Huron Signal.

GODERICH, NOV. 15, 1866.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

The discovery of Salt at Goderich was almost an accident. Although the determination of the shareholders was to drill to a depth of at least one thousand feet, they were getting heartily sick of the thing before the "hole" was 800 feet from the surface. And little wonder they should. One day something would get wrong with the machinery, next morning, perhaps, by some unlucky slip the drill pole would break and start towards China with the velocity of lubricated lightning. Then came the tug of war. To get hold of the end of a pole away down in the bowels of the earth was no easy task, but the genius of Platt, ably assisted by such men as Crabb, Runciman and others, conquered. In a few hours afterwards the machine would be dib-dabbing away as though nothing had happened. Enormous as the physical difficulties were, there was one other that was constantly felt—the collection of money in sufficient quantities to keep the enterprise afloat. With surprising rapidity the "calls" were called for, and to get money from people who begin to think they are throwing it away is like drawing teeth. The directors had the experience of the sad failures of nearly every company that attempted to find oil outside of the region where it is known to exist, and hence if they had given up in despair at 800 feet they would have been only following the example of scores of others in different sections of the country. And yet there were two or three reasons why they should go the one thousand feet, oil or no oil.—Mr. Platt, the contractor was eager to proceed, his sanguine temperament urging him him to believe he should yet strike *something*—the town gave the company a bonus of $500.00, the Canada Company offered $100.00, and the County Council $1000.00 on the simple condition that the drill should penetrate to a depth of at least 1000 feet. To give up short of that was to lose a considerable sum of money that had been anticipated, and there was nothing for it but to proceed. A thousand feet in the earth is a great depth. Let the reader look at some object 333⅓ yards distant and he will form some idea of the difficulty of drilling that distance straight down into the solid rock. Now if the company had given up in disgust at 800 or 900 feet, or if the salt rock had been 100 feet deeper, the discovery of such a rich saline treasure might not have been made until the end of time.—Truly this discovery was one of the most fortunate that has yet been made in Canada.

SALT vs OIL.

The discovery of coal or rock oil in Canada was of very great importance. It rendered otherwise useless lands highly valuable, it led to the introduction of a large amount of foreign capital, and it gave us at a cheap rate a light which for brilliency and cleanliness at once threw the old tallow candle literally into the shade. But, under existing circumstances, it is interesting to enquire whether the discovery of salt at Goderich is not of much more importance to the town than a strike of oil. In our humble opinion it is of greater importance. The *furore* may not be so great, the rush of speculation may not be so wild, and the advantages not so conspicuous, at first, but the benefits flowing from a constant supply of pure salt will be *permanent*—must in fact continue to be experienced long after the last drop of oil has been squeezed out of the reluctant rock. Oil has caused towns to spring up as it were in a day, and its exhaustion has caused them as rapidly to dwindle away. There is no certainty about the thing. Boring for oil is a lottery in which only one out of every twenty-five draws a prize, and it is safe to say that it has led to more disappointment and loss than almost any other enterprise. Even when a rich vein is struck, it is worked out, generally, ere the lucky finder has made the last dollar of his "pile."—It is different with Salt. How rare it is to hear of a salt spring running dry or a salt deposit becoming exhausted. In fact we have never heard or read of such a thing. On the contrary salt mines have been worked and salt springs utilized for hundreds of years without the slightest appearance of diminution. Then again it has been found that when a salt region has been discovered, the saline deposit may be bored for anywhere in the neighborhood with the utmost certainty of success, so that there need be no loss of time and capital in the search. Being an article indispensable, almost, to the existence of man in every condition of life, the demand must, in the very nature of things, be perpetual, and if the profits are small they possess all the merits of continuousness. Hence we arrive at the conclusion that our salt will secure more real benefits for the people of this section than the discovery of oil could have done

No better spot for such a discovery could have been pitched upon. At the terminus of a railway, near the best harbor on the coast, convenient to an unlimited supply of the best of hard wood, and the garden of Agricultural Canada stretching away to the north, east and south, the location is eminently calculated to enhance the interests of nearly every class of our population. What we want now is Capital, Labour, and Skill!

Salt for the Paris Exhibition.

We have been shown a barrel of salt which is intended for the great Paris Exhibition next year. It is really a splendid article, and will, no doubt, reflect much credit on the Manufactory. It is proposed to show samples of both fine and coarse salt.

OUR SALT WELL

Is doing first-rate. The pump brought up brine yesterday, (Monday) in a continuous stream at a strength of 100°, but lowered during the night to 80°. The salt now being made is of *first-rate* quality one block of kettles turning out from 50 to 60 barrels per day. When the double block is in working order 100 bbls per day will be made without difficulty. The works are being visited daily by numbers of people, many of them strangers who seem to be worth money for which they seek a good investment. Until barrels are procured the salt is being sold to farmers at the rate of 30cts per bush.

RATHER UNKIND.

