Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

W.T. COX, Editor and Proprietor.]

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

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

GODERICH, ONTARIO, D. C., THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1868.

VOL. XXI.—NO 38

Business Directory.

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

G.C. Shannon M.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c.;&c., Goderich, C. W. 13:40-ly

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

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

Medical.
RICHARD MOORE, PHYSICIAN SURGEON AND Accoucheur, Manchester, C. W. February 7th, 1867. w3yr

Dr. Stanbury,
GRADUATE of the Medical Department of Victoria University, Toronto, and late of the Hospital and Dispensary, New York. Residence D. McDougall's Bailiff) Bayfield. w49 4m*0

Ira Lewis.
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND Solicitor-in-Chancery, County Crown Attorney Goderich, Canada West. Office in Court House. v11n40

M. C. Cameron,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Kingston street, Goderich, C. W. w49

Davison & Walker.
GENERAL PRACTITIONERS in Common Law, Equity and Insolvency. Conveyancers Notary Public, &c. Money for Investment at 7½ per cent—Parson's Block corner of Kingston st., Goderich, Oct. 21st Sept., 1868. sw

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

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

J. Y. Elwood.
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office, over the store of Messrs J. Detlor & Co., corner of Market Square and North Street, Goderich. January 3. w49. sw37

Doyle & Squier,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS-in-Chancery, &c. Goderich. Ont.
B. L. Doyl. sw5 W. R. Squier. B.A.

William Fraser,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Conveyancer, &c., Walkerton, County of Bruce. w5

William R. Bain, B. A.
CHANCERY AND LAW OFFICE, CRABB'S NEW buildings Kingston, Street Goderich.
N. B.—Conveyancing, Money lent on reasonable terms. Disputed and defective titles to real estate Quieted. Goderich. Dec. 21 1866. sw34

JAMES T. GARROW
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Conveyancer, &c.
Office:—J. C. Cameron's Law Office, Kingston Street, Goderich. w29

S. Malcomson,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., &c. Clinton Ont. w15
MONEY TO LEND

D. McDougall
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD, County of Huron. Sales in village or country punctually attended to. w5-ly8

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

JAMES FERGUSON,
SECRETARY HURON TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. Brucefield, Post Office. w10

D. S. CAMPBELL,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR DRAUGHTSMAN, &c. Office: Mr. Carroll's Drug Store, at Wroxeter.
N. B.—All orders for surveying left with C. Tait Scott, Esq. of Wingham will receive immediate attention. w50

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

Frederick Armstrong.
LAND AGENT, VALUER, &c.
GODERICH ONT.
MONEY TO LEND. Farms for Sale. Crown Land Patents taken out. Debts Collected. Apply at the Office of A. Lefroy, Esq.
Goderich, Sept. 8th, 1868 sw-n4-tf

W. M. SAVAGE
BUYS and sells New York Drafts Greenbacks—National currency—State notes, and uncurrent money at current rate of exchange.
19th Dec., 865. w4-lyr6 1

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

THE undersigned having purchased the Planing Mill and Sash Factory owned, and occupied by Donald Cumming, are now prepared to carry on the business of manufacturing

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Flooring, Siding,

and all kinds of

CIRCLE WORK,

such as Circle and Gothic Sash and Frames. They think from their experience in Factory Work, that they can give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.
N.B.—A libera discount to the trade.
JAS BUCHANAN,
DAVID LAWSON,
WM. ROBINSOM.
Goderich, March 4th, 1867. sw56

CHEESE ! CHEESE !

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

LUCKNOW HOTEL
AND STAGE OFFICE,
R. S. CUNNINGHAM, Proprietor.
SITUATED on the corner on the Northern Gravel Road, Lucknow, Stages leave every morning for Goderich and Walkerton. The hotel is fitted up with every accommodation for commercial travellers. A large Hall attached.
June 24, 1867

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,
AND
PROVISION STORE.

ARCHIBALD HODGE,
PRODUCE MERCHANT,
Cameron' Block, Kingston Street,
GODERICH.
GRAIN, FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, Bran, Shorts, Potatoes, Bacon, Butter, &c. Highest market price paid for grain and all kinds of produce. w41

G. BARRY & BRO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
WOOD-TURNERS!
AND UNDERTAKERS,
Hamilton St., Goderich,
KEEP constantly on hand for sale all articles in their line, such as
Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, &c.,
All kinds of wood-turning done, such as Nool posts, stair bannisters, neckyokes, &c. Always on hand, a complete
ASSORTMENT OF COFFINS
and a HEARSE to hire on reasonable terms
Goderich, May 3rd, 1866 15w6m*

Malcolm Nicholson
SURGICAL OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.
ELECTROPATHIST, &c.
TEETH inserted in either Platina, Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber on reasonable terms. Office over the Post Office, West Street Goderich. w

LOOK HERE

THE subscriber having REMOVED to the store lately occupied by WM. DUNCAN, first door south of Bingham's, Market Square, wishes to inform his friends in the Town of Goderich and surrounding country, that he now has the largest and most complete stock of Fall and Winter

Boots and Shoes

of any house in the country, containing every style of Ladies' and Children's goods, and that he has also a very large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S

WINTER BOOTS

course and fine, both imported, and of his own manufacture, which he will sell

Cheap for Cash!

