# Huron Signal.

GODERICH, OCT. 18, 1866.


## STARTLING NEWS.

All the special correspondents of the New York *Herald* have not been hewed and hacked to pieces with bowie knives, as was brother Doyle (the captain) the other day at New Orleans. The gent. who runs the lies from Washington has got up the following story, which has not yet been published in any Canadian journal we have seen:—

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: A number of gentlemen representing claimants for indemnity from England waited to-day upon the President and urged upon him the necessity of taking immediate action.—The delay of the British Government in responding to the just demands of our Government was freely commented upon, and it is reported that the President expressed himself favorably inclined to their views. It was suggested that a demand should be at once made for indemnity within thirty days, with a threat that in case it was not complied with Canada should be seized and held as security for the payment of the claim.

The political friends of the President here are generally in favor of such action as a question of policy. They argue that a foreign war would have a tendency to heal the bitterness of feeling between the Radicals and Conservatives. There is no doubt that the President considers the claim a just one, but dreads incurring the expense of a war from financial reasons. He is anxious to reduce the taxation and restore the currency as soon as possible to a specie basis. At the same time the friends of a compulsory demand for immediate action on the part of England in response to our demand for indemnity, openly say that such a demand will shortly be made, and an army ordered to the Canadian border in less than eight weeks.

That President Johnson ever consented to such a proposal from a set of miserable fanatics, is a palpable lie. Lies are the stock in trade of such journals as the New York *Herald* and Buffalo *Express*. All they wish is by the concoction of some rigmarole sensation story to sell a few hundreds, more or less, of their respective papers, but their ultimate reward will be the supreme contempt of all right-minded men in and out of the United States. A sweet muddle the great republic must have come to, indeed, when the only way to get out of their internecine strife is to kick up a quarrel with John Bull without rhyme or reason. Heal your bitternesses, indeed, Mr. Bennett! In the first place, you have to take Canada before you can hold it as security, and in the next place, you have to meet on sea and land the first nation of the earth to say nothing of what France or the Confederate States might be inclined to do! Things will 'burst up' quite soon enough of their own accord, if you let them alone—rest assured of that!

## ENTERPRISE IN AGRICULTURE.

One of the most glaring fallacies that can be entertained, is that while a spirit of enterprise is essential to success in every other branch of human industry, all that is required of those engaged in Agriculture, the most important interest of almost any country, but especially Canada, is patient, plodding hard work. That such a fallacy *is* entertained by many is made evident to any observant person who is in the habit of keeping his eyes open while travelling through the country. How many hundreds of farmers there are who pursue the even tenor of their way in the steps of their fathers and grandfathers without for a moment dreaming that there is any other available system of agriculture than that by which they are so surely impoverishing their fields. They may have heard of such a thing as a systematic rotation of crops, or underdraining, or improved stock, but they seem to think that all *they* can do is to prepare the front field for the thirteenth time for fall wheat, run the plow twice through the hollow for a drain, keep up a moderate stock of mongral cattle, wretched horses, and long legged, racing hogs, and await patiently the work of Providence or nature (they hardly know which) in accomplishing the rest. Like a young and inexperienced merchant starting in business with a large credit in the Bank, these farmers commenced with a virgin soil reclaimed from the wilderness.—Their crops were at first very large and they plodded on without considering that there was anything particularly deteriorating in continual cropping, but just as surely as the young merchant who does not keep up his credit fails sooner or later, their annual returns gradually lessened until their fields which formerly yielded forty bushels of wheat per acre, barely turn out ten. The unfortunate men look around them in dismay and in all probability lay all the blame to midge or weevil, whereas a want of enterprise lies at the bottom of all their misfortunes. The exercise of mind is just as essential to good farming as it is to good preaching, trading or lawmaking. In fact, farmers who are endowed with a fair share of brains, and *who use them*, are seen and read of all men. They work no harder than their less enterprising neighbors, perhaps; nay, it may be, not nearly so hard, yet the difference is palpable to every passer-by.—Mr. Jones has everything about his premises trim and neat as a new pin.—His fences are put up nicely and made horoughly secure, his barn is a good one, well provided with the conveniencies experience has taught him are essential—he takes particular care of every pound of manure—he fences off pigs, cows and sheep from the vicinity of his back door, thus avoiding mud and filth,—his orchard is filled with fruit trees of the very best varieties; and he may be able to find an occasional hour for the cultivation of a neat tasteful garden plot. His field operations are conducted in a thoroughly systematic manner Regarding his fair fields as a bank from which he and those after him must draw an annual income, he puts his spare money *there*, by draining, manuring, seeding with the best grains procurable, and allowing the soil to recuperate by carrying out a carefully studied and adhered-to system of rotation,—he purchases as his means will permit the newest and most improved labor-saving machinery, and his stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are all looked after with a continual view to improvement.—Mr. Jones is a fair speciman of the thinking, industrious, *enterprising* farmer, who delights in the farm, which, through his rational efforts, will, in all probability, be just as productive twenty years hence as it is to-day, if not more so. Now his next neighbor, Mr Smith, is only seperated from him by a line fence. They commenced farming at the same time, perhaps 'came over' in the same ship, but mark the contrast. Smith is slaving away from early morn to dewy eve—all his family are hard workers, and yet his farm is the very opposite of that of Mr. Jones. It was equally rich at one time, and might have continued so, but poor Smith kept on alternating fall wheat and spring wheat upon his best fields until now they are exhausted beyond redemption. His fences are poor and the drove of half-starved cattle he keeps are continually breaking into the scanty crops,—his house is lop-sided and miserable both within and without—his barn is a sorry affair, and the manure is so placed that the gold it contains is washed away—his apples are crabs, and his garden a wilderness of weeds. He can't understand why Jones bothers with so many papers and books, and while he has no idea of what a rotation of crops means, he declares he has no time for draining, and is doubtful if it would be of any use if he did drain his fields. *He* don't want reapers and all that, for the very good reason that his crops are of that kind in which extra smart cradlers make such a wonderful days' work. To tell the honest truth, Jones makes more profit out of such little extras as fruit, eggs, butter, cheese, &c., than Smith realizes from his whole farm. The point of divergance between them is an intelligent, well-directed *enterprise* on one hand, a total absence of it on the other. The cases we have stated, are, of course only examples, but we will be borne out in saying that many such violent contrasts be seen in the course of a few hours' ride in any direction from any given point in the County of Huron.