Horace Greeley of the New York *Tribune*, being badly beaten at the late election in his own city, seems to be in rather bad humor. In his summary of election news, he says:—

"Massachusetts, of course, went overwhelmingly Republican—the majority being reported at 60,000. There are a very few Copperheads and *some negroes* chosen to the Legislature, but not enough of either to do any harm."

That is rather hard on the Darkey. It is not more than a couple of years since Greeley lionized the African—claimed for him the rights of miscegenation, to say nothing of the full glories of American citizenship—and in short taught the negro that he was just as good as any other man. Now, however, when *a few negroes* have presumed to run for and get elected into the legislature he turns around with the statement that there are not enough *to do any harm*. O Horace, thou art not consistant!

THE FATE OF LYNCH AND McMAHON.

From all we can learn, it seems to be pretty well understood in well-informed circles that the sentences of Lynch and McMahon will be commuted. That they deserve severe punishment is clear, and that a large proportion of the people of Canada believe hanging to be the proper method of punishment in their cases is equally certain. Had the offence of which they have been found guilty been committed by the fillibusters of fifty years ago, they would in all likelihood have been shot within twenty-four hours after a trial by court martial. But things are done with more deliberation nowadays. These misguided men have received a fair, deliberate trial, and have been as zealously defended as though they had only been charged with an ordinary misdemeanor, and already we have an intimation from Ottawa, repeated in the Toronto papers, that their sentences will be commuted.—We should not object to such commutation very strongly but for the fact that the Fenians will be sure to brag that their threatening bluster has had the designed effect of frightening us into such a course. A man may do a thing from a sense of mercy, but few can be found who would willingly be bullied into it. Hence the dilemma our government will be placed in if it really decides upon commuting the sentences of Lynch and McMahon. On this subject the *Leader* of Thursday says:—

For different men, different forms of punishment are required. The raider is a species of criminal who carries his life in his hand; he exposes it constantly, and thus is familiarized with death. He differs in this respect from criminals who avoid danger, and to whom death is a terror. The raider would often rather face instant death than drag out his existence in a penitentiary; while other classes of criminals regard the death penalty as the greatest of all punishment. That form of punishment which any class fears most will most deter them from the commission of crime. The idea of being made a martyr in the eyes of his own class, will make many a man brave death. Those wretched Fenians have so often been told they were patriots, that they half came to believe it. We can afford to be magnanimous much better than we can afford to make them martyrs; but our magnanimity cannot go beyond sparing their lives, if it go that far: punishment proportioned to their crime, with perhaps an admixture of royal clemency they must receive.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

The Fenian Trials having been resumed, Benjamin Parry, a youth of about 17 years of age, was tried and acquitted. The evidence against him consisted principally of his own admissions. It appears that he left his home in Cincinnatti and came to Buffalo in company with the Fenians, mainly in order to secure a free passage—being anxious, at little expense to see an uncle of his who was "sailing on the lakes." Having reached Buffalo, he was induced to cross over to our side, and even accompanied the marauders to the field of Ridgeway. There, on discovering that a fight was to take place, he skulked off and ran bravely back to Fort Erie.

Wm. Slavin, a native of New York State, was placed upon his trial on Wednesday morning, the 7th inst. Although the evidence, as reported, proves that the prisoner was with the Fenians at Fort Erie, it was also proven that he repented him of his rashness and dodged them previous to the fight at Ridgeway. A verdict of guilty having been brought in, the judge sentenced him to be hung on the 13th of next month. It is probable the sentence will be commuted.

THE FENIANS AT BUFFALO.

A few nights ago a meeting of Fenians was held in Buffalo to consider the best course to be taken for the immediate overthrow of the British Empire, and to get up a little election capital for that brilliant statesman, Clapp of the EXPRESS. The following blood thirsty resolutions were passed unanimously;—

"*Resolved*—That we shall wage war as long as the Almighty God permits us to exist against the hereditary enemy of our race, until the object we have nearest our hearts, the emancipation of Ireland from the galling yoke of the Anglo-Norman robber, is attained.

"*Resolved*—That while we are not disposed to interfere in the domestic or private relations of the Canadians or British, as a people, we are determined to overthrow British misrule in Ireland, and to that end we pledge our lives, our sacred honor, and all we possess in the world.

"*Resolved*—That we most heartily rejoice at the dismissal from office of W. A. Dart, formerly United States district-attorney for the northern district of this state, and that as gratitude has ever been a characteristic of our race and people, we pledge ourselves to bear in mind, and we call upon our brethren throughout the state to do likewise, the friendly action of the government of this country."

Pity the "boys" didn't know that Clapp would suffer an ignominious defeat so that they might have passed 'resolushuns' of sympathy.

CHOLERA IN STRATFORD.

During the past two weeks a number of persons have died in Stratford of a disease very much resembling the Asiatic Cholera. The disease originated in a filthy place near the station known as Alcock's Hotel. We do not know the exact number of deaths, but considerable alarm is felt by the inhabitants. In consequence of the disease, whatever it may be, a company of the 16th regt. has been removed from Stratford to London. We sincerely hope that the alarm will prove to be groundless.