Call and examine, as he is satisfied that he has just the goods you want.
SAM'L FURSE.
Goderich, Sept. 24, 1867. w4

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale lot 6, con. 5, Goderich township,—88 acres, 55 cleared, frame barn, good land. The property is only a mile from present salt wells, and as the railway runs through it, better salt territory cannot be found.
WILLIAM ELLIOT, Goderich.
March 24, 1868. s.w 60 tf

SAW CASTINGS.
THE Subscriber offers for sale a good
MULLY SAW GEARING,
complete, cheap for cash. Apply to JAS. CRAWFORD.
Port Albert Mills, June 12th 1868. w44t

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

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL, P.Q.
IN 1857 MR. DECKER purchased the "Albion," which then contained fifty rooms. In 1859 he added a New Wing of Forty Rooms. The steady and rapid increase in the business compelled him, in 1862, to build a second New Wing of fifty Sleeping Rooms, with large Dining Room, capable of seating Two Hundred Guests. Notwithstanding all this additional accommodation, hundreds of merchants and others, patrons of the "Albion," have been obliged to seek accommodation elsewhere during the spring and fall business seasons. Encouraged by the liberal patronage extended to the "Albion," the proprietors has built a third addition of ninety sleeping rooms, large parlors, reading room, office, and bar—fronting on McGill street. Fifty of the sleeping rooms will be furnished and ready for the fall trade. In the spring of 1869 all the improvements will be completed, when the "Albion" will have an entrance on McGill street instead of St. Paul street. The charge will be $1.50 per day, as heretofore.
Sept. 11th, 1868. w34 1m

C CARTWRIGHT.
SURGEON DENTIST
OF STRATFORD.
WILL be at the BRITISH HOTEL Goderich, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Oct. 22nd, 23rd and 24th, 1868, for the practice of his profession.
Goderich, Aug. 22, 1868. sw104 yds.

PHOTOGRAPHS,
Photographs! Photographs!
J. W. JOHNSTON,
Begs to inform the People of GODERICH AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY, that he has
RE-FITTED HIS GALLERY,
In such a style as will enable him to make pictures to compete with any in the Dominion, and is determined to give entire satisfaction to all who may
FAVOR HIM WITH A CALL.
Childrens pictures taken between the hours of 10 a. m., and 2 p. m.
Remember the Place,
Two doors west of the Post Office—over the Glasgow House.
Extra Copies from the Plate always on hand.
J. W. Johnston.
Goderich, August 4th, 1868. w28 tf.

GODERICH MILL
FLOUR AND FEED STORE.
Crabb's Block Kingston Street.
FLOUR, Oatmeal, Corn-meal and Mill Feed.
ALSO, a lot of prime Sugar Cured HAMS and Rolled Bacon.
Just received this morning,
500 Bushels prime Potatoes.
1000 " oats.
T. B. VANEVRY & Co.
Goderich June 7, 1867. w29tf.

1868.
Division Courts.
FOR THE
COUNTY OF HURON,
WILL BE HELD IN THE YEAR 1868
AS FOLLOWS:

1st Division Court GODERICH,
Monday 29th June, 1868.
Monday, 10th August,
Thursday, 1st October
Wednesday 2nd December

2nd Division Court, SEAFORTH,
Friday, 26th June, 1868.
Tuesday, 4th August,
Tuesday, 29th September,
Tuesday, 24th November,

5th Division Court, EXETER,
Friday, 19th June, 1868.
Friday, 7th August,
Saturday, 26th September,
Friday, 27th November,

6th Division Court, DUNGANNON,
Monday 22nd June, 1868.
Tuesday 11th August,
Friday 2nd October,
Friday 4th December,

7th Division Court, BAYFIELD,
Saturday, 20th June, 1868
Wednesday, 12th August
Saturday, 3rd October,
Saturday, 5th December,

10th Division Court, CLINTON,
Saturday, 27th June, 1868.
Monday, 3rd August,
Monday, 28th September
Monday, 23rd November,

11th Division Court, AINLEYVILLE,
Wednesday, 24th June,
Thursday 24th September

11th Division Court, WROXETER,
Wednesday, 5th August, 1868
Wednesday 25th November

The several Courts will open at 10 o'clock a. m.,
Goderich 16th May, 1868.
S. BROUGH.
J. C. C. Huron.

