay the above extracts before you that you may read for yourselves and *be convinced*. In making a few selections at hap-hazard we have not kept back the record of a single illiberal act. If you wish for further evidence, any one of you may examine our files, and if anything *can be found* derogatory to the public character of the candidate we support, we will give you the free use of our columns to lay it before the electors! You have in Mr. Detlor a man who has served you long and faithfully—who has sought to advance your material interests—who has remembered the poor in their misery—who has largely aided in destroying the machinery of vice—and who now asks you to place him in the civic chair of your town. *Will you, as British subjects, carry out the good old British principle of rewarding merit, by casting your votes and using your influence for J. V. Detlor?*

WHAT SAY YE?

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for November, is a capital number. Contents: On the Ancient Glaciers and Icebergs of Scotland; The Seaforth Papers; Recent Geographical Discovery and Research; Pet Marjorie; Clerical Subscription in the Church of England; A Voyage to Alexandria and a Glimpse of Egypt; The Scotch Universities' Commission; Harold Hardrada and Magnus the Good; England and Europe. Now is the time to subscribe. Apply to Mr. Moorhouse.

AN ELECTION BET.—A. bets with B. that his candidate will go in by 75 majority. Then B. bets with A. that *his* candidate will have a majority of 22. Still further, A bets that he will be nearer the mark than B. How much of a majority must A.'s candidate have to win his bet? An answer requested.

☞ S. L. M. Luke, editor of the Durham *Standard*, shot a man a few nights ago. His victim having died, Luke has been remanded for trial.

☞ The Stratford Market Fees for 1864, were sold by Auction on Tuesday last, and brought $1305. The lease of Stores, Fees, Cellars, &c., in connection with the Market House amounted in the aggregate to the nice sum of $2585.00.

☞ On the same day the Volunteers of Stratford presented Serg't-Major Wood with $100 as a token of respect.

DEATH OF HON. ADAM FERRIE.—The Hon Adam Ferrie died in Hamilton on Tuesday evening. He had been ailing for some time, but died very suddenly. The deceased was a Cov'nmember of the Legislative Council, and, although thoroughly Radical in his views, he was independent, as was proved by his voting for Sir Allan McNab for the Speakership. Mr. Ferrie died at a ripe old age.—*Spectator.*

PLATTSVILLE WOOLEN FACTORY.—Plattsville is a smart village, about four miles from the B. & L. H. R. in the township of Blenheim. It has two large grist mills, and a very large woolen factory, in which some seventy hands are employed, and some splendid specimens of our noble Canadian cloth may be seen and bought. It is certainly a credit to the village to have such a factory. There are likewise some neat churches and two Lodges of Good Templars. With nice Halls erected, it is altogether a smart village, and we simply throw out the hint that our Huron farmers would do well to visit Plattsville as a market for wool, and we can assure them that they would deal to a great advantage in this cloth line.

BAYHO.—This is a neat little village, on the B. & L. H. R. It has a nice church, two stores, shoe shop, blacksmith and waggon shop and a fine Good Templar's Hall.

HAMBURG VOLUNTEERS.—Some of these brave fellows think they can leave the company at pleasure, and, when refused, they pitched their coats on the floor and skedaddled, masing "Bull's Run" for home.—Cov.

The Death of Lord Elgin.

The last steamer from Europe brings intelligence that a telegram had been received at the India house in London, announcing that on the 14th inst. Lord Elgin's life had been despaired of. With the restless energy which marked his whole official career, he is reported to have taken a journey over the mountains in the season of the year most unsuited for travelling, and thus hastened his death by a heart complaint, from which he has long been suffering.

Lord Elgin was born in London—on the 20th of July, 1811, and in 1830 was one of the little group of students at Christ Church who have since stood in the front rank of English statesmen. It was no bad training for the future legislator to be at that age the companion of such men as Sir G. Lewis, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Canning and Mr. Gladstone. In 1841 he entered Parliament as a supporter of Sir Robert Peel, and in 1841 he was offered the Governor Generalship of Jamaica, which position he held until 1846, performing his difficult duties with such eminent success that he was at that time transferred to Canada. Here then, was a man who by his energy in the faithful performance of his duty, compelled even from political opponents, a recognition of his ability. He labored successfully in his new sphere of action, in which he continued until his appointment as ambassador for China. Three years ago he accepted the office of Governor-General of India, and at length, has been added to the long list of costly sacrifices which England has been called upon to make in maintaing her foothold upon that vast empire.