Agriculture is a noble pursuit, and one worthy the most thorough study by those engaged in it, and just in proportion to its advancement will the material resources, of the country be increased, and individul success and happiness be secured. The want of success attendant upon the absence of enterprise sours many a farmer so that he urges his sons to go out into the bustling, crowded world of business where violent competitions creates disgust and the strongest elbows win fortune by crowding the weak to the wall. How much better to place those youths where they can obtain a fair eduction and a knowledge of agricultural chemistry, and then initiate them practically and thoroughly into a pursuit that secures health, happiness and contentment, and which they are taught to love and respect above all others! Let *enterprise* and her hand maid *industry* be the ruling feature in the agricultural community, and great success will be the reward, as surely as the most enterprising now hold their position in the front ranks. *Think of it Farmers!*

## Supposed Horse Thief Arrested.

On Saturday afternoon last a young man named James Innes arrived in town with a mare, which he got Mr. Trueman to auction off, alleging that it was a great trouble to him. The beast was knocked down to Mr. A. Allen, but several suspicious circumstances having leaked out, Constable Trainer, after questioning the youth and receiving very unsatisfactory answers, determined to arrest him on suspicion, and acting upon the course which prudence seemed to dictate, at once clapped him into gaol. On Monday morning Mr. Trainer received a handbill offering a reward for the recovery of a mare exactly answering the description of that sold by the young man on Saturday, and at once telegraphed to the chief of Police, London, as to what had been done. On Monday afternoon Innes was brought up before Mayor Detlor and remanded until to-day [Tuesday.] He will, in all probability be sent to London.

## TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A temperance meeting was held in a room adjoining Crabb's Victoria Hall, last (Thursday) evening. The attendance was comparatively large, several persons having come in from the country to witness the proceedings. Mr. Geo. Cox was called to the chair. The meeting was addressed by Revds. Messrs. Shaw and Livingston and Messrs. Dickson and S. Yates, in speeches full of vigor and earnestness. The respective speakes urged upon the audience the necessity of embracing and sustaining by all means the principle of total abstinence, as the only means of lessening the evils of intemperence, which they characterized as the monster social evil of the day. The speeches were listened to very attentively. During the evening several appropoiate songs were given by Miss. Worthington, Miss. Susan Andrews and Mr. James Thompson.—We may add that the Good Templars' Lodge meets in Crabb's building, every Thursday evening, and that those desiring to do so are invited to join the order.

CHAMBERS' JOURNAL, for Sept. has been handed us by Mr. Moorhouse, and a capital number it is, replete with good, sound English literature of the choicest description.

☞ We are requested to state that Mr. Wm. Campbell has just received his stock of Plum Trees consisting of some 20 varieties, besides a large stock of Apple trees, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, &c. Parties in want of any of the above would do well to give him a call at his residence, East Street.

☞ Snow has already made its appearance in Quebec.

## CLINTON.

DEAR SIGNAL,—I am happy to be able to inform you that our town has got well over the general stagnation of the summer months, and that business in all its branches is looking up. With a good staff of wheat buyers, and prices which some of our people think a 'leetle' ahead of those of the County Town, we feel quite cheerful. The large steam mill recently erected by Jos. Whitehead Esq. commenced using wheat up at a great rate with its four run of stones, but a defective smut machine brought it to a stand still for a few days. This, together with the want of a regular and sufficient supply of cars has caused a stagnation in the grain trade which is most provoking at this season. Mr. W. is not to blame, but can I say as much for friend Brydges? By the way, I may inform your readers that the numerous friends of Mr. Whitehead, in and around Clinton, treated him to a supper a few evenings ago, which passed off with great *eclat*. Considering Confederation a foregone conclusion, we shall, of course want two members for Huron—one for the North Riding and the other for the South. You have your Cameron, whom popular report associates with North Huron, but we have down South here, "Old Joe," as he is familiarly termed who was pointedly informed at the demonstration mentioned that he was to be the coming man. I have no wish to flatter, but I do think Mr. Whitehead could look after our interests as well as any man in the County. The only objection is that he has a son, but as Charley is well able to take care of himself, I think we need not fear P. O. appointments yet to be made!

Your 'far-famed' salt-well, which according to the *Leader*, can turn out or is turning out 60 bbls. of salt per hour, is to have a rival. Mr. Ranceford is erecting a derrick upon his property to bore 1000 feet, and if oil is not struck, we expect to become as much the salt of the earth as you are. Being afraid of trespassing upon your valuable space, I sign myself without more ado.

SANDY.

☞ A very successful soiree was held on Wednesday evening last, the 10th inst., in the Lodge Room of the *South Star* Templars, Goderich Township. It was well attended, and several short addresses were delivered on the subject of Temperance.

☞ The Goderich Commercial Academy is now open for the reception of students. An opportunity is now afforded to all both in town or country for acquiring a thorough commercial education in a short time, and at a very little expense. For the accommodation of those whose engagements preclude them from the day session, there is an evening class, the course for which is the same as during the day. The Academy is in Crabb's Block. For terms see advertisment in another column.

