**Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad**

TIME TABLE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GOING EAST.

| | | Day Express. |
|---|---|---|
| GODERICH | DEP. | 8.30 A. M. |
| CLINTON | " | 9.08 " |
| HARPURHEY | " | 9.36 " |
| SEAFORTH | " | 9.36 " |
| CARRONBROOK | " | 9.55 " |
| MITCHELL | " | 10.11 " |
| STRATFORD | ARR. | 10.50 " |
| " | DEP. | 12.15 P. M. |

GOING WEST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| STRATFORD | ARR. | 2.28 P. M. |
| " | DEP. | 2.50 " |
| MITCHELL | " | 3.33 " |
| CARRON BROOK | " | 3.52 " |
| SEAFORTH | " | 4.15 " |
| HARPURHEY | " | 4.21 " |
| CLINTON | " | 4.45 " |
| GODERICH | ARR. | 5.30 " |

Connects at Stratford with Grand Trunk and at Paris with Great Western. Daily Stages from Goderich to all parts of the surrounding country. Passengers reach Ports on the coast by VanEvery and Rumball's steamers.

# Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C.W., SEPT. 3, 1863.

## THE ADDRESS PASSED.

After a long, rambling, loose-jointed debate on the Amendment of Mr. Sicotte, the Address has been passed. It is however, too much to say that the debate was upon Mr. Sicotte's amendment, which was supposed to involve a constitutional question. Gentlemen of the Opposition troubled themselves very little about the constitution, for had their remarks been confined to that subject the vote might have been taken in a few hours after the amendment was read by the Clerk. The real object was to kill time so that charges might be trumped up against the Ministry, for which purpose every political gutter was scraped, and every kind of weapon used. Like the Yankee "Greek fire" and poisoned bullets, everything that would *kill* was brought into requisition. Hence Messrs. Holton and Dorion were charged with corruption, Mr. J. S. Macdonald is the "best abused man" in the Province, and the Ministry is assailed by the Opposition press, because, ere the close of the misnamed debate, it did not drop everything else and fly to repel the invasion which exists only in the (*spiritual*) vision of Mr. McGee and the *Leader*. The Ministry is blamed by some because, on most of the points raised, it said: "How did you, gentlemen of the Opposition, act in such a case yourselves?" or in repelling charges of corruption, pointing out the well-remembered black spots on the escutcheon of the Cartier-Macdonald Ministry. This course, we think, is quite legitimate. It is certainly uncomfortable for Cartier & Co. to withstand such a raking fire, but then what Ministerialist, under the circumstances, could help saying, "Let him who is without sin amongst you cast the first stone," and "the Devil should never reprove sin." If a man tries to fasten a charge upon you, maliciously, you will not hesitate to retaliate if it is in your power to do so; the more so, as it certain to tell more severely upon your opponent, if it can be shown that by assuming a virtuous tone he is endeavoring to hide the turpitude of his own past actions. Not that we should desire to shut the mouth of an opposition. We have always held and still believe that a well-conducted opposition may do much good to the country, in watching the acts of a Ministry—in calling it to a strict account when there is reasonable ground for complaint; but there is a certain point beyond which it cannot go without injury, not only to itself, but to the Province at large. Mr. Cartier may be justified in looking closely to the acts of the Government, but he cannot be excused for raising paltry side-issues and blowing his own trumpet in a speech which, as was remarked by Mr. Chambers, will cost the ratepayers of Canada *two thousand dollars!* Nor is the plucky little gentleman alone in this course. He is followed up by a host of men who seem to have no earthly desire beyond a senseless and factious opposition. Amongst these, we are sorry to say, are such gentleman as Mr. Sicotte, Mr. McGee and Mr. Foley, who are now to be found cheek-by-jowl with men whom they so recently looked down upon with contempt. Notwithstanding all adverse influences, however, the Ministry has been sustained, and it is believed that the majority will grow as the work of the session proceeds! The following is the division:

The House then divided at midnight on Mr. Sicotte's amendment.

YEAS—Messrs Abbott, Alleyn, Archambault, Beaubien, Bell (Russell,) Bellerose, Blanchet, Bross, Carling, Cartier, Cartwright, Cauchon, Chapais, Cockburn, Conger, Cornellier, Courner, Daoust, De Boucherville, Denis, Duckett, Joseph Dufresne, Dunkin, Evanturel, Thomas Ferguson, William Ferguson, Foley, Gault, Gaudet, Harwood, Higginson, Irvine, Jackson, Jones, Knight, Langevin, Le Boutillier, J. A. Macdonald, McGee, Morris, Pinsoneault, Pope, Poupore, Powell, Price, Robitaille, Rose, J. J. Ross, J. Sylvester Ross, Shanly, Sicotte, Simpson, Street, Taschereau, Tasse, Turcotte, Walsh, Webb, Wilson, and Alonzo Wright—60.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ault, Bell, (Lanark.) Biggar, Bourassa, Brown, Burwell, Caron, Chambers, Coupal, Cowan, Dickson, A. A. Dorion, Eric Dorion, Alex. Dufresne, Dunsford, Fortier, Gagnon, Geoffrion, Holton, Houde, Howland, Huot, Huntington, Joly, Labreche-Viger, Laframboise, Lajoie, John Macdonald, J. S. Macdonald, Alex. Mackenzie, Hope Mackenzie, McCoukey, McDougall, McFarlane, McGiverin, McIntyre, McKellar, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Paquette, Parker, Perrault, Poulin, Pouliot, Remillard, Richards, Walter Ross, Rymal, Scatcherd, Scoble, A. M. Smith, J. Shuter Smith, Somerville, Stirton, Sylvain, Thibaudeau, Thompson, T. C. Wallbridge, Wells, White, Wood, and Amos Wright—63.