SALTY.—The *Signal* to-day is rather "salty," but we know that much curiosity is felt with regard to our "famous salt well," and have endeavored to give all the information possible.

☞ You can prepare yourself for transacting business properly by attending the Goderich Commercial Academy. For terms see adv.

MANCHESTER TO QUEBEC.—The Mayor of Quebec has received, per cable, a message, dated Nov. 5th, from the Secretary of the Manchester Fund for the relief of the Quebec sufferers, authorising him to draw on Heywood, Bros., & Co. Manchester, £1,000 sterling on account

Another Salt Well.

That wonder of go-aheadativeness, Samuel Platt, has ordered the timber for a derrick, his intention being to amuse himself during the winter by boring a salt well near his flouring mills. We understand he can do the work by water power. Success to him!

STAVE FACTORY.—We understand that Mr. W.M. Savage is erecting a stave factory at Milburn, two miles from town. The idea is a good one, as we shall soon want any number of barrels.

DEBATING CLUB.—We are requested to announce that the members of the Goderich Debating Club will hold a preliminary meeting at Dark's Hotel this evening at 8 o'clock.

☞ The Business Course in the Commercial Academy comprises the following branches of study, viz:—Theory and Practice of Book-keeping by single and double entry, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Spelling, Correspondence and English Grammar. Algebra, Geometry and Mensuration are also taught to those who desire them, without extra charge. Students can thus prepare themselves for common school teaching as well as for the duties of the counting room. All for only $15 a year.

DR. R. J. SLOAN, late Surgeon, U. S. A., has located in Wingham for the practice of his profession. Dr. Sloan served three years as a medical officer in the Federal service, during the late war, in the capacity of Assistant Regimental and Contract Surgeon, holding commissions in three different regiments, viz:—30 th Mo. Vols. Infantry, 6th Miss Vols Infantry; and the 28th Il. Vet. Vols. Infantry. He has received at different times the highest testimonials from men qualified to judge of his merits as a physician and surgeon, and for further reference would mention the office of the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; office of the Adjt.-General, State of Mo. St. Louis; office of the Adjt.-General, state of Illinois, Springfield, Illinois.

Conclusion of Another Fenian Trial.

Toronto, Nov. 10.

One of the Fenian prisoners named Wm. Hayden, was placed upon his trial to day.

The defence set up by his counsel, Mr. McKenzie, was that he was intoxicated; but it did not prove as successful as in Lumsden's case, as the jury, after a deliberation of ten minutes, found him guilty.

He is sentenced to be hanged on the 13th December.

SEAFORTH.

DEATH OF DR. FITZIMMONS.—It is with feelings of more than ordinary sorrow that I inform you of the sudden death of Dr. Fitzimmons of Egmondville, which took place at Spring Hill, on Saturday evening last. The doctor was in attendance on a patient near the above village on Saturday afternoon, and left for home in apparent good health, at about six o'clock. On reaching Spring Hill, he appears to have been taken with a rush of blood to the head, and went into the hotel there, where he died about two hours afterwards. It was the opinion of Dr. Coon, coroner, Mitchell, and Dr. Trasey, that death ensued from congestion of the brain, and a verdict returned accordingly.

The death of Dr. Fitzimmons will be deeply felt by his numerous friends, and those who have availed themselves of his medical skill, as he was universally beloved and respected for his noble and generous disposition. His remains were removed to St. Thomas, to be interred in the family burial ground there. A funeral procession, composed of a large concourse of friends and acquaintances, was formed at his late residence, and accompanied the remains to the station at Seaforth, on Tuesday morning.

If the pangs of sorrow can be rendered less acute to his sorrowing young widow and four interesting little children by the sympathy of the community, they have that sympathy in heartfelt earnestness at the common bereavement

GODERICH TOWNSHIP.

MEETING OF COUNCIL.—The Council met at Holmesville, Nov. 5th, 1866, according to appointment. Present, Messrs. Ford, Piper, Weston and Sheppard. The minutes of last meeting were read over and approved.

Moved by Mr. Sheppard, seconded by Mr. Weston, That the following persons be returning officers for the year 1867, and that a by-law be passed in reference to the same, viz., for ward, No. 1, Thomas Stokes, Esq.; for ward No. 2, John Shaw; for ward No. 3, Thomas Woods; ward No. 4, James Richardson; ward No. 5, John Reid.

The meeting for ward No. 2, to be held at Mr. Duggan's old frame store.

Moved by Mr. Piper, seconded by Mr. Weston, That in accordance with the late amended municipal act of Upper Canada &c, and in reference to the nomination of Reeve, Deputy Reeve, and Councillors to represent this Township for the year 1867, a meeting of the electors will be held at the house of Jonas Copp, Esq., Holmesville, on Monday, the 24th day of December, prox., at noon of said day, the Clerk to give six days' notice of said meeting, and that a by law be passed in accordance with the same.