☞ We beg to call the attention of our readers to the sale of the household furniture, farming implements, &c., on Thursday next, the 18th inst., at the "Ridge," the residence of the late John Galt, Esq. A boat will be in continual readinets during the day to ferry parties across the Maitland to the sale.

CORRECTION.—The Secretary of the Exeter B. A. S. writes us to correct an error in our report of the late show. The dinner was given in Mr. Drew's Hotel, not Mr. Gordon's, as reported.

## OUR SALT WELL.

The preparations for the manufacture of Salt, on a large scale, being nearly complete it is expected that operations will be commenced some day next week—probably Friday or Saturday. The public, and more especially the shareholders of the Company are looking forward anxiously, but hopefully, to the time when the question of there being a sufficiently remunerative supply of brine will be thoroughly tested.

BLACKWOOD'S.—The September number has come to hand. The contents are: Sir Brook Fossbrooke, part XVI; Westminister School; English Converts to Romanism; Nina Balatka, part III; The Great Unrepresented; Cornelius O'Dowd; and The Legacy of the Late Government.

## GREY.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. — Usiah Bass, a farmer living in the Township of Grey, was in the Village of Ainleyville on Friday night, Oct. 12. He started for home about one o'clock Saturday morning, and on going along by the edge of the mill pond, being under the influence of liquor at the time, he fell into the water and was drowned. His body was found the same day by some neighbors who were in search of him, and a Coroner's inquest held upon it by Dr. Holmes, when the jury found a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

LONDON SOCIETY.—We have received from Messrs. W. C. Chewett & Co., Toronto, the current No. of this eminently popular monthly. It is in great request by persons of taste, everywhere. May be had of Mr. Moorhouse, as also the Churchman's Mag. from the same source.

## COUNTY OF HURON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following is a list of the Premiums awarded for Root crops, in connection with the above agricultural society:

Best acre of Potatoes John Holmes, Goderich; 2nd John Buchannan, Colborne; 3rd do do. Best acre Turnips Wm. Young Colborne; 2nd John Andrews, Goderich; 3rd David McIlwain, Wawanosh. Best quarter acre Carrots Peter Robertson, Colborne; 2nd John Andrews Goderich; 3rd Robert Gibbons do. Best Mangelwurtle John Andrews Goderich; 2nd Isaac Salkeld do; 3rd David McIlwain, Wawanosh.

Judges—Messrs John McLaren and John Salkeld Jr.

## The Huron Registrarship.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

I have, in common with many other Reformers and supporters of our present member in 1861, said little of the action taken by Mr. Dickson concerning this office; I have refrained from giving expression either publicly or otherwise to the strong denunciatory language used by some of Mr. Dickson's conduct as a public man. I would fain have believed that when the truth became known, when our member's conduct in this matter was laid bare before the public, and after he had an opportunity of explaining the position that he occupied, and, if possible, refute the charges that had been made against him, that the cloud which had for a time overcast his character as a public man, and alike damaging to his character as a private individual, he would come forth before his constituents the honest, upright, candid and disenterested man that we believed him to be in 1861. I am not credulous of belief in matters affecting the character of any person, whether his position be that of a public man or of a private citizen. I have seen in too many instances the impropriety of hasty judgment and condemnation. It is always best to suspend judgment until facts develope the truth. The voice of the accuser should be heard before our final judgment is passed. It may be that many hard things were said which had better been unsaid in this matter. You, Mr. Editor, were among those who refrained for a time in giving expression in strong condemnation of his conduct, shared in alike by Conservatives and Reformers. After Mr. Dickson's intentions became known, your duty as a journalist compelled you to speak out. So far as I have learned, you then expressed the feelings of the great body of the Reform party in these counties. If you had been incorrect in your statements, or wrong in your conjectures, Mr. Dickson had ample time and opportunity to contradict both. Not until after the press came out boldly in denunciation of his conduct; not until the reform members of the House of Assembly publicly charged him as proving faithless to the pledges he had made and the constituents he was supposed to represent, did the member for Huron and Bruce attempt to give the slightest explanation, as to his intention of accepting this office. When he did deign to make his explanation, it fully justified every remark that had been made; it exhibited the selfishness of his nature, and such a thorough disregard for everything that should be prized by a public man, that our moral sensibility was shocked. Were I to stop here, the tale would only be half told. When Mr Dickson returned to his home in Tuckersmith, when away from those influences and removed from those temptations to which our public men are so subject, when meeting his old friends who rallied around him in 1861 as faithfully as ever supporters did the man of their choice; when told in word and act as plainly as could be made known, that a public man should have higher aims than mere personal aggrandizement, one would have supposed that he would then at least reconsider the step that he was about to take; that in his quiet moments at his own fireside, and when he had time for reflection, he would rather refuse the office than further disgrace himself by its acceptance. Such is the feeling that one would suppose would actuate any man whose selfishness for the time had not entirely overcame his better judgment; such would be the feeling that would actuate any man who had a desire for other objects than the mere furtherence of his own personal ends and interests. No such feeling appears to have found a place in the breast of our member. He sees not the moral turpitude of his conduct; his conscience acquits him of everything but that which becomes an honorable man, and upright member of society, and a Christian. One would have thought that if Mr. Dickson wanted authority for his conduct in appointing his sons to post offices and himself to an office, (one of the most lucrative in the gift of the crown, obtained solely by his position as a member of Parliament) he would not publicly have appealed to the sacredness of holy writ; but such is the fact. Publicly, in presence of many people, and with an audacity only equalled by his public dishonesty, he proclaimed that it was his Christian duty to provide for himself and family, and that were he to do otherwise than he had done he would not be doing what was enjoined on him. Some might not be willing to hold Mr. Dickson as accountable for such expressions, but if our public men are to be allowed, no matter under what circumstances, to give expression to such sentiments without reprobation, it is a sure sign that our civilization is not becoming more enlightened, or that our free institutions tend to the development of public morality. It becomes us as a party not only to condemn the man who can give expression to such sentiments, although elected by us as the personification of honesty, but to place the stamp of our disapprobation upon such a political creed as regards the sole interests and selfishness of its adherents as paramount to the general interests and welfare of a community. Let us mark the utterer of such sentiments as a man not only guilty, by their expression, of self-abasement, but of a desire openly expressed to corrupt the youth of our country by holding out to them ignoble objects and aims, rather than cultivating a noble and exalting ambition in the path of patriotism and virtue.