## RECONSTRUCTION MOOTED.

There are vague rumors current in Quebec of a probable reconstruction of the Cabinet, the premier feeling it impossible to carry on the government of the country satisfactorily with the present small majority. The peculiarities of the political situation would seem to render this step necessary, and it is confidently asserted in liberal circles that it *can* be done in such a manner as to strengthen the Ministry.—Regarding the *personnel* of any proposed changes we have no definite information, nor is it absolutely certain that it has been settled upon. It seems to be admitted on all hands, however, that in no case—even though Hon. J. S. McDonald should resign—would Cartier, Galt & Co. be called upon to form a new Cabinet, as such an arrangement would at once lead to a deadlock. These admissions are made by the most strenuous supporters of the 'old set,' for instance the Hamiltan *Spectator*, which says:

"We have no hesitation in saying that we would accord a hearty support to an administration headed by M. Sicotte from Lower Canada. Not that we are tired of our old leaders, who, of course, if they wished it, would be members of the Government; yet if, in the interests of the great moderate party, it should be necessary to form a coalition which would comprise such men as Messrs. Sicotte, Campbell, Cartier, J. A. Macdonald, McGee, Foley, and others, we are prepared to give in our adhésion to them. 'The Queen's Government must be carried on,' and we hold that it is the duty of all moderate men to assist in every possible way to place in power a Ministry which would command a large support. A dissolution is not to be thought of. There is nothing for it but another coalition, with, if necessary, new leaders."

John A. Macdonald is stripped of his ancient prestige, his followers have been reduced by the voice of the electors of Upper Canada to a mere "Corporal's guard," and saddening as the sacrifice must be, the *Spectator*, with tears in its eyes, commits him gently to the shades of comparative oblivion. Then there is Mr. Cartier. *He* is also acknowledged to be ineligible as a leader. He is too fair a mark for the bolts of a reform opposition; he, too, has fallen from his high estate, and although he still exercises a certain amount of influence over the minds of his countrymen, he must know by this time that he will never again be suffered to rule Upper Canada. For all that, however, he is still capable of mischief, and should a serious attempt be made to bring in such a man as Mr. Sicotte over his head, as leader of the Lower Canadian host, there will be some tremendous kicking in the traces. We write thus, not that we think there is any immediate prospect of a break up of the present Ministry, but to show that the trouble is not confined to one quarter.—We still hope that the Macdonald-Dorion Cabinet will weather the storm, and succeed in establishing the affairs of the Province on a satisfactory basis—which, whoever undertakes it, is a work of great magnitude and importance.

## THE SLANDER REFUTED.

ALTHOUGH it is difficult to disabuse the minds of persons who are anxious to shut their eyes to "the other side of a question," we think the following extract from the speech of Mr. Shanly, as reported in the *Mercury* of Wednesday last, will go far towards convincing the most inveterate *anti*-corruptionist that the recent charges against certain members were unfounded, to say the least. Let it be remembered that Mr. Shanly is a determined Oppositionist, and, therefore, not likely to set up special pleas for the Government:

Mr. SHANLY—I ask permission, Mr. Speaker, to put a few questions to the Hon. Attorney General East, as I desire explanation of some of the figures quoted by him in reference to the offer made on the first of June last, for a settlement of the postal subsidy question with the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The main allegation against the administration, or rather against the three hon. members of the administration, whose names are specially mixed up with the question before the House, appears to me to be that on the 1st of June last, just previous to the elections for Montreal, when they proposed to pay the Grand Trunk Company $150 per mile, for the postal service, saddling their offer with certain implied conditions touching the Company's "vote and interest" at the polls; that subsequent to the elections, in fact within a few days, or at most weeks, since the Government have announced their final offer to the Company, of $100 per mile. The inference to be drawn from which, and as argued by Hon. Gentlemen on this side of the House is, that the offer made to the Hon. Mr. Ferrier on the 1st June, when the elections were still pending, was $50 per mile in excess of the offer recently made, when it is supposed that Hon. Gentlemen on the Ministerial Benches were smarting under the refusal of the Grand Trunk Directors and to throw their weight into the Ministerial scale at the Montreal elections. Fifty dollars per mile over the length of the Grand Trunk Railway, within the Province, would give forty three thousand dollars a year, not an insignificant bribe for one election. Now, the questions I desire to put to my hon. friend the Attorney General East, are, did the offer or discussed proposal of $150 per mile, include besides the ordinary carriage of mails twice each way daily over the whole line—did it, I ask? and as I think I understand my hon. friend to say, include also what is termed the "side service" or carriage of the mail bags, within certain limited distances, to and from the Post offices and the railway stations, a service, as I understand, my hon. friend rated at $20,000 a year.