Moved by Mr. Sheppard, seconded by Mr. Weston, That Wm. Jarvis be paid the sum of one dollar for work done near the new bridge on the Maitland concession, opposite lot 30.

Moved by Mr. Piper, seconded by Mr. Weston, That John Churchill, Esq., be paid $25 for damages done to his farm by water turned out of its natural course, and for two culverts he put in for his own convenience.—Carried.

The account of Robert Fox for work done on the Bayfield concession, amounting to $3, Ordered to be paid.

The account of David Lindsay for putting in two culverts, &c., on the Centre Road, certified by the pathmaster, Mr. Wilkinson, amounting to $26.50, ordered to be paid.

Moved by Mr. Sheppard, seconded by Mr. Piper, That Matthew Stanly be paid $3 for filling up a drain on the 11th con., opposite lot 30.

The account of A. Bay, Esq., for surveying side-roads and concessions in this township, amounting to $13, ordered to be paid.

The certificate of Messrs Henry Ford and Jonas Copp, Esqs, in reference to sheep and lambs killed, belonging to John Churchill, the owner of the dog or dogs unknown to him, valued at $18.

Moved by Mr. Sheppard, seconded by Mr. Weston, That John Churchill, jr. be paid $18 out of the funds accruing from the dog tax, and that the reeve sign an order for the same.

The certificate of Messrs. Piper and John Mosely, Esqs. in reference to two sheep killed the property of William Gibson, amounting to $6, ordered to be paid.

Several other cases of sheep killed by dogs was brought before the Council and attended to.

The Council then adjourned to meet again on the 2nd Monday in December prox.

JOHN SHAW,
Township Clerk.

Harpurhey, Nov. 5. 1866.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal:

SIR,—Mr. A. Carroll of No. 6, Tuckersmith, must have written his defence for non-attendance at the last meeting of the Huron Teachers' Association to quiet an accusing conscience, for assuredly, so far as I know, no accusation came from any other quarter; and, had he been satisfied to confine himself to his own defence, I should be sorry to disturb any comfort he may derive from the silly circumstance which he assigns as a plea for his absence. That Mr. Carrol knew both the time and place of meeting, and the subjects for discussion to, (all of which were determined by the members of the association at the previous meeting) is evident from his own letter. It is likewise, quite as obvious that he absented himself, not because he did not know the time and place of meeting, but because he did not get a printed circular addressed to himself personally, the advertisement that appeared twice in the *Signal* being designed for a public, of which, of course, he forms no part. That the circular sent to him by the most direct route between Harpurhey and his school-room, did not come to hand in time, was purely accidental. Mr. Carrol even attended the association several times, (twice, I think) expecting a number of notices to be distributed to the teachers in the township he represents, but no such things made their appearance there. What he means here is not very clear to me. If he means that he expected circulars at the meeting, then he expected an impossibility; if he means that they were not sent to him for distribution, then I believe he states what is correct; but if he means that circulars were not distributed among the teachers of Tuckersmith and Colborne, then he states what is not correct, for I have distributed circulars regularly among the teachers of Tuckersmith since the association was organized, and I have every reason to believe that the same has been done, as far as possible, in Colborne, however he may have fared in the matter. I hope that I shall have the pleasure of hearing Mr. Carrol on Intellectual Arithmetic at the January meeting. By giving these few lines, Mr. Editor, place in the columns of your excellent paper, you will oblige

ARCH. DEWAR.

We hope this will end the correspondence on a subject, which certainly appears too small to waste so much ammunition upon.—*Ed. S.*

BELMORE.

The Belmore Union Branch Agricultural Society held their Annual Exhibition on the fifth day of October last, when the following Gentlemen were awarded the prizes for Stock, Implements, Produce and Manufactures:—

HORSES—1st prize David Weir; 2nd Rich. Harper; 3rd Fred. Doubledee. 1st prize brood mare, Wm Anderson; 2nd Geo Hay. 1st prize two year old colt or filly Wm Fraser; 2nd Wm Anderson. 1st prize one year old colt, D Weir; 2nd Jas Quin. 1st prize saddle Horse Peter O Maley; 2nd D J P Kay; 3rd Francis Coleman.

CATTLE—1st prize aged bull, Jno Martin; 2nd Wm Anderson. 1st prize one year old bull, Wm Jeffrey. 1st prize milch cow, P O Maloy; 2nd Jas Halliday; 3rd do; 4th do. 1st prize two year old heifer, Wm Irwin; 2nd Jas Doubledee. 1st prize one year old heifer, Wm Jeffrey; 2nd Robt Braden. 1st prize working oxen, F H Schoales; 2nd Geo Hay; 3rd Wm Anderson. 1st prize four year old steers, G Hay; 2nd Robt McKee. 1st prize three year old steers, G Hay; 3rd D Weir. 1st prize fat beeve Wm Robinson; 2nd Wm Anderson.