I certify the above to be a true copy as filed in this office and entered of Record.
DAN. LIZARS.
Clerk of the Peace, Huron.
Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Goderich, 16th May, 1868. } w17

CABINET WAREHOUSE

THE OLDEST IN THE COUNTY.
D. GORDON,
CABINET MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Manufactures and has now on hand a complete assortment of Furniture, at his Warerooms,
WEST STREET, GODERICH,
SUCH AS
Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Hair, Cane and Wool-seated Chairs, Gilt Moulding and Looking Glasses, in variety of
Home Manufacture and Imported
D. G. has always on hand a complete assortment of COFFINS. Also, HEARSES TO HIRE.
Lumber and Cordwood taken in exchange for Furniture
Goderich, 27th Oct. 1867 w2

MUSIC.
MISS SKIMINGS continues to give Music Lessons (Piano forte) at her residence, Stanley Street Goderich. Terms, $6.00 per quarter.
Goderich 30th April, 1868. w15 6m

NEW SMITHY!
STRACHAN & McKINNON
Beg to announce to the inhabitants of Goderich, and surrounding country, that they have opened a New Smithy
Near Dodd's Pump Factory,
Nelson Street,
where they intend to do all kinds of Blacksmithing, such as
SHIP WORK, PLOUGH MAKING,
Horse-Shoeing &c.
Particular attention paid to Sore Feet.
Goderich, 23rd April, 1868. w14

COLONIAL HOUSE!
KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES
Josephine's, Alexander's, Jouvin's, Duches Lace backs & Alexandrias in white, black and colors. The largest Stock in the Counties.
CHAS. E. ARCHIBALD.
Goderich, August 22nd, 1868. sw10.

POETRY.

Don't Stay Long.

A look of yearning tenderness
Beneath her lashes lies
And hope and love unutterable
Are shadowed in her eyes.
As in some deep unruffled stream
Are clouds and summer skies.

She passed to early womanhood
From dreamy sweet girl life
And crossed the rosy threshold [illegible]
To find herself a wife:
Oh! gently should he lead her steps
Along the path of life!

And as she clasped her small white hands
Upon his arms so strong,
How often, like a summer sigh,
Or a sweet pleading song,
She whispered with a parting kiss,
"Beloved one, don't stay long."

It's almost always on her lips,
Her gentlest parting words,
Sweet as the fragrance from rose leaves
When by soft zephyrs stirred,
And lingering in the memory
Like songs of summer birds.

And in his heart they nestle warm,
When other scenes amid,
He stays not till she weary grows
And her fond eyes are hid
In tears which lie in bitterness
Beneath each veiling lid.

And oh, how many hearts are kept
By that love uttering song!
There's scarcely one who on life's way
Is swiftly borne along,
But what has heard from some dear lips
This sweet word—"don't stay long."

Earthquakes.

From statistics obtained by reliable persons, it seems to be proved that these upheavals of the crust of the earth, whatever their origin, are greatly increasing in number and violence.—Among the earliest quakes recorded is that by which Herculaneum and Pompei were destroyed in the year 63. In 526 Antioch, in Syria, was almost entirely destroyed, a number of persons perishing in the ruins being estimated at about a quarter of a million. The most memorable earthquakes in history are as follows:

In 1692, Port Royal, the Capital of Jamaica, was entirely submerged by the force of an earthquake, which swallowed up over a thousand acres, and drove ships so far inland that they floated above the buried city.

In 1772, an entire volcano sank into the earth in the Island of Java, carrying with it forty villages, the mountain itself, which was fifteen miles long and six broad, accompanying the hamlets and their 2,957 inhabitants.

On the 1st of November, 1755, occurred the memorable earthquake of Lisbon, by which 60,000 perished in the twinkling of an eye. Here also was the great tidal wave seen of an altitude of fifty feet. One of the most awful incidents of this earthquake was the sinking of the city quay. This had just been constructed of marble at an immense expense, and as to a last refuge, fled thousands of the hapless inhabitants. Without a moment's warning, the earth suddenly opened to receive it, and after sucking in the mass must have closed over it, as not a single body of all the thousands that went down, nor the least spar or ark from any of the ships near by that were sucked into the chasm, ever came to the top. The water there is near 600 fathoms deep, and at an unknown distance beneath the bottom repose the helpless Lisbonese. This Lisbon earthquake, Humboldt estimates affected a portion of the earth four times as large as Europe, and was felt in the Alps, on the coast of Sweden, in the West Indies, on Lake Ontario, and along the coast of the Massachusetts.

In 1811 the earthquakes on the Mississippi, severest at New Madrid, Mo., shook the ground for many days, and alternately raised and depressed it here and there, the latter sections forming a section called the sunyen country to this day.

On the 26th March, 1842, a violent thunder storm, with incessant flashes, was observed by the people of New Madrid, and at the same time the city of Caracas, in South America, was laid in ruins, 12,000 of its people perishing.

The great eruption in Vesuvius in 1857, with accompanying earthquakes, will also be remembered as leading to an immense destruction of human life, variously estimated at from 22,000 to 40,000 lives.

In 1858, June 19, the Valley of Mexico was also devastated by one of these visitations, demolishing houses throughout its length, and destroying the costly aqueduct supplying the city with water.

March 22, 1859, Quito, in Ecuador, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake and thousands of lives lost.