Hon. Mr. DORION—It did.

Mr. SHANLY—Did it also include the payment for special service in carrying the British and European mails, from Quebec in summer and from Portland in winter, when the ocean steamers happen to arrive at hours not suited to connection with regular trains?

Hon. Mr. DORION—It did.

Mr. SHANLY—I think I also understood the hon. gentleman to say, that the salaries of the mail conductors were, under the talked of one hundred and fifty dollar arrangement, to be assumed by the Grand Trunk Company.

Hon. Mr. DORION—Yes, the Company were to pay these salaries.

Mr SHANLY—And the recent decision come to by his excellency the Governor General, agreeing to pay one hundred dollars per mile per annum for the postal service, was, if I understood the Hon. Attorney General East aright, meant to pay for the carriage of the mails, pure and simple, exclusive of side service, special train service, and mail conductors' salaries.

Hon. Mr. DORION.—Yes, exclusive of all the additional services mentioned.

Mr. SHANLY—Then, I hold the recent offer of $100 per mile to be quite as advantageous a one for the Grand Trunk Railway Company as the previous alleged one of $150, and, therefore, it appears to me that the main count on the indictment—that of having offered the Company, for its influence in the Montreal election, $50 per mile more than the Ministry have since decided to be fair compensation for the services required—*falls to the ground*, and, therefore, that it is unfair to charge hon. gentlemen on the Ministerial benches with having come with warped judgment to a final decision on the postal question, because of their not having received the desired support at the polls from the Company's employees in Montreal.

REMARKABLE.—Rev A. A. Stitt, Nashville, Tenn., says in a letter: "Mrs S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer has removed all dandruff from my head as if by magic, after a few applications. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich st., New York.

## THE WAR.

THE latest War news is unusually interesting. In the first place, we notice that Sumpter still holds out, notwithstanding the fact that bragging correspondents have several times had the federal flag flying from the unprotected ruins. Wagner also stands firm, and it is admitted that the prospect of its reduction is far from flattering. The startling announcement is, that President Davis has determined to emancipate and arm 500,000 *negroes!* He should have done so long since, for, besides the material strength such a step would have imparted to the arms of the South, an immense increase in the *moral* support of the civilized world would have been the immediate result. An offer of freedom and 50 acres of land each, at the close of the war, will draw thousands of blacks around the standards of the Confederacy, and after the bitter lessons of the past year at the North the Negroes will be far readier to fight *against* than with the Union forces. It will probably be argued that such a policy on the part of the Confederate leaders indicates weakness and a falling back upon last resorts. No more so, we apprehend, than that the famous "War measure" of Mr. Lincoln was a last resource; and of the two measures, we repeat that of Jeff. Davis is the most feasible. In a few days, we hope to have more definite information touching this new phase of the war. Meanwhile intelligence gathered from every source leads us to the belief that the Southern people stand to-day, as they have stood from the first, firmly united and determined to win their independence at every sacrifice. This spirit alone has enabled them to bear up under enormous difficulties and trials, and this alone will sustain them to the successful end. Once let the masses give way to a feeling of despondency and no ability on the part of Southern statesmen, no display of bravery by Southern officers and soldiers in the field can save the new nation from the thraldom of the conquered.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—August. This number is second to none of its predecessors in raciness and solid interest.—Every article is readable. Reprinted by Leonard Scott & Co., N. Y. Sold at this office.

HARPER.—Mr. Moorhouse lays upon our table the September number of this spicy Magazine. The illustrations are excellent, and the reading matter generally excellent, excepting, of course, certain strictures on England. The Drawer is full of first-class jokes.

## EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

☞ The Sarnia *Canadian* now appears as a semi-weekly, tory to the backbone.

☞ The Troy *Whig* says poisoned bullets are now being made for the federal army. Honorable warfare, very!

☞ 10,000 000 pounds sterling will require to be expended ere the Suez Canal can be opened.

☞ The London *Army and Navy Gazette* says the Federal Government is pushing forward the construction of some very powerful sea-going monitors with all possible despatch.

☞ The Savannah *News* of the 8th, says it is estimated that the number of soldiers now in the Confederate army and rapidly forming for the field, is 575,000. This hardly reaches half the fighting population.