SHEEP—1st prize ram John Inglis; 2nd J Johnston; 3rd F H Schoales. 1st prize ram lamb, Jonh Inglis; 2nd do; 3rd do. Special prize; W Robinson. 1st prize Ewe, J Inglis; 2nd do; 3rd do. 1st prize shearling Ewe, J Inglis; 2nd Joseph Muir; 3rd J Inglis. 1st prize ewe lamb, J Inglis; 2rd do; 3rd J Muir. 1st prize fat sheep, J Inglis; 2nd do.

SWINE—1st prize boar, J Johnson; 2nd W Anderson. 1st prize sow, W Anderson; 2nd J Johnson; 3rd H Lawry. 1st prize spring pigs, F Doubledee; 2nd W Anderson.

GRAIN—1st prize fall wheat, J Anderson; 2nd J Doubledee; 3rd W Anderson. 1st prize spring wheat Robert McKee; 2nd Wm Tackey; 3rd W Anderson. 1st prize barley, Rich Anderson; 2nd W Anderson. 1st prize white oats, W Anderson; 2nd do black; 1st prize peas, R McKee; 2nd W Anderson; 1st prize flax seed, W Anderson. 1st prize sweede turnip seed, J Inglis. 1st prize Timothy seed J Quinn.

DAIRY—1st prize packed butter F W Irwin; 2nd Robt Edmondson; 3rd W Anderson.—1st prize fresh butter, F W Irwin; 2nd John Martin; 3rd J Halliday. 1st prize cheese F W Irwin; 3rd G Inglis.

ROOTS—1st prize pink-eyed potatoes, D McIntosh; 2nd F W Irwin. 1st prize cup potatoes, H Lowry; 2nd W Robinson. 1st prize potatoes any kind, W Robinson; 2nd do. 1st prize sweed turnips, J Inglis; 2nd W Anderson. 1st prize turnips any other kind, W Robinson; 2nd J Inglis. 1st prize blood beets, Wm Robinson; 2nd J Keefer. 1st prize carrots, R Edmonson. 1st prize onions G Inglis; 2nd R Henderson. 1st prize cobbage R Henderson; 2nd F W Irwin. 1st prize apples, F W Irwin; 2nd F W Irwin.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES—1st prize home spun Flannel; Wm Irwin. 1st prize Drugget, J Muir; 2nd G Inglis. 1st prize yarn, F W Irwin; 2nd W Anderson. 1st prize stockings, G Inglis; 2nd F W Irwin. 1st prize socks, G Inglis; F W Irwin. 1st prize mitts, D Weir; 2nd F W Irwin. 1st prize patch quilt, John Johes; 2nd F W Irwin. 1st prize loaf bread, T Irwin; 2nd F W Irwin; 4th W Anderson. 1st prize calf boots, Rose Dupero; 1st prize cow hide, do. 1st prize grain cradle, W Robinson. 1st prize plough, W Fraser. 1st prize horse shoes, H Lowry.

LADIES' WORK—1st prize crochet Wm Robinson; 2nd Hugh Lowry. 1st prize Embroidery W Robinson. 1st prize berlin wool work, W Robinson; 2nd F Doubledee. 1st prize artifical flowers, H Lowry. 1st prize baby's dress, Rose Dupero. 1st prize crystal painting, F Doubledee.

A Convict Farm in Ireland.

GOOD RESULTS OF AN IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal gives the following description of a convict farm at Lusk, Ireland:—

"The farm is situated about one mile from the Rush and Lusk station on the Drogheda Railway, and commands a fine prospect of the surrounding country, with the sea and Lambey Island in the distance to the south east. Entering by a green lane from the high road the visitor finds himself in a kind of camp square, on which are erected two oblong buildings of corrugated iron, one serving as a dormitory and dining hall, and the other as a work shop. At the opposite side of the square is the cook house, superintendent's office, and officers' quarters, and at the rear, stables and cow-house. Along the boundary wall on the western side are long sheds in which the convicts break stones on wet days. All the buildings have been erected by the prisoners. The arrangements in the dormitory are quite man-of-war fashion. Hammocks were never stowed away in 'the meetings' more economically than the bed, bedsteads, and bedding are arranged along the sides of the apartment, which is lined with timber and furnished with an American stove in the centre of the floor. The arrangements for ventilation and lighting are excellent.

"In the workshops provision has been made for performing the necessary carpenter's work required on the farm, which taken all in all, would remind a person of what he had read of a well arranged and circumstanced settlement in the colonies. The persons who are admissible to become occupiers of the farm as workers are the convicts who have passed through a trying probationary course in Smithfield, Mountjoy or Spike Island penitentiaries, and the book in which the biographies of each are kept tell how strict and severe the exactitude of the discipline they are subjected to. In one column is the name of the offender and the offence of which he was convicted, and in a number of others is the record of his rising from class to class by good conduct, and also the petty transgressions which threw him back again.