South America, more than any other portion of the world, except the coasts of Mediterranean, has always been subject to these terrible suddenness may well appeal the stoutest heart.

Sociability.

Hawthorne, in his diary, makes record of a day wherein he resolved to speak to no human soul. He went to the village, got his mail at the post office, returned, and triumphantly records the fact that he spoke to no man. Is it any wonder that, with all his genius, Hawthorne was a melacholy and essentially an unhappy man? How much wiser and better the opposite course. Think of how much happiness you convey to others by kindly notice and a cheerful conversation. Think how much sunshine such sociability lets into your own soul! Who does not feel more cheerful and contented for receiving a polite bow, a genial 'good morning,' a hearty shake of the hand? Who does not make himself the happier by these little expressions of fellow feelings and good will? Silence and a stiff unbending reserve are essentially vulgar. The generous and polite man has a pleasant recognition and cheerful word for all he meets. He scatters sunbeams wherever he goes. He paves the path of others with smiles. He makes society seem genial and the world delightful to those who else would find them cold, selfish and forlorn. And what he gives is but a tithe of what he receives. Be sociable, then, wherever you go, and wrap your lightest words in tones that are sweet and a spirit that is genial.

— A Garibaldian officer, arrested during last year in Rome while in the act of writing a political letter to his friends in Florence, has been sentenced by the Papal authorities to twenty years' imprisonment with hard labor, for the commission of such a heinous crime. The clerical organs of Rome comment strongly on the extreme clemency of the court.

Ritualism in Canada.

(From the Daily Globe.)

The Provincial Synod of the Anglican Church has just closed its sitting in Montreal, after a session of nine days, and it may be well to set forth clearly to our readers its action on the subject which has excited so much interest of late, under the name of Ritualism. It will be remembered that a Synod meets annually in each Diocese, under the presidency of its own Bishop, composed of all the clergy, and two or more lay delegates from each congregation within the Diocese. But every three years a Provincial Synod assembles, composed in this manner:—The Bishops meet by themselves, and form an Upper House or ecclesiastical Senate, while twelve clerical and twelve lay delegates from each of the five Dioceses, chosen by the respective Synods of Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Huron and Ontario, constitute with their Chancellor and Prolocutor, a Lower House, very much resembling, in its constitution, the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Such, then, is the supreme ecclesiastical Court of the Anglican Church, which has been sitting for the last ten days at Montreal.

For a considerable time the action of this Synod in reference to Ritualism has been looked forward to with much anxiety. Three of the Dioceses evaded or declined acting on the matter, under the plea that it pertained to the functions of the Supreme Court to do so; and there is no doubt that the election of delegates from all the Diocesan Synods mainly turned on this question. So soon as the delegates assembled, and the Synod was constituted, the subject was brought up, in the form of an amendment on the second Canon; and only those who were present can form any idea of the eager debates that followed. The question was never fairly met by a negative. The advocates of ritualism dare ed not openly face such an issue. But they tried by every device to secure an adjournment of the Synod without any action; and so to put off the whole matter, and leave Ritualism to develop itself in Canada, without check, for the next three years. It soon became apparent, however, that the antiritualists had the majority, and were resolved on decided action. But hereupon followed a singular procedure. In the middle of the debate down came a message from the House of Bishops asking a Conference on the subject.

The proposition was resisted by the Hon. Mr. Huntingdon, Mr. E. Carter, and others, as an unconstitutional interference with the independence of the Lower House; but finally a curious compromise was resorted to. The Bishops were invited to come down to the Lower House, the Prolocutor vacated the chair, and two of their Lordships gave their views on the subject; but no reply was vouchsafed. The Bishops withdrew in silence; and as soon as the prolocutor had resumed the chair the debate was resumed by a protest against any interference with the independence of the Lower House as was involved in the action just taken by the House of Bishops.

It is not necessary to follow in detail the intricacies of a contest carried on with as skilful tactics on both sides as ever were witnessed on the floor of Parliament; suffice it to say that the message from the House of Bishops was accepted as the basis of action, and the following deliverance adopted by the Lower House and finally confirmed by the Bishops. When the vote came to be taken the names were called for but it soon became apparent that the majority would be so large that their opponents got frightened at the prospect of figuring before the country as the Select Ritualists of Canada, and the vote was declared unanimous. The following is the decision:—

"Resolved by this Synod that the elevation of the elements in the celebration of the Holy Communion; the using of incense during Divine service, and the mixing of water with the sacramental wine are hereby forbidden in the Church of this Province. And whereas the rubric at the end of the Communion office enacts that the bread shall be such as is usually eaten, the use of Wafer bread is hereby forbidden. And this Synod express their disapprobation of the use of lights on the Lord's Table, and of vestments, except the surplice, stole or scarf, and the academic hood, in saying the public prayers and administering the sacraments and other rights of the Church of the Province."