☞ A man named Flanigan, who lives near Sarnia, had lately presented to him by his loving spouse a blessed baby, which at once made up its mind to "laugh and grow fat." Grow fat it did, until it has at last assumed the proportions of Paddy's blanket, being as broad as it is long, and twice the height of ordinary youngsters. Seized with a fit of patriotism, the loving daddy is determined to set his big blessed baby up in Barnum's Museum, where it will be labelled as a specimen of Canadian production in that line. We suggest that Mr. Flanigan might give old Abe and Secretary Seward free passes to see the "wee chap." Fancy A. L. with one of his own winks exclaiming, "If that's one of the children, what must the men be."

SUDDEN DEATH.—We learn with deep regret that on Thursday last, Capt. Hardison, of the steamer Canadian, dropped dead on the deck of his vessel as she was leaving Saginaw, bound for this port.—The cause was supposed to be disease of the heart. The body was at once sent to Buffalo, where the wife and small family of the lamented deceased reside. The Capt. was a fine, gentlemanly, *Christian* man, and is spoken of in the highest terms by all who knew him.

SAD ACCIDENT.—The Kingston *American* regrets to announce the death, by drowning, of Mr. Johnston, Teller of the Bank of British North America in that city. Mr. Johnston, with two others, started in a small boat upon a fishing excursion among the Thousand Islands, intending to be away about a week. When they got to Ceder Island they hoisted sail but the wind was far too high, and the boat had not gone far before she was capsized. The two others were saved, but Mr. Johnston was unfortunately drowned. Mr. Johnston was very much respected, and his death will cast a gloom over the circle where he was best known, and will be great loss to the institution with which he was conducted. He He leaves a wife and child to mourn his untimely death.

☞ The Portland *Argus* states that the Federal Navy Department has decided to build two hundred steamships of war of from 1500 to 3000 tons. They are to be constructed with particular reference to speed and completed within a year. The Argus there upon asks, "Is the present war to be carried on for years longer, or are we to have a foreign war?"

☞ Gen. Meade's mother, Margaret Butler, was from Chester county, Pennsylvania, some twenty-five miles west of Philadelphia, and was a neighbor and acquaintance of Miss Brinton, afterwards mother of Gen. McClellan. Gen. Meade's father was a valued and useful public officer, having been the means of our acquiring Florida from Spain.

## WAR NEWS.

NEITHER SUMPTER NOR WAGNER TAKEN.

DAVIS TO EMANCIPATE AND ARM 500,000 BLACKS.

### Interesting Letter from Beauregard.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 29.

The steamer *C. W. Thomas* has arrived from Newbern, with Lieut. Sterling, of Gen. Peck's staff, as bearer of despatches. A despatch from the blockaing fleet says, that on the morning of the 17th inst., a large sloop-of-war of ten guns, with the British flag flying swept past the blockading steamers, and hoisting the rebel flag, passed into Wilmington, which is the fourth rebel war vessel that has run this blockade within six weeks.

Rebel papers received at Moorehead City say that Jeff. Davis has decided, after a conference with the Governors of the Confederate States, to call out 500,000 black troops, who are to receive their freedom and 50 acres of land at the end of the war.

FORT MONROE, August 29.—The Richmond *Despatch* of to-day has the following:

CHARLESTON, Aug. 27.

The enemy's attack on our rifle pits on Wednesday night was about seven o'clock, in overwhelming force

On Thursday, the firing on both sides was slow, with no unusual incident.

CHARLESTON Aug. 28.

The bombardment of Sumter and Wagner proceeds sluggishly.

The enemy is working hard in the trenches in front of Wagner.

No farther attempt has been made to shell the city.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The steamer *Bermuda* has arrived from Port Royal on Wednesday morning, having stopped off Charleston. Her captain reports that Fort Wagner has not been taken yet, and cannot be taken at present. He confirms the report that Sumter has been knocked to pieces.

Further naval operations will be carried on without regard to Fort Wagner, the capture of which will be left to Gen. Gillmore.

There is no information at either the War or Navy Department that our flag waves over Sumter and Wagner.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The following is the communication from Beauregard to Gillmore, protesting against the opening of the bombardment of Charleston:—

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, CHARLESTON, S C., Aug. 22.