I am sir,

A REFORMER.

P. S.—I shall again refer to the votes of our member on the Grand Trunk Bill and other public matters.

## WINGHAM.

At a meeting of the Wingham Company of Volunteer Militia, it was moved, seconded, and carried, that John Leary, act as chairman, also moved, seconded, and carried, that Benjamin Leary be Secretary. The Capt. of the Company viz Robert Armstrong Esq., was then called upon to state what information he had received from the government relative to said company, he stated that he had received a letter from Lt. Col. Taylor of London, stating that the services of the Company were not required at present. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Robt. Sadlier, who stated that although their services were not accepted at present, they were willing at any time to give their services to their Queen and Country. Mr. Thomas Gregory also addressed the meeting, and stated, perhaps it was better that their services were not required, it appears that the country is safe, and that the government thinks they can defend the country with the Military force, at their command, but that is not the opinion here, as this company would wish to have a shot at the Fenians when they come, the company regrets their non-acceptance very much, being now well advanced in Drill, under the able tuition of our highly esteemed Captain. A vote of thanks was unanimousty tendered to Capt. Armstrong for the interest he took in the company since its formation in June last, the meeting was then adjourned until further orders.

BENJAMIN LEARY,
Secretary.

☞ Stephens has called a meeting of the Fenians at Jones' Wood on Sunday, the 28th inst. He says:—"I shall freely tell my countrymen who are and who are not the friends of Ireland. I shall also bring public opinion to bear on such parties as still retain any property of the brotherhood or sisterhood. In order that I may fulfil the duty effectually the officers of both orders are hereby requested to furnish me at their earliest covenience with these parties names and the nature of the property withheld by them.

☞ We beg to call the attention of the public, to the new advertisement to day, of Horace Horton, calling the attention of those who require to borrow money. This society does a large business in almost every county in Upper Canada, and although we would not recommend any person to borrow money if they can avoid it, still we are persuaded that the system adopted by this society for repayment makes it much easier to borrowers than the usual mode of paying interest for a number of years, and then paying the whole principal at once. The Ottawa *Times* has the following in reference to this Society which covers the whole question:—

INTEREST OF MONEY.—The most satisfactory evidence of the increasing monetary wealth of the country is afforded by the fact that our local loaning institutions are enabled to reduce their rates of interest, and can now afford to advance money on as favorable terms as those which procure their capital from England. By far the largest Canadian Company, the Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society of Toronto, a highly respectable institutions, has adopted the plan now so popular in Europe, especially among agriculturists, of accepting re-payment by small fixed instalments sperad over a long term of years. It is in fact the relization of the "Landed Credit" or "Credit Foncier" system, with which it is identical in all essential particulars. There can be no question that the great difficulty experienced by borrowers whose financial resources are limited, is to meet the principal money when it becomes due, and this difficulty not unfrequently leads to the sacrifice of the property. Under the system adopted by this society this difficulty is obviated by reducing the principal into fractions, payable half-yearly or yearly, spread over any term the borrower chooses, to suit his own convenience, and at the moderate rates now charged by the society, the whole debt, both principal and interest, may be discharged by an annual payment very little in excess of that charged by private capitalists for interest alone. The undoubted advantages of this system of re-payment to the great majority of borrowers must, we think, be apparent to every one.

## STANLEY FALL SHOW.

The Stanley B. A. S. fall show was held in Varna, on Wednesday the 3rd inst. The day was all that could be expected, being fair throughout, and a great concourse of people of both sexes were on the ground; perhaps as many people as ever were in the village at one time before. But not so with certain classes on the show bill. The show of horses were very small, although there were some good animals among them, as also cattle were scarce, except fat cows and heifers, which were well-represented, and a few thorough breeds belonging to Mr. John Rattenbury and Mr. George Anderson. Sheep were but middlingly represented, but very good, the flocks of Mr. A. Duncan, of Stanley, and Mr. Appleton Eilcott of Tuckersmith, were excellent. Swine were well represented as to breed, those of Mr. Wm. Turner and Mr. Robert Reid, of Stanley, in particular. There were iron and wooden ploughs, the manufacture of Runciman & Co., of Goderich, and Mr. Wm. Simpson, of Varna, of very superior finish. Mr. Simpson sold his iron plough on the ground. There was a good many sheep exchanged hands, more especially ram lambs, and Mr. Charles Gibson, of Stanley, a cattle buyer, took away some 50 or 60 head of fat cattle which were brought to the show ground for sale. The inside department was well represented in some classes, and not in others. There was a splendid show of grain of all kinds, as also vegetables, domestic manufactures and fruit, but in the main the whole affair might have been better represented. The people turned out well themselves, but seemed to leave their substance behind them, both alive and dead.