So the three men who, thirty years before, had together laid boyish plans for the future have, one by one, been the representative of magnificent power in the East, and, one by one, have found their advancement a fatal gift. Dalhousie dying, yielded to Canning the office which he in turn laid down at the grave only to prove alike fatal to the last, and not the least of this remarkable trio. All through his life he was successful in his undertakings, and he was successful at the last—He owed that success not so much to great genious as to good sense, to social fact, and to a love of hard and steady work.

A Horrible Execution in Poland.

Letters from Wloclawsk, give the particulars of the execution of Francis Corfini, late of the Polish cavalry. Although with an Italian name, this valiant soldier was a Pole, a native of Posen, and had formerly served in the Prussian army. He was captured in the village of Klubec, where the Russians committed the usual atrocities, pillaging the estate, murdering two of the inhabitants, beating the village priest in a horrible manner and drinking spirits out of the vessels on the altar of the church. Corfini was taken to Wloclawsk, and tortured at examination before the infamous Schwartz, aide-de-camp to Prince Wittgenstein. Corfini kept silence notwithstanding his suffering, but at length, provoked beyond endurance, he spat in Schwartz's face and exclaimed—"The time will come when you, too, will suffer for all your crimes!" Schwartz, in a fury, immediately ordered Corfini to be beaten with rods, and the punishment was prolonged until the victim lost all consciousness, his back being quite broken. He was then taken to the gibbet, and bound to it for several hours. This was repeated for four days in succession after which he was hanged. Corfini preserved his self possession to the last, saying that he was not sorry because he was going to die, but because he could not see Poland free even a single day before his death.

A NEW FEATURE IN THE POLISH WAR.—On the 9th ult., M. Magnan, "Captain General of the Naval Forces of Poland," issued a proclamation from Warsaw, announcing to "the merchants of neutral powers that on the 1st January, 1864 (new style), he will open hostilities against Russia. From that date, and in conformity with the dispositions of the treaty of Paris with reference to naval hostilities, all ships and vessels under the Russian flag are declared lawful prizes; but the Polish Navy will always and everywhere respect the rights of neutrals, and the Captain General hereby solemnly engages to do so, in the name of the Government and all who have adopted its flag. For it is not a war of piracy which he declares against Russia; it is a regular war, made in the name of a people regularly constituted, and under the authority of a power emanating from and sustained by the national will. The Polish sailors will use the rights of belligerents, and will respect this obligation which the title imposes, while knowing how to make them respected with regard to themselves."

ESCAPE OF JOHN MORGAN.—The Confederate General John Morgan escaped across the Tenessee at Gillespie's Landing, sixty miles above Chattanooga, on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 13. Captains William Cummings and Robert Cummings, who escaped from Columbus with them, were captured, together with fourteen of his escort of thirty. Reaching the neighborhood of the river, they pressed every citizen to prevent the alarm being given, and hurriedly constructed a raft at the mouth of Miles creek, on which an attempt to cross was made. A citizen who eluded the pickets gave the alarm, and the attempt was nearly frustrated. Morgan escaped on a valuable race-horse, which was presented to him in Kentucky, going in the direction of Athens. General Howard, who commands at Athens, has cavalry scouring the country, and possibly Morgan may yet be taken.

Arrival of the "Jura."

Particulars of the Heenan-King Fight.

PORTLAND, Dec. 23.

The *Jura* arrived at two o'clock this morning.

HALIFAX, Dec. 23.—The 'Asia' arrived at 1:20 this morning.

The 'Jura' spoke the steamer 'Damascus' on the 21st.

The 'North American,' from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th.

There was but little science displayed on either side, in the contest between Heenan and King. Heenan is reported to have his shoulder broken. Twenty-five rounds were fought, lasting 35 minutes, when King was declared victor. The earlier rounds were decidedly favourable to Heenan, but King showed most endurance.

The choice of ground was won by Heenan, and exactly at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 10th inst., the men were delivered at the scratch.

Round 1.—Heenan closed in, grasping King by the neck, and giving him an old-fashioned hug, until the referee entered the ring and strictly cautioned him not to repeat the operation.

Round 2.—King forced the fighting as soon as he came to the scratch. Heenan closed in again, and after hugging King for some time, threw him. In this King drew the first blood, which was allowed.