SIR,—Last night, at fifteen minutes before 11 o'clock, during my absence on a reconnoissance of my fortifications, a communication was received at these Head Quarters, dated "Headquarters, d pot of the South Morris Island, Aug. 21st," demanding the immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces, on the alleged ground that the present destruction which it is undergoing from my batteries seem to render its complete demolition within a few hours a matter of certainty, and that if this letter was not complied with, or no reply was received within four hours after it was delivered into the hands of my subordinate commander at Fort Wagner for transmission, a fire would be opened on the city of Charleston from batteries already established within easy and effective range of the heart of the city. This communication to my address was without signature, and was of course returned. About half-past one o'clock one of your batteries did actually open fire, and threw a number of heavy shells into the city, the inhabitants of which were of course asleep and unwarned. About nine o'clock this morning the communication alluded to being returned to these head quarters, bearing your recognized official signature, it can now be noticed as your deliberate official act. Among nations not barbarous, the usages of war prescribe that when a city is about to be attacked timely notice shall be given by the attacking commander, in order that non combatants shall have an opportunity of withdrawing beyond its limits generally. The time allowed is from one to three days, which is time for withdrawal, in good faith, of at least the women and children of a city. Sir, gave only 4 hours, knowing this your notice, under existing circumstances, should reach me in less than two hours, and notices than the same time would be required for an answer to be conveyed from this city to Battery Wagner. With this knowledge, you threatened to open fire on this city, not to oblige its surrender, but force me to evacuate those works which you, assisted by a great naval force, have been attacking since for more than 40 days.—Batteries Wagner, Gregg, and Fort Sumter, are nearly due north from your batteries on Morris Island and in distance therefrom varying from half a mile to two and a quarter miles. This city, on the other hand, is to the north west, and quite five miles distant from the battery which opened against it this morning. It would appear, Sir, that despairing of reducing those works, you now resort to the novel measure of turning your guns against the old men, the women and children, and the hospitals of a sleeping city, an act of inexcusable barbarity, from your own confessed point of sight, inasmuch as you allege that the complete demolition of Fort Sumter within a few hours by your guns, seems to you a matter of certainty. Your omission to attach your signature to such a grave paper, must show the recklessness of the course upon which you have adventured, while the fact that you knowingly fix the limit for receiving an answer to your demand, which made it almost beyond the possibility of receiving any reply within that time, and that you actually did open fire, and threw a number of the most destructive missiles ever used in war into the midst of a city taken unawares, and filled with sleeping women and children, will give you a bad eminence in history, even in the history of this war. I am only surprised, Sir, at the limits you have set to your demands. If, in order to obtain the abandonment of Morris Island and Fort Sumter, you felt authorized to fire on this city, why did you not include the works on Sullivan and James Islands; nay, even the city of Charleston, in the same demand, since you have felt warranted in inaugurating this method of reducing batteries in your immediate front, which were otherwise impregnable, and a mode of warfare which I confidently declare to be atrocious and unworthy of any soldier! I now solemnly warn you that if you fire again on this city from your Morris Island batteries without giving a somewhat more reasonable time to remove the non-combatants, I shall feel compelled to employ such stringent means of retaliation as may be available during the continuance of this attack. Finally, I reply that neither the works on Morris Island nor Fort Sumter will be evacuated on the demand you have been pleased to make. Already, however, I am taking measures to remove non-combatants, who are now fully aware and alive to what they may expect at your hands.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

## SOUTHERN NEWS.

NOT DISHEARTENED.

Southern paper stay that although they have lost much by the fall of Vicksburg, the enemy have gained little or nothing by its capture, and are less able than before to subjugate the South.

SOUTHERN RESOURCES IN MEN.

The Richmond 'Sentinel,' of the 21st, argues that the South has no cause for despair, that they can yet put eight hundred and eighty thousand men, between the ages of 18 and 45, in the field, and that according to Mr. Debrow, who has compiled the statistics, in no event during a long war can the Confederate strength be reduced under seven hundred thousand, if the people are in earnest. The male population between 18 and 45 is said to amount yet to one million one hundred and eighty thousand five hundred, and during the past two years of war not less than one hundred and twenty thousand males having passed from under to over eighteen years of age.

CONCENTRATION OF FORCES RECOMMENDED—THE SEABOARD MUST BE ABANDONED.

*From the Richmond Despatch, August 21.*

It is a hard thing to give up any portion of our soil to the occupancy of invaders, and such invaders! But we have to choose between accomplishing all we could desire or accomplishing nothing; between defending the heart of the system and ultimately saving the extremities, or undertaking the impossibility of protecting our whole vast frontier, and ultimately losing all.

For ourselves, we believe that the policy adopted in Virginia was the best policy to be adopted everywhere for ultimate good.—The noblest seaport of the whole South, our own beloved city of Norfolk, as well as other rich and exposed portions of Virginia, were given up, and the armies used in their defence concentrated in that majestic host which has so long kept the enemy at bay, but which, if it had been scattered to defend our whole territory, might by this time have been destroyed.

Our failure in the West and South may be attributed to the want of concentration. We ought never to have attempted to hold Vicksburg; we are by no means certain that we should commit the same error in regard to any place which can be reached by water. We have no means of contending against the overwhelming naval armament of the enemy, and no seaport is of vital importance to our cause.

But it is important that we should have our men and material of war, and not permit the enemy, in their own classic phrase, to "gobble them down" at their pleasure. We should take the armies employed in defending these places and concentrate them in large bodies, or organize them into guerilla parties, and thus effectually defend the interior of the country.