This is a clear and unmistakable utterance of the Anglican Church in Canada, on a question for which the Church in England has found no solution. We congratulate our Episcopalian friends on so wise a use of their recently acquired independence of all State control. But, fully to appreciate all that the Lower House accomplished, after a debate which lasted from Thursday the 10th to the close of the following Thursday, we must place along side of their final decision, the original message of the House of Bishops—quoting all that the Lower House rejected:—

"(Whereas the Rubric on the ornaments of the Church and the ministers thereof being part of the Act Uniformity, received as a Statute of Upper Canada by the Constitutional Act of 1791; and believed by many to be still in force so far as it is applicable to the condition of the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada, and whereas in the Act enabling members of the Church to meet in Synod, it is enacted that nothing in the regulations of this Synod, shall be contrary to any Statute in force in this province; and whereas doubts having existed regarding the construction and meaning of the aforesaid Rubric and as there is a danger lest this Synod should unwittingly enact any Canon which should contravene said Act of Uniformity, and so sever the Church in this Province from the said United Church of England and Ireland, of which we have solemnly declared ourselves an integral part, therefore, be it resolved that this Synod accepts such interpretation of said Rubric as has been given by her Majesty's highest Courts of Law; and whereas the Court of Arches has determined that") the elevation of the elements in the celebration of the Holy Communion, the use of incense during divine service, and the mixing of water with the sacramental wine, are illegal; it is resolved by this Synod that we accept such judicial decision, and that the above mentioned practices are hereby forbidden in the church of this Province; and, whereas, the Rubric at the end of the communion office enacts that the bread shall be 'such as is usual to be eaten,' the use of wafer bread is hereby forbidden.

("And whereas the question of altar lights is at this moment before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council it is hereby resolved that we await the decision of said Committee before legislating on the matter of altar lights; and, whereas the question of vestments is now a subject of Royal Commission and inquiry and a bill has been introduced touching the same into the House of Lords, it is the opinion of this House that we should defer legislation until action be taken in the Mother Church and Parliament affecting such vestments; but that, pending such action,) this Synod would express their disapprobation of the use of alter lights and vestments, and their determination to prevent, by every lawful means, their introduction into the Church of this Province.—Carried unanimously."

It will be seen from this that the Lower House have succeeded in placing beyond all question the freedom and independence of their Canadian Church. They absolutely repudiate the Act of Uniformity; refuse to accept any interpretation to English courts of law; to acknowledge even by name, the Court of Arches; and finally declined to defer legislation, pending the action of the English Church or Parliament. The Resolutions were accordingly passed, set up to the Bishops, and confirmed in this entirely new shape, by both houses; though the Right Reverend Fathers of the Upper House must, we fancy, have regarded with more astonishment then admiration, the radical changes with their original message had undergone. Some of the minor changes are highly significant. The Bishops proposed to forbid "alter-lights." The Lower House objected to the word "alter" even in so inoffensive a form, and it became "Lights on the Lord's Table." The Hon. J. H. Cameron, who came into the house towards the close of the debate, gave his distinct opinion, that in all that was forbidden the resolution of the Synod was equally binding as a Canon." We heartily congratulate the friends of simplicity of worship on a triumph so signaal, and to many, we suspect, so unexpected.

DREADFUL DISASTER ON LAKE ONTARIO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 6.

The propellor Perseverance, Capt. John Fitzgibbon, of the Welland Railway line took fire fifteen miles off Pultneyville about two o'clock this morning, and burned to the water's edge. The fire was first discovered by the engineer, who showed it to the first mate, he being then on watch, and almost before he could realize the appalling fact the propeller was completely envelloped in flames. Two of her boats were on fire before they could be reached but the third was launched and put off with the the two mates, two men and a boy. There were nineteen persons aboard 14 of whom, including the captain, perished in the flames. The propellor Enterprise, of the same line, was about 15 miles astern of the Perseverance and she picked up the boat containing the persons above named and arrived with them at port this afternoon. The Enterprise remained near the burning steamer until daylight, at which time the wreck was still afloat. The captain's son who was first mate, is among the saved.

The cargo of the Perseverance consisted of 20,147 bushels of corn for P. S. Matt of Oswego, and both boat and cargo were insured.

The Perseverance was a first-class propellor and was employed wholly in the grain trade between the Welland Railroad and Oswego.

This is one the most heart rending accidents which has ever occurred on Lake Ontario and has cast a gloom over the whole community. Captain Fitzgibbons formerly resided in this city and was well known and much respected.

The following are the names of those lost:—John Fitzgibbons, captain; Michael Fitzgibbon, steward and son of the captain; Alex. McArthur, first engineer; Charles Mason, second engineer; Andrew and Jas Patrick and Henry Scott, fireman; Dolf Bisnet, wheelsman; four deck hands with unknown French names, and Enos Davis and daughter.

The survivors are Morris Fitzgibbon, first mate and son of the captain; Wm. Thorp, second mate; Peter Legho, wheelsman; a deck hand, name unknown, and Patrick Lynch, the porter.