Round 3.—After hard exchanges, Heenan again hugged King and threw him on the ropes with awful violence. All was now going dead against King. The only thing he had in his favour was first blood.

Round 4.—King came up with a visible mouse under his left eye. Heenan again attempted the hugging game, which elicited loud remarks of disapprobation. With this exception, nothing particular occurred during this round.

Round 5.—Both men came up smiling; King got in a tremendous blow on Heenan's ear, and another on his temple; Heenan, in despair, hugged King, and threw him violently.

Round 6.—Both men staggered away at each other. The round finished by Heenan giving King another hug.

Round 7.—More hammering, and Heenan again hugged and cross-buttocked King dreadfully. During this round King gave Heenan a tremendous blow on the nose, drawing a stream of blood.

Round 8.—Rapid counterring on both sides; Heenan again hugged King at the close, but got the worst himself.

Round 9.—King struck Heenan a tremendous blow on the head. Heenan closed in upon him and threw him.

Round 10.—King launched out heavily with both fists, closed in, and was thrown by Heenan.

Round 11.—In this round Heenan began to tire; at the close he rushed in, and threw King heavily.

Round 12.—The same result.

Round 13 and 14.—Ditto.

Round 15.—Some swinging blows were given on each side, when Heenan knocked King down, clear into the corner. This was the first real knock down of the fight.

Round 16.—Heenan came to the scratch with a dreadful eye. A severe struggle took place during this round, neither side gaining any particular advantage.

Round 17.—The excitement was now so great that the ring regulations were disregarded. King's blows swelled Heenan's eyes and temple to a fearful extent, but he bore it manfully. From this to the 24th and last round King went ahead at a perfect gallop, and when time was called for the 25th round, the sponge was thrown up by the seconds of Heenan. Heenan was dreadfully punished, and should never have been permitted to pass the 21st round. King presented no visible marks of punishment except a mouse on the eye.

Bell's Life concludes its description of the fight in the following words:—

"A braver contest was never fought."

Consols closed on the 11th 90¾ and 91 for money.

At Liverpool, on the 9th inst., it was stated that the 'Alabama' was expected at Madras, and remittances have been made to that port to meet her disbursements.

The 'Vanderbilt' left Mauritius on the 10th Oct. on a cruise after the 'Alabama,' Captain Baldasin having been notified of her appearance off Ceylon.

The Florida and Georgia are both being rapidly fitted out at Brest and Cherbourg respectively. The former is expected to put to sea in a few days.

The 'Rappahannock' was being rapidly completed at Calais.

English funds on the 9th were firmer and slightly higher.

The *Times'* city article says that accounts from all the principal cities on the continent were more favorable financially and politically than for a fortnight past. Applications for discount were less heavy, and the stringency was abating.

Fears of a further advance by the Bank of England were somewhat diminished.

The Confederate Loan remained at 36 to 40.

W. N. Demanios of London had failed. Reported liabilities half a million sterling.

American securities steadier.

THE CONGRESS.

It is reported that negotiations were going on between France and various European Powers to determine if the Congress shall go on without England.

The reply of Austria is published. It fully sympathizes with the object Napoleon has in view, but wishes, before taking part, to learn with some accuracy the basis and programme of the Congress. The reply points out that there would be less danger of accident, if questions for discussion be indicated beforehand. In an accompanying letter, Count Rechberg asks how Napoleon's declaration relative to the treaties of 1815 is to be understood.

In the Holstein question it is reported that the President of the German Federal Diet has notified the Danish Government, that if in three days Denmark does not comply with the demands of the Diet, the Federal troops will enter Holstein.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, a Bill was introduced for a loan of 12,000,000 thalers, to meet the expenses of an extraordinary military measure caused by affairs

The Schleswig-Holstein Minister requested a speedy decision.

It is rumored that King Christian of Denmark is indisposed, and some uneasiness was inspired.

SWEDEN.

The Diet was closed on the 8th inst. The King in a speech said our interests were not yet immediately threatened, but they are connected with the maintenance of peace and the rights of nations. The Sweedish nation feels deep sympathy and sorrow for the dangers which impend over the King and people of Denmark.