While feeling the deepest sympathies for any portion of the Confederacy overrun by the enemy, we should not sacrifice to these sympathies the general good. We have never yet been able to see what benefit to our cause any seaport is. As a means of blockade running and running the national currency, it is more important to the enemy that they should be in our hands than theirs.

But if every one of them were gone, we should be as strong, provided we can save their garrisons, and stronger than we are in their possession. Let concentration be the watchword—not cities—and a new day-dawn will rise upon our skies.

## Death of Lord Clyde

The Persia brings the intelligence of the death of one of England's most honored soldiers, Lord Clyde, better known by his former name of Sir Colin Campbell, which he derived from a maternal uncle, his father's name being McLiver. He was born in Glasgow, October 20, 1792. He entered the army in May, 1808, and became lieutenant in the following year, in the 9th regiment of foot. With this regiment he was engaged in the descent upon Walcherton, at Barossa, Corunna, under Sir John Moore, and at the defence of Tamfa. He was severely wounded in the thigh at the passage of the Badossa, and was twice wounded in 1813, at the assault on St. Sebastian, at which place he displayed all the soldierly qualities which ever afterwards distinguished his career. As Captain Campbell he was in active service in America in 1814-15, and in 1823, as brigade major of the troops, he was engaged in quelling the insurrection in Demerara.

For a period of nearly twenty years his name was seldom mentioned; but in 1842, having meanwhile become lieutenant-colonel he was actively employed in China, and towards the end of the year became a full colonel. His Indian career commenced about 1844, when he led the 39th at Maharajpore. Through the Punjaub war (1848-8) he commanded the third division of the army under Lord Gough, and distinguished himself at Ramnugger, at the passage of the Chenab, and other hard fought battles. In 1849 he was created a K. C. B. and received the thanks of Parliament and of the East India Company for his services at Goojerat.

Sir Colin returned to England in 1853, with his fame already established as a General of consummate ability. On the breaking out of the Crimean war he accepted the command of the Highland brigade. In 1854 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, in consideration of his gallant services and in the following year he was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. In 1856 he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General. On the outbreak of the Indian mutiny, he was appointed to the chief command of the army in India. His exploits at Lucknow and other places are too well known to our readers to require repetition here

In 1858 he was created a peer by the title of Lord Clyde. He returned to England in 1859, where he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and in 1860 was appointed to the Colonelcy of the Coldstream Guards. For some months previous to his death his health was not so good, and it was evident to his friends that he was destined soon to pass away. His death was hastened, it is thought, by the loss of his early friend, Lord Herbert, of Lea, whom he loved and mourned with deep affection.

## Time of Sowing Fall Wheat.

In order to success in raising fall wheat much depends upon the time chosen for sowing. Early sowing exposes the crop to the danger of a visitation from the Hessian fly, which deposits its eggs on the young leaves early in autumn. Late sowing incurs the risk of damage from the midge, which attacks the wheat when in flower. To hit the happy mean between the two dangerous extremes is not easy. As seasons vary somewhat, and localities differ in circumstances affecting all farming operations, it is difficult to fix an exact date which shall be generally applicable. In this as in many other matters the farmer needs to cultivate habits of careful observation, and preserve the lessons of experience. No almanac can be constructed which shall say under a given date,—do this or that to-day; at least were such almanac prepared, it would be scarcely of more value that those which profess to predict the state of of the weather.

Nevertheless, it is well to caution our agricultural readers against the extremes of earliness and lateness—the Scylla and Charybdis of wheat culture, as matters now stand. A correspondent of the 'Genesee Farmer,' who tills 'a thoroughly underdrained and beautiful farm near Geneva, N. Y.,' writes in reference to the present season:—Early sown wheat looks bad owing to the ravages of the Hessian fly last fall; late sown wheat (not too late) looks excellent." Another experienced farmer writes as follows to the 'Country Gentleman.' 'I wrote you last autumn that I thought my wheat was ruined by the so-called Hessian-fly; it is a total failure, and all owing to early sowing. I sowed the 5th and 6th of September, and many sowed earlier. * * * I have proof positive that if I had sown about the 20th of last September I would have had fine looking wheat now. By some imperfection in the drill, it missed dropping from one spout the whole length of the field for several times; these rows I had drilled over about the 20th or a little later. Now these rows are as healthy looking wheat as any man can wish to see, while the other is worthless. * * * It is a folly sowing so early. I never knew one day's difference in coming in ear, or ripening, from that sowed on the 12th or 25th of September, if the condition of the land was equal; and i have no doubt if farmers generally will make notes of their sowing, and the ripening of the different fields they will find what I say is correct.

WAR STORES.—The barque *Louisa* has brought a large consignment of war stores for the military authorities at Montreal, and for several of the western garrisons.—*Herald.*

☞ Commerce seems to be flourishing on the great lakes. The number of vessels, including steamers, engaged in the navigation of those waters is stated at 1,761.