"The 'Doomsday Book' tells many a weary story of the erring man toiling up to goodness, and the occasional falls in the steep ascent which he seeks to climb; and, perhaps that book tells us of his not getting half enough, or of minor obstacles being put on the road of progress. Occasionally he is tripped up by red taps drawn across his path back to goodness, and often retarded in his progress to good by what is called discipline. The average number of convicts at Lusk farm is generally fifty five; but at present there are forty-seven. They are principally engaged in farm operations; and some notion will be formed of the good which has been accomplished when a glance is given at the following facts:

There are at present contained in the farm 170 acres, divided as follows: Wheat 38 acres; potatoes, 24 acres; mangolds, 4 acres; turnips, 4 acres; carrots, 1 acre; vetches. 1 acre; vegetables, 1 acre; meadow 36 acres; grazing land, 31 acres; rape, 2 acres. Fourteen well-bred young pigs are being reared, and fifteen head of cattle are on the land.—This is all good and in the right direction, but it is not enough now that a great plan has been tried and found to work wonderfully.—Persons should not suppose that the convicts are tampered or overfed—in no prison is the work half so severe, and out of the sixpence a week allowed to each they generally invest it in the purchase of bread.

"The day of the convict is divided as follows: At 5 o'clock the bell rings for all to rise, fold beds and dress; 5.30 officers' parade and unlocking of dormitories; 5.35 prayer; 6, breackfast and stirabout and milk; 6.30, parade, and proceed in classes to work; 12 o'clock, dinner—on four days beef, bread and potatoes, on three days potatoes, milk and bread; 2 o'clock, resume work; 5 o'clock, supper of bread and coffee; 5.30, school and lecture by Mr. Daly, discipline officer and registrar; 7.30 p. m., make beds; 7.45, prayer; 8, lock up, and 9, bed. We walked through the farm as the convicts were engaged reaping, under the direction of Mr. Gallagher, agricultural superintendent. They were honest workers, trying to make amends for wrongs done, and all your sympathies and best wishes were with the reapers with whom all good men should be to help and encourage and aid them in their strivings to get back to the positions they had lost."

☞ It is stated that, to repair the damage done by the recent inundations throughout France, a sum of 50,000,000 francs will be required.

☞ A new gun manufactory has been erected at Copenhagen, and 12,000 breach loaders have been ordered by the Minister of War.

☞ Baron Scheel Plessen, the Prussian Governor of Schleswig, has prohibited the raising of subscriptions by the Danish inhabitants for the purchase of a wedding gift for the Princess Dagmar.

☞ The *Politica* of Madrid publishes an article on the Chilian question, in which it declares that Spain must obtain satisfaction from Chili by force, and advocates the retention of the Chinchas Island.

☞ From an official document just issued it appears that the picture galleries of the Louvre contain 2,000 pictures, of which 560 are of the Italian school, 620 of the Northern schools, 700 of the French schools, 25 of the Spanish School, and the remainder of divers schools.

☞ The Russians show that M. de la Palette made a very moderate calculation when he said that in less than a century the population of Russia would be 100,000,000. In 1859 it was 75,431,000, in the present year it is 82,272,000. Should this rate of interest continue it will only require 16 years to bring the population up to the dreaded figure.

☞ A literary announcement from Leipsic runs thus: "Our readers will be obliged to us for drawing their attention to some Sanscrit works which will shortly appear. We have not read the books ourselves, but, if their contents are as interesting as their titles, their perusal must be the acme of delight.—The titles are, 'Swapautschabschavlmahamantrastotra,' 'Trignanatmlkalikastotra,' 'Upanagalalitavatodyapana,' 'Sanakarchatatschturthivratodyapana,' and 'Anantaisehatur durivratakatha.'"

☞ A Louisville genious has invented a new and exciting game of chance, which he calls "fly loo." It is played by any number of persons The players' names are written near together on a sheet of paper, and a small lump of sugar is laid on each.—The owner of the lump on which the fly first lights loses or wins as has been first agreed on.

☞ Jenkins tells of a lady at Newport with a canopy of hair as luxuriant as a Brazilian forest, and as noble as Mont Blanc. It must have cost her a fortune.

☞ A pensioner at Hamilton, Ohio, recently enclosed to the Commissioner of Pensions, at Washington, the sum of $119.80, which he stated that he thought it was his duty to return to the Government, as he did not believe the extent of disability from wounds received in the service entitled him to so large a pension as had been allowed. The Commissioner states that this is the first instance on record in which a pensioner thought the Government paid him too liberally.