The judges for stock, &c., were John Salkield, jun., Esq., of Goderich; Henry Stonehouse, Esq., Goderich, and William Walker, Esq., Tuckersmith; and for the inside were Wm. Logan, Esq., Stanley; John Esson, Esq., do., and Alex. McAlister, Esq., Hay. The following is the prize list:

HORSES.—Brood mare and foal, Jas. Campbell; 2nd, Wm. Turner. Two year old filly, Samuel Turner; 2nd Jas. Thomson. Two year old gelding, Robert Reid; 2nd, Wm. Turner. One year old gelding, Sam. Turner; 2nd, Thos. Baird. Yearling Filly, William Harbeson. Span working horses, Malcolm McNaughton; 2nd, Jas. Turner.

THOROUGH BRED CATTLE. — Milch Cow calved in 1866, John Rattenbury. Yearling heifer, John Rattenbury; second, George Anderson.

GRADE CATTLE.—Milch cow calved in 1866, John Campbell; 2nd, Sam. Turner. Two year old heifer, Jas Campbell; 2nd David Youle. One year old heifer, Hugh McGregor; 2nd, Sam. Turner. Yoke working oxen, Jas Reid; 2nd, David Youle. Yoke three year old steers, Duncan McEwan, Yoke one year old steers, Geo. Forrest; 2nd, Hugh McGregor. Fatted cow or heifer, John Rattenbury; 2nd, Thomas Simpson.

SHEEP.—Ram, two shears and over, Sam. Turner; 2nd, A Duncan. Shearling Ram, Appleton Ellcott; 2nd, John Troyer. Ram Lamb, Appleton Ellcott. Pair ewes lambed in 1866, A. Duncan; 2nd, A. Duncan. Pair shearling ewes, Appleton Ellcott; 2nd, A. Duncan. Pair ewe lambs, Appleton Ellcott; 2nd, A Duncan. Pair fat sheep, David Youle.

PIGS.—Boar, small breed, Robert Reid. Sow, large breed, littered in 1866, Thomas Wells. Sow, small breed, littered in 1866, Robt. Reid. Boar under one year old, Geo. Bunce. Sow under one year old, William Turner.

IMPLEMENTS.—Lumber waggon, iron axle, George McLeod. Iron Plough, Runciman & Co; 2nd, Wm. Simpson. Wooden plough, Runciman & Co. Sett horse shoes, Joseph Caldwell. Drill Scuffler, Chas. Shaw, recommended.

DAIRY.—5 lbs fresh butter, Donald McFarlane. Cheese, 10 lbs, or over, Thomas Wells; 2nd, Thomas Wells.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.— Two bushels fall wheat, William Elliot; 2nd, Thos. Wells. Two bushels spring wheat, George Bunce; 2nd, John Cameron. Two bushels barley, Michael McGuire; 2nd, William Harbeson. Two bushel oats, Samuel Turner; 2nd, Wm Harbeson. One bushel Timothy seed, Jas. Thomson; 2nd, Hugh McGregor.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—Bag potatoes for table use, Wm. Armstrong. Half bushel onions, Matthew Westlake. Half bushel apples, not less than five varieties, Michael McGuire; 2nd, A Duncan. Beets, 12 roots, Thos. Wells. Half bushel carrots for table use, Thos. Wells. Cauliflower, Thos Wells. Mangle Wurtzel, Jas Campbell.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. — 10 yards domestic cloth, Miss McDougald; second, Alex McAllister. 10 yards satinette, Jas. Thomson; 2nd, John Troyer. 10 yards flannel, Geo. McLeod; 2nd, David Youle. Pair blankets, A Duncan; 2nd, Miss McDougald. Pair socks, Thos. Wells. Pair stockings, Jas Campbell. Pair mittens, Alex Mitchell. Quilt in patch work, Geo. McLeod. Skein of woolen yarn, Thos Wells. Skein of Stocking Yarn, Jas Campbell. Pair coarse boots, Wm Foley. Assortment of cooper work, Wm. Armstrong. Shawls and hood in Crochet Work, Miss McDougald. Counterpaine in needlework, Margaret Lyon. Frame Picture in needlework, Miss Westlake.

☞ The New York *Commercial* says:—"We learn through one having the entree to the court circles, that President Johnson is of the opinion that Congress intends to impeach him at the next sessions." As a singularly corroborative proof that the idea of an impeachment occupies the minds of the President's opponents, we mention that the New York Independent of Saturday last—the Radical organ—devotes a long article to the subject.

## The President's Policy.

The *Post's* Washington spacial says:—The Chronicle expresses the belief that the President is about to change his policy, and it is understood that two members of the Cabinet have advised him to declare in favour of the Constitutional amendment.

## Auction Sales by G. M. Trueman.

Oct. 17.—Store and lot, Victoria st., Clinton.
" 17.—Storehouse and lot, Railway Station, Clinton.
" 18.—Household Furniture, &c., residence late John Galt, Esq., the "Ridge," Goderich.
" 25.—Farm Stock, lot 29, Huron Road.
" 30.— do do lot 24, 7th con., Cut Line, Goderich t'p.
Nov. 1.— do do Mrs. Geo. Brown's Farm, Huron Road.
" 5.— do do lot 5, 3rd con., Goderich Township.
" 14.—Real Estate, on account Trust and Loan Company, Goderich.

## 'A Grand Crash' in the States.

The New York *Tribune* predicts a coming financial crash in the United States. The imports of that country, it says, "enormously" exceed its exports. The "high prices for labor, for products, for almost everything," it goes on, "rendering ours the best market in the world to sell in and the worst to buy in, an increase and diffusion of sumptuous tastes and luxurious habits, all seem to foreshadow a grand crash, which no skill in financiering can long postpone, if there be not a radical change in our financial and commercial policy." This "grand crash," it will be remembered, was predicted several months ago by no less authority than Secretary McCulloch.