☞ The London *Shipping Gazette*, referring to the Galway line, states that the repairs which had to be made to the Company's steamers ere the Admiralty would accept them, has sunk them in the water so deeply that it will be all but impossible for them to accomplish their trip within the contract time.

# Town & Counties.

☞ Farmers will please remember that Thursday the 3d will be kept as a holiday—the stores will be closed, and nearly everybody off to Brantford.

☞ We are glad to learn that Mr. C. Ferguson, our well-known performer on the Irish Union Harmonic Pipes, will give one of his agreeable Concerts in Crabb's Victoria Concert Hall, on Thursday the 10th inst., previous to his autumn trip.

**Ben Miller's Woolen Factory.**—Having had occasion lately to visit the above Woolen Factory owned and wrought by Mr. Gledhill, we had the satisfaction of examining all and every part of the machinary throughout, viz. Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Fulling, Dressing, &c. upon which, we must confess with candour, that we believe it to be *the* Woolen Factory of the County of Huron. Every department of the machinery is most complete, and the work is excellent. Having no interest whatever in the above Mill, we would give this piece of information for the benefit of those who may be yet unacquainted with its merits. Mr. Gledhill is a most obliging gentleman especially to strangers. To wool owners we would say with true sincerity; give him a trial which will undoubtedly prove all we have stated. Communicated.

**Temperance Soiree.**—On Friday the 7th of August last, a Temperance Soiree was held in the grove belonging to Mr. T. Moore, of the Township of Hullett. It was got up under the auspices of Constance, Mayfield, and North Star Lodges, of the British American Order of Good Templars, and was a very excellent affair. The following Speakers addressed the audience in course, viz: Mr. John Laurance, of the Township of Hullett, Mr. P. McDonald, of Brucefield, Mr. Andrew Scott, of Kinburn, and Rev. D. E. Brownell, of Clinton. Mr. David Gordon, of Londesborough, occupied the chair, which duty he performed very creditably. The Bayfield Brass Band was present on the occasion, and discoursed sweet music between the orations. The evening turned out wet, however, which made it very unpleasant for those at a distance to get to their homes, otherwise it would have been all that any person present could have desired.

## THE FALL WHEAT SHOW

In connection with the Co. H. A. S. took place in the Town Hall on Tuesday last, There were *eleven* samples shown, the competitors being. Mrs. James Ross, James Torrance, John Glen, Robert Rutledge, Murdoch Gordon, W. J. Johnston, John Patton, Patrick Carrol, J. W. Elliott, James Cox, and James Lomas.

The grain was all of the white variety, and although it fell a little short of last year in weight, the display was very good indeed. The judges, Messrs. S. Platt, A Bush and David McIlwaine, after a careful comparison, awarded the prizes as follows:

1st, or C. Co's prize, John Glen, Colborne.
2nd, Robt. Rutledge, Goderich tp.
3rd, John Patton, " "

A considerable number of the agriculturists of the neighborhood attended the show, and many availed themselves of the opportunity of purchasing seed wheat.

## TOWN COUNCIL.

*The Rate of Assessment for 1863 to be 16cts on $.*

The Council met on Friday evening last. Present, the Mayor in the chair, the Reeve, Deputy Reeve, Councillors Stewart, VanEvery, Cox, Smith, Crabb and Seymour.

Mr. Fair was empowered to grant relief to the amount of $5, to Mrs. Finn, also $1 per week for five weeks to a Mrs. Price.

Petition of Thos. Hood and others, praying for certain road improvement, was referred to R. & B Com.

Communication of W. E. Smith, asking for remuneration for the sale of his house and part of his lot by the Sheriff for taxes was not received.

Report of Cemetery Committee was laid over until next meeting of Council. The finance Committee reported, showing that to meet the expenditure of the current year there would require to be raised

| | |
|---|---|
| For County purposes | $4030 64 |
| For Schools | 3225 00 |
| For General Town Purposes | 5292 68 |
| Total | $12,548 32 |

The amount of rateable property being $79,033 00, according to the Revised Assessment Rolls for 1863, it will require a rate of 16 cents in the dollar to be levied and collected, to make the said sum of $12,548 32cts.

A By-Law, (from which the above figures are taken,) fixing the rate at 16cts in the dollar, was assented to. The rate last year was 15 cents.

The Committee also recommended the following accounts to be paid:—Hick and Smeath $3.15, H. Cleghorn $2.75; Bal. of Mr. Small's account, $113.50; account of D. Gordon for making coffin for indigent, $7.00; H. B. O'Gonnor, revising assessment rolls, $90.00; Angus McKay, do, $65.00.

The Committee expressed satisfaction at the economical policy pursued during the past few years, and believe it the only safe course.

The report was sustained, and the Council rose.

## Commercial.

GODERICH MARKETS

SIGNAL OFFICE, Sept.. 1, 1863.