SCIENTIFIC METHOD OF CURING HAY.—It has been affirmed by prominent agriculturists that hay can be safely deposited in the mow in a semi-green state, and come out green, fragrant, and exceedingly palatable to the stock, by sprinkling upon each load from four to six quarts of air-slacked lime. The philosophy of it lies in the chemical fact that lime is a powerful absorbent. The Rev. E. Willis of Rockfort, Il., tested the process last season, during the unpropitious weather for hay-making. Finding that it would be impossible to save the hay by out door exposure, he carted it into the barn in a hoay, green condition. He slaked his lime upon it, and it cured handsomely, and came out this spring as inviting as flowers pressed in a herbarium. His horses and stock devoured it greedily, and preferred it to the best sun-cured hay. This is a valuable "chip" of knowledge for farmers. Necessity often compels them to choose between the alternative of leaving out in a drenching rain a few loads of half-cured hay, thereby spoiling it, or hurrying it into the barn with a right smart chance of its heating and moulding. Lime will absorb all the vegetable moisture and save the hay, while salt gathers moisture and fails in many cases to preserve it

ROMANTIC.—A young Trinity graduate was disowned by his parents. But his address and accomplishments secured him a handsome situation as a correspondence clerk in an influential Liverpool firm, where his efficiency soon brought both an increase of pay and of his responsibilities. At length, however, in order to cover his personal extravagance, the young man held out himself to his employers' cash to the extent of £3,000 Etc, of course, himself eloped, and all the ingenity of the detective officials could not discover his whereabouts. In the meantime, the fugitive went to America, and, as afterwards transpired, engaged himself to a well known dry goods merchant of New York, with whom he remained until the outbreak of the American war. His master being an ardent patriot, offered to advance handsome sums of money to any of his clerks who would volunteer for the war, and the hero of this brief narrative was one who accepted the offer. He went through some of the severest brushes of the campaign without receiving a wound. At the close of the struggle he fell in love with and married the wealthy young widow of one of the Federal Generals who was killed at Gettysburg. After their marriage the lady wished to visit England, but there was one little difficulty in the way—the £3,000. Ultimately, however, it was decided that the wisest course would be to refund the amount, and to the delight of the Liverpool firm they received by a recent steamer an order for the amount, with 5 per cent. interest from the date of his elopement.

REMARKABLE ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon, says the Hamilton Times, a company of the 16th Regiment were engaged in target practice at the ranges of the Victoria Rifle Club, when one of the men met with a singular and somewhat dangerous accident, as the result of footbardy daring. The injured man was one of the soldiers stationed at the targets to note the effect of the balls, and instead of retiring behind the banks, as customary when firing was proceeding, he persisted in shielding himself by merely stepping behind the iron-plated targets. There happened to be a small hole through the target employed, of just sufficient diameter to permit the passage of a ball, and by most remarkable chance one of the marksman put a ball through the hole. The missile struck the soldier, who was standing sideway in the rear, and passed across the lower section of his body in the back, causing a deep flesh wound. He was conveyed to quarters, and his wound attended to by the surgeon of the Regiment.

Daring Robbery of $4,000.

One of the most daring robberies which has ever taken place in our midst, says the London *Prototype*, was perpetrated on the evening of the 27th ult., at about six o'clock. A man named Byrne, who was stopping for a few days in the American Hotel, kept by Mr. Loyd, corner of York and Richmond Streets, went into the landlord's private bedroom, and extracted, from a bureau thereby, that gentleman's cash box containing $4000 in money and some valuable papers. The thief was observed by two French women, who were in the sitting room, to come to the door and look around in a very suspicious manner, as if afraid that some person had been watching his movements. Being apparently satisfied that he had not been observed, he immediately left the house with the plunder, and jumped aboard the day express going west, at 6.25, p m. Mr. Loyd did not discover that he had been robbed for about an hour after it was committed, when he immediately called in the police, and telegrams were dispatched west, and the prisoner was arrested on board the Transit, crossing to Detroit, as he was making good his escape to the land of liberty On the receipt of a telegram to that effect, the Chief of Police, in company with Mr. Loyd went to Windsor. They got him there, and immediately got on the train for London. Everything went smoothly until the train was within about a mile from Longwood station, and going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, when the prisoner having got one of his hands free from the handcuffs, made a pretence of going to the fountain for a drink of water, and, making for the door took a desperate leap off the train. He was seen to roll over, and finally to get up and cross the fence, and make for the bush. The train was stopped at Longwood station and the chief and Mr. Loyd returned in search of the prisoner, who was fortunately discovered hidden beneath a clump of bushes on the railway track, and was speedily dragged from his hiding place and safely brought to London. The thief is a young man about twenty-five years of age, and he says he belongs to Dundas, C. W.

The Elections in the States.

Elections of state officers and members of Congress, took place on Tuesday last in twelve states of the Union—New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas and Nevada.

An immense vote was polled in New York city, and the unprecedentedly large majority of over 46 000 votes was given for Hoffman, the Democratic candidate for Governor. The largest majority ever given on that side was 39,000 for Seymour, four years ago, and the republicans this year were confident of reducing it to 35,000. Hoffman, however, is a great favorite with all classes and he seems to have carried everything before him. Whether his strength in the city will be sufficient to overcome the majorities against him in the rural districts is a question which can only be solved when the complete returns are received. We should judge that he is elected, although the New York Tribune claims a small majority for Fenton, the republican candidate.