The account of the disaster as given by Archibald Graham, a deck hand, is as follows:—"About one o'clock this morning when about 20 miles off Pultneyville, we were called up and found the propellor on fire. The fire commenced near the smoke pipe and in less than 15 minutes the boat was burned to the water's edge. The two mates, porter, wheelsman and myself launched a life-boat and were picked up by the propeller Enterprise about five o'clock this morning. The crew consisted of 17 men and two women, 14 of whom were lost, including the Captain. I think none of the others made any attempt to save themselves. I do not know the names of any of the crew.

Poisoned.

A most extraordinary case is to be tried shortly before the Court of Assizes of Marseilles, France. It has just been discovered that three women cooly and deliberately poisoned their husbands in order to marry again. Two of the husbands died some months ago, the third and last, in August. All three bodies have been exhumed, to be analysed by medical men, each of the presumed assassins being brought in presence of the victim. One of the women is forty-five years of age, another thirty-five, and the third scarcely twenty. As far as can be ascertained at present, they appear to have been assisted in their crime by a fourth woman—a necromancer, who seems both to have inspired the deed, and helped to accomplish it.

☞ Four prisoners escaped from the Buffalo Jail by bribing the watchman with $400. The turnkey was not in the secret, and knew nothing of the plan. To effect their escape it was necessary to pass the turnkey's room, and the scheme was connected by which the turnkey would be obliged temporarily to leave his room. A feminine prisoner, a paramour of the men, played sick, and at the hour fixed upon for the "move for freedom," word was sent to the turnkey, who, not suspecting anything wrong, went to the female department, remote from the male department. A prisoner who had the cell keys then passed them out to the night watchman, who unlocked the cells and opened the jail doors. When the turnkey returned to his room everything was quiet, and the watchman apparently on the alert.

—A boy living in Rome, Ohio, recently picked up a small bright stone in the street, which proved to be valuable. A Cincinnati firm offered him $400, then $450, and finally $575 for it. He took it to another establishment, however, who said it was either a ruby or a diamond, and very valuable, probably worth $7,000. He sent it to New York to dispose of.

The New Governor General

(From the London Express, Sept. 18.)

The appointment to the governorship of Canada rests far above the sphere of party politics; and the selection of Sir John Young will probably give satisfaction to the the thinkers of both sides. A trained official; a politician, whose parliamentary career dates from the year before the passing of the first Reform bill; a statesman who has graduated in public business and in the art of governing men in the several offices of Lord of the Treasury, Secretary to the Treasury, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and finally as Governor of New South Wales, Sir John Young, is well qualified to discharge the duties of his new post. The merest sciolist in politics knows how delicate those duties are and how much depends upon the tact, temper and skill of the representative of the English crown in Canada. A private despatch to the home government from Sir John Young, while Lord High Commissioner, led, it has been generally believed, to the cession of the Ionion Islands, and there has been no reason to doubt the soundness of the opinions he then expressed. Indeed, it would have been difficult to have found a new Governor for Canada to whom the word "safe" would more emphatically apply; and the appointment announced to-day is in every way in direct antithesis to the ridiculous attempt to foist Lord Mayo upon India. Sir John Young is a liberal of the earnest, thoughtful type, and, like Mr. Gladstone, commenced public life as a conservative, afterwards holding a prominent place in the Peelite section of the House. The new governor assumes the reins of office when the horizon is happily clear, and when none of the complex questions which agitate the Canadian mind from time to time have an aspect indicative of trouble. But the pecularity of the politics of this great colony is that the points in its internal policy, and the rivalry between its different religious and national elements, are at least difficult to deal with as its relations with the parent and other States. Matters of intense significance, clouds scarcely bigger than a man's hand, may arise at any moment, and it is satisfactory to know that statesman of the ability and experience of Sir John Young is equal to all such contingencies.

The Girls of the Present.

It is terribly significant of the present state of things when men are free to write as they do of the women of their own nation. Every word of censure flung against them is two-edged, and wounds those who condemned; for surely it need hardly be said that men hold nothing so dear as the honor of their women, and that no one living would willingly lower the repute of his mother or sisters. If it is only when these have placed themselves beyond the pale of masculine respect that such things are written; when they become again what they were once, they will gather around them the love and homage and chivalrous devotion which were then an English woman's natural inheritance. The marvel of the present fashion of life among women is how it holds its ground in spite of the disapprobation of men. It used to be an old time notion that the sexes were made for each other, and that it was only natural for them to please each other, and to set themselves out for that end. But the girl of this period do not please men. She pleases them as little as she elevates them, and how little she does that the class of women she has taken as her models, of itself, does testify.

All men whose opinion is worth having prefer the simple and generous girl of the past, with their tender little ways and pretty bashful modesties, to this loud and rampant modernization, with her false red hair and painted skin, talking slang as glibly as a man, and by preference leading the conversation to doubtful subjects. She thinks she is prudent and exciting, when she thus makes herself the bad copy of a worse original, and she will not see that, though men laugh at her, they do not respect her, though they firt with her, they do not marry her. She will not believe that she is not the kind of thing they want, and that she is acting against nature and her own interests when she disregards their advice and offends their taste. We do not see how she makes out her account, viewing her life from any side; but all we can do is to wait patiently until the national madness has passed; and our women have come back again to the old English ideal, at once the most beautiful, the most modest, and essentially womanly, in the world.