GODERICH.—There is a little more liveliness visible on the the Market to-day. Several loads of good Fall wheat changed hands at $0.80. Mr. Platt has bought up and manufactured thus far about 2000 bushels of Fall Wheat, the average price paid being 80cts. We would advise farmers to sell as soon as they can get anything like a fair price, the indications being that there will be no material advance for some time to come, owing to the splendid crops raised in England this year. Quite a business in fruit is being done just now. Messrs. Smaill and Thomson are buying up plums wholesale, and are paying a very reasonable price—ranging from 75c per bushel. They deserve much credit for opening up this new branch of export trade. There is no change in prices since our last.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fall Wheat | 0.82 | a | 0.00 |
| Spring do | 0.70 | a | 0.00 |
| Oats | 0.50 | a | 0.00 |
| Potatoes new | 0.60 | a | 0.62½ |
| Wool per lb | 0.30 | a | 0.34 |
| Hay, per ton (new) | $5.00 | a | 5.50 |
| Fresh Butter | 0.10 | a | 0.00 |
| Eggs, per doz | 0.10 | a | 0.00 |

MONTREAL.—W. & T. Leeming say in their circular:

We repeat our now almost stereotyped remarks of a dull and declining market for Breadstuffs, though we note a somewhat firmer tone in Provisions. About one half of the English Wheat crop had been safely housed; the crop is beyond question one of the best on record, exceeding by one-half the average of the last three years.

Here, with the exception of a local demand for fresh ground Flour, the dullness of previous weeks is intensified in this, and we look for little amelioration till Fall fleet arrives. Though indications favor a low range of prices in Produce, we console ourselves in the improved condition of the Country, and if not the promise of a large, we will have a good and healthy Fall trade.

FLOUR.—Week's receipts 16,000 barrels. Sales a little under 30,000 barrels; Shipments 12,300 barrels, showing an increase in business over last week. Fresh Ground Supers. from Canada Wheat, are readily taken at $4.10 @ $4.25; according to quality.

WHEAT.—Sales light. Milwaukee Club, realized 91c. U. C. White brought $1.00, and cargo of U. C. Spring was placed at 91c., ex. cars 88c. to 90c. Week's receipts 116,000; sales 65,000 bushels.

TORONTO.—On Saturday last Fall wheat sold on the street market at 84 to 89c per bushel; and spring wheat was nominal at 75 to 80c per bushel. Barley was lightly supplied at 55 to 58c per bushel. A few loads of peas sold at 50c per bushel. Oats sold from 30 to 35c per bushel. Potatoes very plentiful at 30 to 40c per bushel. Fresh butter brings 18 to 20c per pound.

## Birth.

In Goderich, on Sabbath morning, the 30th August the wife of Mr. Fraser, Deputy Registrar Huron, of a daughter.

## Died.

On Sunday the 30th ult. Mr. James Porter sen. of Goderich township aged 57.

On Wednesday, 26th ult CATHERINE, wife of Mr. James Cox, sen., Goderich township, at the advanced age of 77 years. The body was followed to its last resting place, on Friday by a large number of relatives and friends of deceased.

At Port Albert, on Friday the 28th ult. John Hawkins Esq., in the 60th year of his age.

The deceased, a native of the County of Wicklow, Ireland, came to this country in 1831, and became one of the first settlers of London, C. W., where he held for some time the position of Barrack Master to H. M. Forces. In 1841 he removed to Port Albert, where he erected the first mills in that neighborhood. He was for some years the Crown Lands Agent there; and also occupied a very prominent position in the old District Council.

## Letter from Dr. Livingstone.

The following is an extract from an interesting letter, dated River Shire, Feb. 20, 1863, just received from Dr. Livingstone, the distinguished African traveller, by Mr. William Logan, Maxwell Street, Glasgow.

"Of late affairs have taken an entirely new phase, or rather we have had our eyes opened to see that the old system which has kept this region shut up from all good influences is still in operation and quite capable of rendering our labor of no avail. The slave hunting system has come across our path, and has nearly depopulated the valley of the lower Shire. You may have heard that certain slave dealers came along Dr. Kirk's path, from Tette to this river—instigated one tribe against another, and were paid in captives—some of whom were liberated. The captives who escaped us were sent to Tette, the men retained, and the women and children sent up the Zambesi to buy ivory. A panic seized the population of a large district above the cataracts. They fled to the Shire, leaving their fine gardens and grain behind them—a drought and famine followed—thousands perished, and still die off daily. We counted 32 bodies floating down as we steamed up, and these are no thing to those that perish in the villages and lie unburied, or those that pass by at night are devoured by alligators.—Well, further down the river, in the country around Mount Clarendon, a half caste marauder, called Marianno, has devastated and depopulated it, with, it is said, about a thousand armed slaves: and where last year we could purchase any amount of provisions and cotton at the cheapest rate—Capt. Wilson, of H M. S