## Fenians in Distress.

The Fenians of Buffalo, make the following touching appeal to their American sympathizers for pecuniary aid: "Friends and Fellow-countrymen," citizens, they should have said,

"On behalf of suffering humanity, and with a view to establishing on Irish soil the great principle of Freedom which illuminate this proud Republic, we, the Fenian Brotherhood of this locality, ask you frankly to aid us in redeeming an oppressed nation from the yoke of a tyrant, under which it has groaned for centuries. It were needless to dwell upon the long list of atrocities perpetrated by your enemy and ours upon the Irish race. Outraged heaven and earth can bear witness to the record; nor shall we attempt to remind you that no American citizen or lover of liberty is true to the sublime sentiment that fired the heroes of 1776 who listens unmoved to the clank of the despot's chain, let it resound where it may. We, therefore, approach you with the utmost confidence and hope; feeling, as we do, that out of your abundance you will spare us such aid, in money, medical stores, or munitions of war, &c., as will tend to the accomplishment of the great and holy object which we have still in full view."

## Destructive Floods.

RICHMOND, Oct. 13.—The floods and serious damage resulting to railroads from the recent storm will cause suspension of travel between this city and Washington for two or three days. On the Richmond and Fredericksburg road three culverts were washed away, and on the Orange and Alexander road the bridge at Bealton was swept off. The James River is much swollen by recent heavy rains.

## News from Europe.

New York, Oct. 12.—The *Hibernian's* mail contains the following: The *Opinione National*, of Paris, Prince Napoleon organ, has an article urging the necessity of a confederation on the part of England, Austria, Prussia, Italy and Spain so as to form a power capable of drawing Russia back into Asia, and at the same time convincing the United States of the propriety of attending to the matter of colonization at home. Austria is sorely troubled in her foreign relations—the Russia-American Allies, the Canadian revolution, the Mexican question and news from Mexico, with the reports from Germany, all tending to dissuade her rulers and people.

## Troops For Bermuda—Foundering of the "Queen Victoria."

Montreal, Oct. 5.

The order for the 61st Regiment to proceed from Quebec to Bermuda is due, it is said, to news sent by the cable to England, respecting the present aspect of Fenianism.

A telegram received at Quebec yesterday, from Captain Poutter, of the Queen Victoria, one of the Provincial steamers, coming from Havana to Quebec, is as follows:

Baltimore, Oct. 8.—We arrived here at 1 p. m. The steamship Queen Victoria foundered at sea on the 8th inst, in long. 76° and 33 min. W., lat. 33° and 3 min. N. Robt. Daly, first mate, was washed overboard during the storm, All the passengers and crew were rescued by the brigantine Pomfret. Wm. Bailey died afterwards. The steamer cost £22,000 sterling, and was insured as follows:—Quebec Marine Insurance Company, $8,000; Ocean Mutual, of New Bedford, $5,000; Western Insurance Company, $10,000; Pacific Insurance Company, $10.000.

## The Hudson Bay Territory.

The London Daily News of the 13th ult., says:

"It appears we may at length calculate on the approaching settlement of the Hudson's Bay question, hitherto delayed through various difficulties. The conditions of a settlement now appear to be reduced to little more than a matter of arbitration. The company are understood to ask £2,000,000 for the sovereignty and the bulk of the freehold, while the Imperial Government have long undertaken to guarantee £1,000,000; but it now appears that both parties have agreed to the principle of arbitration, and that the names of two eminent arbitrators have already been suggested. The shareholders may, therefore, look to a bargain being struck at some intervening price. The latest proposal appears to be that the company should sell, with the sovereignty, three-fourths of the freehold, reserving to themselves one square mile out of four, and retaining also rights in the hunting grounds. For this fourth of the freehold the company may exercise the right of issuing land warrants on the stock exchange; and as the Imperial and British American government propose to carry out a system of colonization in earnest, it is likely that this will prove a source of increasing value to the company. It is further calculated that this transfer will not interfere with the trading interest of the company, the colonizable lands being quite distinct from the hunting grounds, the paratical monopoly over which will probably remain with the company, through its superior facilities and settlements. While this is so, it is stated that the old claim against the United States under the Oregon territory is now on the verge of settlement, and that the compromise will probably be somewhere about £350,000. Under the last report the net assets of the company were £927,000. To this we have to add the amount to be derived from the sale of the territory—whatever it be fixed at, between £1,000,000 and £2,000,000—and the produce also of the Oregon claim, in order to estimate the amount that will be disposable among the shareholders. When this is divided the company will be able to deal with their proposed issue of land warrants, and to continue their trade, which is at present yielding them about £100,000 a year net. It is understood that the British North American delegates in this country, who are now about concluding the terms of confederation with the colonial office, will then, jointly with the government, come to terms with the Hudson's Bay company, in order to complete the confederation system before they leave England."

We understand that Her Majesty's government have agreed to give the Imperial guarantee for £4,000,000 to be raised on the revenues of the Confederated British colonies in North America. Of the sum £3,000,000 is to be applied to the construction of the Intercolonial railway between Halifax and Quebec, or rather to the junction of that line with the Grand Trunk at River du Loup. The remaining £1,000,000 to be applied to the purchase of the rights of the Hudson Bay Company, leaving to that Company still the right of trading over the territory and holding the trading ports necessary for carrying on its trade. The delegates from Canada are expected in England daily. The Governors of the Hudson's Bay Company are prepared to recommend to the proprietors the acceptance of the £1,000,000 as the purchase money of the territorial or sovereign rights which they hold. The claim of the Company against the United States Government arising out of the Oregon question is likely shortly to be settled, and the amount to be received will be somewhere about £250,000.—*Railway News.*

## TURKEY.

THE STRUGGLE IN CRETE—ITS EFFECT ON THE FUTURE OF THE "SICK MAN."

[From the London Times, Sept. 25.]