Hay Agricultural Society

FALL SHOW.

PRIZE LIST.

Best brood mare, Alex McEwan, 2nd William Elder. Best foal, William Kerr, 2nd Daniel Oesch. Best yearling colt, Warran Dignan, 2nd Edward Johnston. Best 2 year old colt, Daniel Surerus. Best 2 year old gelding, James Smillie. Best one year old filly, Wm Elder, 2nd James Smillie. Best 2 year old filly, John Petty 2nd Wm Jenison. Best span agricultural horses, Robt Ferguson. Best span carriage horses, Nicol Sherry, 2nd Michael Nicholson. Best milch cow James Swinerton, 2nd Duncan McEwan. Best yearling heifer, Robt Ferguson, 2nd Henry Gill. Best 3 year old steers, Henry Gill. Best 2 year old steers, Abram Dearing, 2nd do. Best one year old steers, Duncan McEwan, 2nd Christian Buschlen. Best bull calf Edward Johnston. Best heifer calf John Koloski, 2nd Jacob Thon. Best working oxen, Daniel Bell, 2nd Daniel Surerus. Best yearling bull, James Elder, 2nd James Swinerton. Best 2 year old bull, Daniel Oesch. Best ram, John Petty, 2nd Henry Gill. Best yearling ram, Abram Dearing. Best ram lamb, Duncan McEwan. 2nd Alex McEwan. Best pair ewes having raised lambs in 1868, John Petty. Best pair ewe lambs, Duncan McEwan, 2nd D. McEwan. Best pair fat sheep, John Petty, 2nd Alex McEwan. Best boar, Alex McEwan, 2nd Daniel Zellar. Best sow, John Koloski. Best boar pig Robert Broderick, 2nd Alex McEwan. Best sow pig. John Kolóski, 2nd Michael Zellar. Best plough, Chas Shaw. [illegible] Best fall wheat John Kyle, 2nd Robt McAllister. Best midge proof do Nicol Sherry John Grandy. Best spring wheat, William Turnbull Sen., 2nd W. Turnbull Jr. Best barley, William Elder, 2nd James Swinerton. Best potatoe oats, Wm Bell, W Turnbull Sen. Best common oats, James Swinerton, 2nd John McAllister. Best large white peas, William Bell, 2nd Nichol Sherry. Best small peas, Duncan McEwan, Robert McAlister. Best clover seed, W. Turnbull Sen., 2nd John B. Geiger. Best timothy seed, Daniel Zeller. Best flax seed. William Elder, sec. James Smillie. Best white beans, David Mack. Best indian corn, Wm Lehman, 2nd John Zimmer. Best bag potatoes, Robt. Ferguson, 2nd Abraham Geiger. Best onions, Henry Gies, 2nd W Turnbull, Jun. Best carrots, Nicol Sherry, 2nd Henry Gill. Best swedish turnips, Henry Gill. Best Mangel wurtzel, Nichol Sherry, 2nd Henry Gill. Best pumpkin, Juslins Bloch, 2nd John Zimmer. Largest collection of apples, W. Turnbull Sen., John Zimmer, 3rd Juslins Bloch. Best collection of apples, Henry Wideman, 2nd Michael Zeller, 3rd W. S. Wilson. Best 6 pears, Christian Zapfe, 2nd John B. Geiger. Best 12 peaches, William S. Wilson, 2nd W. Turnbull Sen. Best 6 bunches grapes, John Zimmer, 2nd Abraham Geiger. Best named collection plums, John B. Geiger, John Zimmer. Best pair woolen socks, David Mack, 2nd Michael Zellar. Best pair woolen mits, Michael Zeller, 2nd Christian Buschlen. Best sewn patched quilt, David Mack, 2nd Wm Bell. Best coverlet, Robert Ferguson. Best 10 yards full cloth, John Luker, 2nd Michael Zeller. Best 10 yards satinette, David Mack, 2nd Adam Berry. Best 10 yards coloured flannel all wool, John Luker. Best 10 yards do do cotton and wool, Smith Thompson, 2nd David Mack. Best 5 yards manufactured flax, Daniel Surerus. Best 5 lbs dressed flax, Christian Buschlen. Best 6 handfulls flax, Christian Buschlen. Best honey in comb, Wm Bell, 2nd John Zimmer. Best 12 lbs salt butter, Robt McAllister, 2nd James Swinerton. Best 5 lbs fresh butter, Michael Zeller, 2nd James Swinerton. Best 15 lbs cheese, George Thompson, 2nd Nicol Sherry. Special prizes by John Grandy for the best specimens of work done by a shuttle sewing machine, 1st prize Miss Ellenbaum, 2nd Mrs. Mack, 3rd Miss Ellenbaum. Several kinds of home made wines, made from the grape, were exhibited by John Zimmer, and Juslins Bloch, which were highly recommended by the judges. The judges for the indoor department were Mr. James Bonthron, Mr. James Anderson and Mr. A. P. Freeman, for the outside department Messrs. A. Bishop, T. Govenlock, and A. Shaw.