WAR PROSPECTS.—The London *Times*, in its city article of November 18th, says that "the advices from Frankfort state that since the period just preceding the Italian war the exchange in that city has not witnessed such a panic as is now prevalent there. Speculators and capitalists alike consider the Congress proposed by Napoleon only a preliminary step for war, and cannot be shaken in that belief, even by recognizing the difficulties of the present position of the Bank of France and the many complications the Emperor of France already has upon his hands. Austrian funds have fallen, since the speech became known, about five per cent, and even the most solid stock, such as the shares of the Frank fort Bank, declined from 137 to 132."

COMPLIMENTARY.—Rev. Wm. Cutter Ed. Mother's Magazine, N. Y., after using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, writes: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot, &c. I should be glad to have you use my name when it can do you any good." Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich st., New York.

THE HEENAN-KING FIGHT.

The Effect in New Nork.

The New York *Herald* of Thursday says. The issue of the Extra yesterday morning, containing the result of the great international fight between King and Heenan, created the most intense excitement throughout the city. So unexpected was the result that at first few persons could credit the truth of the report, believing it to be a matter of impossibility for Heenan to be defeated in the short time announced in the telegraphic summary of the fight received by the *Jura* from Portland. The *Herald* office was besieged by excited crowds, anxious to purchase and to read for themselves the brief details contained in the Extra. A blank feeling of disappointment and dismay pervaded the majority of the crowd, although in many instances the loudly expressed exultation of excited individuals showed that King was not without his backers and partizans among them. There was but an interval of a very few minutes before our extra was ready, containing, in addition to the telegraphic report of the fight, the complete history of the pugilistic careers of both Heenan and King. With all our facilities for printing a large edition, our presses could scarcely keep pace with the demand made upon them. In the minds of Heenan's friends and backers a faint hope still lingered that the news might prove erroneous, which was hardly dispelled when the report brought by the *Jura*, via Portland, was confirmed by the arrival of the *Asia* at Halifax.

The New York *Tribune* says:—For three days the grand inquiry overshadowing all others was not whether our gigantic rebellion was coming to a close, or our great armies winning victories, or our Congress upholding the hands of the President in putting down murderous treason; but whether one blackguard had beaten the head off another blackguard. The event was deemed so important that tens of thousands of dollars were ready to reward exclusive intelligence; the hotels and places of public resort heard no other conversation; the gambling-houses suspended faro and poker, Wall Street paused on gold and Erie, the gravest of our solid men grew eloquent in the slang of the ring, hundreds of thousands of dollars were given and taken, the theatre gags were full of allusions, and the world waited open-mouthed for the glorious news. It has come, and disappointment in this country is overwhelming. With characteristic national feeling—we cannot call it pride—immense stakes, at heavy odds, have been laid on Heenan; it would be guess work to say how much, but perhaps a million of dollars in this city alone would be a low figure. Bragging did its best, and bullying and insult marked the occasion. Bad blood was stimulated, feuds were engendered, friends were alienated and enemies made; yet the war of slang and betting went on. And for what? For a contest lower than the level of a dog-fight; for a couple of bullies, whose brawny arms should have been doing the State service in the penitentiary, but who had been trained and groomed for months to this beastly fight—whose daily progress had been the theme of public discussion over two continents, and whose bones and muscles had been all the while cheapened in the betting market as though they were the thews and sinews of pet wolves. Now, it is a matter of no consequence which of the two brutes won—the loss of both would be felt by good men only as public blessing; but the fact that theirsticuff engagement should thus disturb the equanimity of the world is important. It becomes all right minded men to reflect upon the tendency of such savageism.

SAD CATASTROPHE—BURNING OF A LUNATIC ASYLUM.—A Paris letter says:—"A melancholy catastrophe has just taken place in the Aisne, where a great part of the Lunatic Asylum of Montreuil-sous-Laon has been destroyed by fire and six of its inmates burnt to death. The establishment was full of lunatics of both sexes. Among them was a young man about 25 years of age, who was usually kept in a separate cell and with a straight waistcoat on. On the day before the fire he was visited by one of his relatives, who requested the director to release him from that confinement, and as he then appeared more tranquil it was done. The following morning he by some means or other got possession of a chymical match, and at night set fire to his bed, which was soon burnt, and the fire afterwards caught the woodwork, with which all the cells of the violent lunatics are lined, and next burnt through the ceiling to the floor above. Once getting vent, the flames rapidly extended right and left, and spread alarm throughout the place. The keepers and others then rushed to the different cells to get out the inmates, which was a work of great difficulty, as many of them were strapped down to their beds, and after they were set free they had to be carried out by main force. The task was at length accomplished, and the guardians and others were congratulating themselves that no lives had been lost, when, on making another round among the cells, they found that six of the women had rushed back unobserved into the flames, where they met a horrible death. As for the madman who had caused the catastrophe, he was afterwards found running about in the garden singing and appearing highly delighted with what he had done."