The experience of the last half century has made us sufficiently familiar with the nature of Eastern warfare to prepare for a contest of indefinite length. So long, at least as the struggle is "localized" in the island, the Turk has it always in his power to repair any losses by fresh supplies of troops, while, on the other hand, his insurgent subjects, if worsted in the field, have the most wild and rugged of mountain chains to fall back upon, where the campain will soon assume the features of the most ruthless guerilla warfare, and degenerate into endless no less than aimless brigandage. Whatever good or evil a struggle of that character may work to the cause of Greek or Turk, its certain effect will be to spread havoc and desolation throughout the island. We have even now news from Constantinople to the effect that no less than 43,000 of the Turkish peasantry have quitted their homes in the interior and fled for refuge to the city of Candia. On the other hand, we readily believe the subsequent announcement that many Greeks are hastening from the island. All the wealth, the thrift, the labor of the country will be scared away from the scene of outrage and bloodshed that may take place, and the passions of the savage combatants will have free scope all over the solitude they have made. We have said, "if the war be localized," or restricted within the boundaries of Crete, for we hear nothing further from Greek accounts for the progress of the revolutionary movements on the Turkish mainland, and we have, therefore, no reason to disbelieve the assertion from Constantinople, that Epirus and Thessaly are free from present disturbance. If this be the case, and no worse symptoms develope themselves, the "sick man" of the Bosphorus is not likely to survive his new attack, as he has outlived many others. Nothing ought to be easier than for his old surgeons to step in at this early stage of disorder, and recommend amputation of disorder, and recommend amptation of that rotten Cretan limb. European interferance would be advisable in the present instance not in support of the cause of either Greek or Turk, but simply in the interests of humanity; and if peace cannot be restored, either by the speedy success of the Turkish arms or by mad dissensions between the insurgents themselves, an end should be put to the conflict by repairing in 1866 the blunder committed in 1830, and allowing the Cretan to follow the bent of their own inclinations, and to associate their destinies with those of their brethren, the subjects of King George.

## Crime in New Zealand.

On Tuesday, the 12th of last June four men, named Mathieu, Kempthorne, Dudley, and Pontins, started for Nelson from Deep Creek, carrying with them a considerable amount of gold. Their road lay through a wild country, not impassable, or except from humane enemies dangerous; but still beset with natural difficulties. At one point this track was carried by a cutting up the side of a steep mountain thickly wooded. The trees, however, had been felled so as to open a bridle road through the forest, but its width was only six feet, and on either side the ground was encumbered with the fallen timber or the natural bush. In fact, the way could be so barred by robbers that flight would be impossible, and if travellers were not strong enough to resist, their fate would be sealed. Along this track the four travellers had to proceed, and when they did not make their appearance at the settlement the alarm was taken, and an expedition organized in colonial fashion for the discovery of the truth. In a few hours forty volunteers were prepared to start in search of the missing travellers. They soon came upon traces of a fearful deed. The horse belonging to the travellers was found shot through the head and tumbled into a gulley, their bags and packs found rifled, nor could their be much doubt about the fate of the victims. In the meantime, however, the whole of the dark story had been unravelled.

Suspicion had fallen upon four strangers who had been hanging about, and they were put in jail at Nelson. Their names proved to be Levy, Sullivan, Burgess and Kelly. and as the first was a Jew, and it was thought that a priest of his own faith might induce him to confess, he was removed to a separate place of confinement. This proceeding appears to have reached Sullivan, and to have alarmed him for his own safety, and so he volunteered a full disclosure of the deeds of the gang. The revelation appeared to be more shocking than was expected.

The four prisoners were the murderers of the four travellers, but the crime was not an exceptional event; it was committed in the deliberate exercise of a systematic profession. The prisoners formed a gang not only of robbers, but of assassins. Their practice was to put their victims to death. Being well armed and taking care to be well posted, they were usually more than a match for any party of travellers, but they were prepared also for the chance of being outnumbered. They had provided themselves with strychnine, and had proposed to join any party too strong for them in the guise of friends, and then destroy them by putting this poison in their food. In the case under inquiry, they had gone to the wood, and had stationed themselves, two in the road, and one in the bush on each side. When the travellers came up they were brought to a stop by the highwaymen in front, and then, turning round, found escape cut off by the other two, who had sprung up in their rear. Then followed the butchery. Kempthorne was shot through the head. Pontins was killed in the same manner, but his body was horribly bruised by heavy stones, which the murderers had thrown upon him to complete their work or to conceal the corpse. Mathieu had no such easy death. The first shot struck one of his ribs and glanced aside. Then his coat was opened and a knife plunged into his breast, but the blade missed a vital part and he lived still. At last another shot was fired, which proved fatal, but all this time the unfortunate victim had been struggling with his bonds, for his body was found in a sitting posture, against the trunk of a tree, his staring eyes, open mouth, and swelled muscles, gave evidence of desperate convulsions. It seems that the ammunition of the gang was running short, for Dudley was strangled with a scarf.

These dreadful disclosures were forwarded to the volunteers, and the confession was verified. The scene which ensued was strange and characteristic. As each corpse was found the bugles sounded, and the volunteers collected to raise the body and carry it to the road, till at length the four bodies lay side by side on the bank. Either the climate or the bush had been favorable to their preservation, for, though they had lain for sixteen days on the hillside, they were in no way decomposed, nor had they been touched by beasts; and the searching party, when nothing more was to be learnt, returned to Nelson with the remains.