Murder and Lynch Law in Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin papers report that a young married woman, named Ann Wallace, residing about five miles south of Richland Centre, Richland County, was murdered on Wednesday week in the following manner, as near as can be ascertained:—A young man, aged only about fifteen years, named Neville, who had been working for the father of Mr. Wallace's husband, went to her house on the afternoon of Wednesday, and asked her to change some money for him. She proceeded to do so, and showed about $25, which she had earned hop picking. The young man, while Mrs. Wallace was preparing to change the money, drew a pistol and shot her, inflicting only a severe wound in the head, who she ran for a neighbor's. The murderer picked up an axe, and before his victim could get out of the way, literally chopped her to pieces. Her head was chopped from her body, fearful gashes were cut in her breast, body, legs and arms. The murder was not discovered until the next morning. Only a portion of her head was found.

The murderer, after he had finished his bloody work, went, all bloody as he was, to a neighbor's, and inquired the way to a certain point on the Mississippi River. Pursuit of the murderer was made, and he was captured at Reed's Landing, on the Mississippi River, and brought back to Richland Centre. The murder caused the most intense excitement, and on Saturday after the funeral of the murdered woman a maddened crowd took the murderer out of the jail and hanged him. Exasperated men led the mob, and frantic women pelted him with stones, and he was dead before he reached the tree upon which he was hung. The first jerk of the rope, when he was being pulled through the jail door, broke his neck. No one interfered with the infuriated mob, or made any attempt to prevent his being hung. Such an attempt would have been useless, as the mob was composed principally of Irishmen, who were determined to avenge the death of their countrywoman, who had been most foully murdered, and that for the sum of twenty five dollars. The murderer, before he was hanged, made a full confession, and boasted of how neatly he had done the deed.

San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—One of the most destructive rain storms ever known in Arizona, commenced on the 7th of September, and lasted for three days, completely flooding the country. Many of the villages of the Pimo and Manocopa Indians on Gala river were entirely destroyed, large crops were swept away and Hupper & Co.'s, steam flouring mills at Runo village were destroyed, and a number of cattle belonging to Texas emigrants were drowned in the flood. Gov. McCormick and a party *en route* from Prescott were caught in the storm, and compelled to swim their animals to reach a place of safety. Telegrams from the interior report considerable damage to the crops by the rains of two days past. The ship brought on from Glasgow reports having experienced a heavy shock of earthquake at sea, on the 11th and 18th Sept.

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.—We understand that a couple are to be united in marriage this evening, in this city, who have never yet seen each other. The bride-groom, who is a man of talent and considerable wealth, came from his home, hundreds of miles west of the Mississippi river, to meet his betrothed for the first time. The bride is a Boston lady, possessed of rare accomplishments, and one greatly admired for her disciplined mind and prepossessing appearance. The engagement was brought about in a manner partaking somewhat of the romantic. The bridegroom, while in the army, advertised in a Boston literary paper for a lady correspondent, starting it to be his object only to enliven the dull hours of camp life. Among the many answers to his request he selected one from a lady in Boston, with whom he kept up a lively correspondence, which continued after his departure for the west, until it finally resulted in an engagement. Portraits were interchanged probably, but it is a fact in our own knowledge, that the lady and gentleman had never seen each other till to day. From what we know of the parties we are inclind to believe that the marriage will be a happy one.—*Boston Traveller, Friday.*

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—The provisional Junta will free the children of blacks in anticipation of the total abolition of slavery in the Colonies by Cortez.

The provisional government have been organized. Serranos and Prim have been made honorary Presidents, and Aguirre acting president. Ribero and Vigo Armigo have been appointed vice-presidents. Fiquerola has been made minister of finance. It is said that Moro, formerly of Bravo's cabinet, has given in his adhesion to the Provisional Junta.

Sagosta, Rivero, Losenzana and Ayalo have joined the ministry.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Telegrams from Madrid, dated from the Spanish capitol, Monday, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock, report that the reorganized constitution of the Provisional Government has been formed, embracing among its members Generals Prim and Serrano, together with Senor Ologaca, and with these officials at the head of affairs, the organization may be regarded as an accomplished fact, and the executive considered stable.—*Telegraph.*

—By the unexpected falling of a "bent" in the Glenwilliams woollen factory, between twenty and thirty men were precipitated to the ground, and one of their number instantly killed. Ten or twelve others were seriously injured.

—The most attentive man to business we ever knew was he who wrote on his shop door: 'Gone to bury my wife; will return in half an hour.'

—Fanny Fern having said that 'the men of the present day were fast,' Prentice replies that they have to be, to catch the women.'

—Senator Summer is forbidden to speak on account of a sore throat.