SISTER OF JEFF. DAVIS IN OWEN SOUND.—A lady, at the present time accommodated with rooms up at the Stone House, Bay st., if not with the liberty of the city, at the expense of the county, claims to be the sister of Jefferson Davis. She says she is living with her third husband. Her first husband was a rich jeweller; her second a distinguished disciple of Esculapius, whom she ran away from to live with a "called passon." She says her sister Sarah is the wife of Secretary Chase, and her daughter Binnis is married to a Southern General. She may have been begotten by Jeff. Davis's father, but it is probable she was never born of his mother. She has evidently been in the South, and is probably one of the "poor whites." Her colored man being under the daily care of a doctor, she took the opportunity of drinking long and deep, and was taken taken to gaol.—*Owen Sound Comet.*

BLIND AUDACITY.—Last Saturday a young woman, named Sarah Arbour, was charged in the Police Court with having stolen a valuable victorine from the store of Ann McCormack, St. Paul street. She was discharged for want of evidence; but, yesterday, went to the same store, wearing the missing article. She was taxed with the theft, given into custody, and, being again brought before the magistrate, sentenced to two months in gaol at hard labor.—*Montreal Witness, 22nd.*

FELL DOWN A WELL.—On Monday a young man named Charles Guimond, coachman with Dr. Barnard, having lost a bucket in the draw-well near the doctor's residence, at Cote St. Antoine, procured a clothes basket and attached it to the well-rope, with the view of descending in it to grapple for the bucket. After procuring the assistance of another man to lower the rope, he stepped into the basket and was about being lowered, when the rope broke, precipitating Guimond to the bottom of the well, which is over 75 feet deep. On the alarm being given, several of the neighbors came to the assistance of Guimond, and by means of ropes drew him up to *terra firma*, a good deal bruised, but no bones broken.—He is able to attend to his duties.—*Montreal Witness.*

TELEGRAPH EXTRAORDINARY.—The Russian Government have already commenced the work of putting up telegraph wires from St. Petersburg to the mouth of the Amoor, a distance of about twelve thousand miles, and this, it is anticipated, will be completed, by the middle of next year. This is the line we are to join to communicate with Europe, and by a little journey of about twenty thousand miles reach London. This method of communicating with Europe was first suggested by Mr. Perry Collins, an American citizen, while he was acting in an official capacity in the Amoor country.

MR. JARVIS was re-elected Mayor of Stratford for the ensuing year on Monday last, without opposition.

Dr. Livingstone's Expedition in Africa.

The *Cape Town Mail* contains the latest detailed account of Dr. Livingstone and his companions, and the history of an auxiliary expedition that set out from the colony towards the close of 1860, with the design of penetrating to the interior from an independent point to the south-west coast. Mr. Chapman and Mr. Baines built two boats of copper in compartments, to be carried piecemeal and put together when wanted, which they took with them to Walwich Bay, far beyond the borders of the Natal territory, and about 900 miles north of Cape Town. They made their way tediously through the land of the Damaras, and got together a large drove of cattle, sheep and horses, after a few months. They journeyed pretty successfully until they reached the neighborhood of Lake Ngami, and then made northwards for the Victoria Falls, on the Zambesi, and explored that river for some distance below them. At one time, in the Hottentot country, their cattle were attacked with lung sickness; at another time they had to leave them behind as they traversed on foot a region known to be infested with a fly called the tetze, the bite of which is fatal to cattle. Then the country south of Zambesi was so rocky that the waggons could not cross it, and they had to march up and down in an intense heat between the waggons station and the spot on the river where they resolved to launch their boats. But before these were ready disasters came thick upon them. The rainy season set in. The country around the waggons were swamped, and the servents were laid low with fever, and the cattle roamed about unattended and were maddened with mosquitoes. The unfortunate Mr. Chapman was confined for several weeks with raving delirium. He got better at last, but many of the Damaras died. The boat had to be given up. Chapman and Baines made for Lake Ngami, leaving 22 invalids to follow them, who, all but four, were murdered by the Mutabeles. The surviving adventurers were now in the most perilous plight. It was doubtful whether they would ever get back to the colony, for a war between the Hottentots and the Damaras had cut them from the coast.—Such was the deplorable end of the last expedition.