The great object now was to secure the prisoners. Special measures of precaution were at once adopted. Four cells were prepared and lined with iron from top to bottom. In each a prisoner was placed, and so little was thought of the guilt of any other inmate, that four of the ordinary convicts were told off and placed singly in the iron cells with the four prisoners as a kind of guard. In addition to these precautions the prison was watched by a strong patrol night and day, but an incident is curiously suggestive of our own national ways. Of course the prisoners were searched, and suits of the prison dress were given them. Against this, however, as an unlawful ignominy, they violently rebelled. These wretches, who lived by murder, and had taken life on the slightest provocation, protested fiercely against the indignity inflicted by the costume of the jail. They alleged that they were not convicts, but only prisoners committed for trial, and till they had been found guilty had a right to be supposed innocent, and therefore wear their own clothes. This argument was admitted, and the rights of Englishmen were allowed to prevail. By this time probably the process has been concluded; but the other atrocities in the confession were so frightful, that the story and its incidents may be expected to live in colonial memories for many years to come.

## General Butler on the Impending Impeachment.

Another radical, and this time a general of the United States army, has spoken on the subject of the threatened impeachment of President Johnson. He gives the programme in greater detail than it has been given before. The speech was delivered at Cincinnati. He says:—

"We have been asked the question, How can the President be impeached? He is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and the constitution of the United States says nothing whatever about who shall hold the office while he is being impeached. Therefore if you begin the impeachment he will order the army and navy to disperse congress and he will seize the reins of government. Where is the remedy? Here it is: The House of Representatives under the constitution is the grand inquest of the nation—perhaps, I might say, for illustration, the grand jury of the nation. It prepares the bill of impeachment against the President if it sees cause, and it presents the bill of impeachment to the senate of the United States, which then becomes a high court of impeachment, and the chief justice of the United States sits in that court as its presiding officer. It is thus no longer, for that purpose, the Senate of the United States, but it is the court of impeachment of the United States. What shall they do? When the impeachment is ready the Senate sends out its messenger or sergeant-at-arms to bring in the criminal, be he high or low. They set him at the bar and read the bill to him. If he plead guilty then they proceed to sentence him, which sentence is a deposition and deprivation of office. When he is brought before the bar the senate of the United States may order him to be imprisoned, or to find bail, or any other proper order that a court may adopt in a criminal case, and when the constitution provided this mode of trial, did its framers mean that a man who is before the court of impeachment as a criminal shall be at the same time chief executive officer of the government? By no means. From that moment be ceases to be able to exercise the duties of that office until he is acquitted. And then comes the case of the inability of the President of the United States to exercise the office of President, so the Vice-President must take the office, and there being no Vice-President, it must devolve on the President of the Senate for the time being. If in any of these steps so taken, according to the constitution, the President does not obey as a good citizen the behests of the high court of impeachment, then that court, like any other court in the land, can call upon the whole body of the people to aid it in enforcing its rightful authority. And now I serve a notice on Andy Johnson that when a rightful court of the Senate of the United States calls for aid in their behalf, and the people of the United States, "the boys in blue" will answer. We are told that if congress shall proceed to exercise their rightful authority, then there will be tried the strength of the government, that the President will call upon the army and navy, and the army and navy will obey him. Let there be no fear about that, because the army and navy of the United States are not those few men that are in the regular service. I have no desire to disparage either the patriotism or the integrity of the army of the United States, but if the army, as such, or if any portion of it, or if any officer of it, shall so far forget the duties he owes to his flag and to his profession as a soldier, as to answer any but the legal call of his country, that small body of men shall be swept from the face of the earth, as a cabinet is swept away before the rising of the morning sun. (Prolonged cheers.)

Disclosures respecting secret rebel societies in the South are about to be made. A branch society in New York is said to number 50,000 members. All are said to be well armed, and ready to renew the struggle for a Southern Confederacy.

The population of New Orleans is double what it was during the war, and onefourth larger than ever before.

A Scotch farmer finds by actual measurement that his cattle drink over twenty five gallons of water each per day.

An Ottawa telegram informs us that six new coroners have been appointed. They will soon be as thick and as worthless as Justices of the Peace. Are more murders expected?

## Hard Times in Buffalo.

The Buffalo Courier says, there are nearly two thousand boatmen in that city, out of employment in consequence of the scarcity of grain and freight at that port. The larger part of these men, says the Courier, "are lounging about the streets, or frequenting the low saloons during the day and sleeping in barns and outhouses at night. How they subsist, or how they manage to get the liquor with which they are frequently intoxicated, is a mystery even to the police." As they haunt the "low saloons" constantly, it is reasonably to be supposed they get their whisky there.

ROBBERY IN ALBANY.—On the 26th ult., a dry goods store in Albany was robbed of between 400 and 500 dollars worth of silk goods, by a male and female (shop-lifters).

GRADUAL DEPOPULATION OF IRELAND.—The Registrar General's report for the quarter ending June 20, 1866, proves that the population of Ireland is steadily decreasing at the rate of a 100,000 a year. The births for the quarter ending in June numbered 30,615, representing an annual proportion of one in every 3509 of the estimated population. But the deaths numbered 24,763, and the number of emigrants in the quarter was 41,124, so that the decrease in the population in a single quarter was 27,071. The number of emigrants in the same period of 1865 was 37,588, and there is an increase of 3,536 in the June quarter of the present year. This increase is the more remarkable because no exceptional causes are at work in the country. On the contrary, there was employment to be had at moderate, indeed, but increased wages, the condition of the peasantry is generally improved, and the harvest promised to be most abundant. We fear that the drain will still go on unless labor more remunerative than that provided by agriculture shall induce the people to remain at home. The emigrants who have departed were generally able-bodied men and woman in the prime of life and health, the very persons whom it would be most desirable to retain.—*Irish Times.*

A negro woman was relating her experience to a gaping congregation of color, and among other things, she said she had been in heaven. One of the ladies of color asked her,—

'Sister, did you see any black folks heaven?'

'Oh, get out you, 'spose I go in de kitchen when I was dar?'