In nearly all the other States, the returns indicate republican triumphs by increased majorities. In Baltimore city a rather unexpected victory seems to have been gained by the conservatives; but elsewhere there is nothing to relieve the story of radical success. The next Congress will be even more decidedly hostile than the present to President Johnson and his policy.

THE FENIANS.

A special despatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:

"Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister, expresses a belief that the Canadian authorities will accede to the request of our Government in the cases of the Fenians now under sentence of death."

A special telegram to the Chicago *Republican*, from Cincinnatti, says:—

"There is news here to-night that advices have been received at Washington by the British Minister, Mr. Bruce, that the Home Government will never consent to the execution of the convicted prisoners in Canada. This is semi-official, but is believed to be reliable. The British authorities will commute the sentence to hard labour for life; but at present cannot consent to their pardon and liberation."

MIKE MURPHY DOWN ON THE FENIANS.

Mike Murphy, disgusted with the Fenians, addressed the following manifesto, which appears in the Leader to-day, to a legal gentleman of Toronto. It is said to be genuine, and in the chirography of the real Mike, late President of the Hibernian Society of Toronto, and now outlawed as a fugitive from justice. Mike thinks the Fenians are fools, which is at present a very general and popular opinion:

"BUFFALO, Nov. 7, 1866.

"SIR—The Fenians, Irish-like, (I am almost ashamed, as an Irishman,) have adhered to their enemies. Now, I wish to propose a plan to end all this trouble for you in Canada. Get together all your Fenian prisoners, and take them to the American line, and set them over, with a warning that to be caught again that will end the matter at once. Those people might have made you trouble if they had gone with the Union party. They have gone, as they always have, with enemies, and now will have to get their help from them, and little can they get from them—all they want of them are their votes, and now they know they can have them in any event. So they will give them no aid to their schemes to invade your country, for they see they can only go their against the Republicans, as they have always done. My countrymen, I am sorry to say, profess to love liberty, but still go for the party which does not love it. They do not understand the meaning of the word. In fact, they do not know what they want if they did, they know not how to realize it There will be an end to Fenian troubles here and elsewhere, you will see; so, let go your prisoners, and the only thing which will give the agitators anything to agitate about will be gone. All will conclude that it is best for Ireland to remain under the control of England, as they have not sense to control themselves.

Yours respectfully,
M. MURPHY.

An Interesting Case.

[From the Toronto Daily Leader, Oct. 29, 1866.]

A case of considerable interest to commercial men is to come before the Canadian courts next month. It appears that Dun, Wiman & Co., proprietors of the Mercantile Agency in Canada (the same firm as R. G. Dun & Co., in the United States) are seeking in the Court of Chancery an injunction against a rival establishment known as J. M. Bradstreet & Son, also in the United States. The strange is that the latter have purloined and published the most important portions of the Canada Book issued annually by Dun, Wiman & Co. For the proofs of the alleged piracy the plaintiffs' rely not only on the actual similarity between the two publications, but on the fact that all the errors that occur in the one book are copied in the other. There are according to the pleadings over one hundred of those errors—some of incorrect spelling, others of improper location, and not a few typographical mistakes. But evidence even of a still more positive nature is adduced. It seems that Dun, Wiman & Co suspected some such designs, and in order to correct the offender they laid some traps in their book into which according to the papers the Messrs. Bradstreet appear to have most unequivocally stumbled. One of these traps is a town which has no existence whatever. It is called "Apricot, Ontario County, C. W.," and contains three fictitious names, trades and markings. The place is purely imaginary and was never heard of before. It appears in Dun, Wiman & Co's book in September, yet Messrs. Bradstreet's book published the following January, contained the same place, the same names and the same ratings. There are several other proofs of an equally positive nature alleged in the pleadings; and in view of them it is not easy to escape the conclusion that whatever may be the law of copyright in Canada or the chances of an injunction, the one book has strongly the appearance of having been copied from the other.

CINCINNATTI.

The Chicago *Republican* says:—An order was received to-day from Head Centre Stephens for certain officers enlisted in the Fenian service to leave for New York without delay, and be prepared to cross the ocean. This force will leave for New York to-morrow evening. No privates will leave the West at present. Some privates will leave for the East. It is supposed by some parties they will go by Canadian steamers, and when out in mid-ocean will seize the steamers. It is expected to ship boxes of machinery on these ships, which, when the ship is captured and out at sea, will prove to be breech-arms, cannon, &c. It is, however, asserted as positively true, that whatever move is made for the freedom of Ireland will be within the next six weeks.

A Singular Discovery

The New York *Tribune*, has made the following important and singular discovery:

"The whole scheme of attempting to bully England into the payment of a debt, (says that journal in a late issue) the validity of which she does not admit, is false and insincere. The President has no more idea of going to war with England than he has of making war upon New Zealand. But he knows that, in the absence of any positive statesmanship, it is perfectly safe to bully England. It is the cheapest and most popular act that any President can try, is always in order, and generally serves