The head pioneer himself is surrounded by circumstances which must almost have induced him to despair. Letters written in May and June of this year describe him as being in the Shire country, near the river Zambesi. It seems that the country has been depopulated by famine and slave wars. "No words can convey an idea of its desolation." The few gaunt skeletons who remain are slowly dying in a strange lethargy of despair. Of the few Europeans in the expedition, Thornton and Dickinson have died of fever. Kirk, C. Livingstone, Meller, Clark have to return home invalided. If the missionaries do not get to the hills, we are told that the gravest fears may be entertained for their lives. Dr. Livingstone had stationed himself on the highest ground he could find, but the last we hear of him is that a fortnight's dysentery had taken a good deal of the "pith" out of him. Still the undaunted doctor, rising from his bed of sickness, set himself almost single-handed to the task of getting his boat overland to Lake Nyassa.

Prospectus of the Canada Farmer.—a new (Fortnightly) Journal of Agriculture, and Rural Affairs.

The subscriber has determined to make the experiment whether a first class Agricultural Journal can be sustained in Canada. He proposes to issue early in January, 1864, the first number of THE CANADA FARMER, and to continue the publication on the 1st and 15th days of each month. Each number will contain sixteen pages *quarto* of closely printed matter. It will be printed on fine paper, from an entirely new fount of type. The services of an able agricultural writer as Editor-in-Chief have been secured, and he will be assisted by an efficient staff of writers, reporters and correspondents. First-class artists and engravers have also been retained to prepare illustrations for the paper. No exertion or expenditure will be spared to render the new Journal a worthy representative and advocate of the Agricultural interests of Canada.

In the conduct of the Canada Farmer, the following ends will be zealously labored for:

1. To arouse public attention, by frank and temperate discussion, to all questions scientific, commercial, legislative or otherwise, specially affecting the farming interest.

2. To stimulate the Agriculturists of our country to adopt an improved system of husbandry, by blending the lessons of modern science with the practical experience of the Canadian Farmer.

3. To bring under the attention of our Farmers all improvements at home or abroad, worthy of adoption, affecting the management of Field Crops—the Barn yard—the Stable—the Dairy—the Orchard—the Poultry Yard—the Apiary—the Kitchen Garden—and the Flower Garden; and to excite an interest in the progress of Rural Architecture and Landscape Gardening, and in all that concerns the Domestic Economy of the Farmhouse.

4. To mark and report all improvements in Agricultural Machinery—foster new inventions—and promote the adoption of all labor-saving machines in the work of the farm and garden.

5. To keep prominently under attention all that specially concerns the Dairy farmer and the Grazier;—the best breeds of cattle—the best system of feeding—the most approved processes of cheese and butter making—the best mode of packing—and the best markets to sell in.

6. To keep prominently in view whatever is specially interesting to the Sheep raiser and Wool-grower—the breeds best adapted to our climate—the best systems of winter and summer management—and the varying prospects of the wool market.

7. To afford the Farmers of Canada an ever-open medium for addressing their brother Agriculturists throughout the Province, suggesting matters of common interest and advantage, and eliciting information or advice on practical questions of difficulty or doubt.

8. To report concisely the Proceedings at Agricultural Shows, Fairs and Sales throughout the Province—note the condition and progress of the Herds and Flocks of prominent Stock-breeders; record the Importation of Thoroughbred stock from abroad, and publish Engravings of First-Class Prize Animals.

9. To watch and report carefully and promptly the actual state and probable prospects of the Produce Markets at home and abroad; and specially promote all movements designed to secure the best prices in the best markets for Canadian Farm Produce.

10. To afford the Farmers of Canada a common medium where all who have for sale Live Stock, or Seed Grain, or Land, or who may wish to buy such, can make his desires known directly to the whole farming population of Canada.

The CANADA FARMER will be published for ONE DOLLAR per annum. POSTAGE FREE, *payable strictly in advance.*

CLUBS

Will be furnished at the following rates:—
TWELVE COPIES for TEN DOLLARS.
TWENTY COPIES for FIFTEEN do.
FIFTY COPIES for THIRTY-FIVE do.
ONE HUNDRED for SIXTY DOLLARS.

Communications on Agricultural subjects are invited, addressed to "*The Editor of the Canada Farmer,*" and all orders for the paper will be sent to

GEORGE BROWN,
Proprietor and Publisher.

WORK.—The best lesson a father can give his son is this:—Work; strengthen your moral and mental faculties, as you would strengthen your muscles by vigorous exercise. Learn to conquer circumstances; you are then independent of fortune. The men of athletic minds, who left their marks on the years in which they lived, were all trained in a rough school. They did not mount their high position by the help of leverage they leaped into the chasm, grappled with the opposing rocks, avoided avalanches, and when the goal was reached, felt that but for the toil that had strengthened them as they strove, it could never have been attained."

Sow Plenty of Barley.

Our advice to farmers is, sow as much barley as you have properly prepared ground for that grain. Every intelligent farmer within twenty miles of Lake Ontario, from Kingston to Hamilton, can testify that the average yield of wheat, during the past season, throughout this whole stretch of country, will not yield ten bushels per acre, and we all know that the price of barley per bushel has been quite equal to wheat while the yield has averaged twenty bushels per acre. And the average result during the past four years has been about the same. The demand is not, therefore, contingent on the continuance of the war. In the Western States, this year the corn has been more than half destroyed by the frost, the official estimate of the corn crop as reported at Washington to be two hundred millions of bushels below the average and Congress has been called upon to consider the question ordering the closing of the immense distilleries in Ohio, where a large proportion of that produce has been heretofore annually converted into whiskey. Now, it is pretty clear that whether the corn distilleries are closed or not, the price of corn will be raised, on account of the light crop, a circumstance that will increase the demand for malt whiskey and beer, and which in its turn will raise the price of our barley. We say, then, let every farmer whose land is suitable for it, sow all the barley he can next spring.—*Markham Economist.*

Origin of Brandy.

Brandy began to be distilled in France about the year 1343, but it was prepared only as amedicine, and was considered as possessing such marvellous strengthening powers that the physicians termed it *Eau de Vie*, "the water of life," a name it retains, though now reordered, by excessive potations, one of life's most powerful and prevalent destroyers. Raymond Lully, a disciple of Arnold de Villa Nova, considered this admirable essence of wine to be an emanation from the Divinity, and that it was intended to reanimate and prolong the life of man. He even thought that the discovery indicated that the time had arrived for the consummation of all things—the end of the world. Before the true means of testing the quantity of alcohol in spirits was known, the dealers were in the habit of employing a very rude method of forming a notion of the strength. A given quantity of spirits was poured upon a quantity of gunpowder, in a dish, and set on fire. If, at the end of combustion, the gunpowder continued dry enough it took fire and exploded; but if it had been wetted by the water in the spirits, the flame of the alcohol went out without setting the powder on fire. This was called the proof. Spirits which kindled gunpowder were said to be above proof; those that did not set fire to it were said to be below proof. From this origin the term "proof," it is obvious that its meaning must have been deemed very indefinite.

PASHUNCE OF JOB.—Everybody is in the habit of braggin on Job, and Job did have considerable bile pashunce, that's a fact; but did he ever keep a distrik skule for 8 dollars a month, and board round? Did he ever reap lodged oats down hill in a hot da, and have all his gallus buttons bust of at once? Did he ever have the jumpin teethake, and he made to tend the baby while his wife went over to Perkinses in a tea squall? Did he ever git up in the morning orful dri and turf it 3 miles befoar breakfast to git a drink, and find that the man kept a temperance house? Did he ever undertake to milk a kicking heifer with a bushy tail in fly time, out in the lot? Did he ever set down unto a litter ov kittens in the rocking cheer, with his summer pantyloons on, without saing "damnashun?" If he cud do all this, and praze the Lord all the same time, all i have to say is, "*Bully for Job!*"—*Josh Billings.*

☞ A fire broke out in the Bowery, New York, on Monday evening resulting in the destruction of the Steuben Hotel, Messrs. Lelsey & Cady's pork-packing establishment and other buildings. The loss caused by the fire is estimated at $75,000.

☞ A Wisconsin clergyman, in the course of a sermon, had occasion to cite an authority and he refered by name to a gentleman who he said, was 'a citizen of New York, and formerly a Dutchman.' Perceiving his blunder, he added, 'And as to that matter, I suppose he is yet.'

☞ At Fortress Mon