Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

W. T. COX, Editor and Proprietor.] The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE] GODERICH, C. W., THURSDAY, OCT. 5, 1865. [VOL. XVIII.—NO 36

BE OF LANDS.

Y virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out Her Majesty's County ties of Huron and Bruce and the lands and tene- ly, Joseph Smittzer and t of Malcolm Stewart, I execution, all the right, pid defendants, in and to sixth concession of the the county of Bruce, con- ns, more or less; which hall offer for sale at my in the Town of Goder- teenth day of December ve of the clock, noon.

MACDONALD, Sheriff H. & B.

Sheriff's Office, w33

ry Sale.

EEN, ENRY HOGAN, Plaintiff,

ID ELLEN M. MORAN Defendants.

ecree and Final Order and dated, respectively, 1864, and the 29th day following valuable pro- ect to the approbation of of this Court of Hamilton) M. Trueman, in the Thursday, the twenty- A. D., 1865, at the hour oon, all that tract of land the town of Goderich, in d known as town lot own.

ses there is a large, com- ed stone cottage, with ery will be put up at an bject to a lease from the said Ellen M. Moran. may be ascertained from the auctioneer.

s of Sale.

the time of sale pay a r centum on the amount to the Vendor or his ee thereof within one tate of the sale, with other respects the con- nding conditions of the

d conditions of sale may ce of John Macara, Esq. the office of John Mc- mbers, Hamilton, Solici- August, A. D. 1865.

W. LEGGO. Master at Hamilton

en's Bench,

28 VICTORIA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company have paid into the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, the sum of two dollars and sixty-five satisfaction and six months to be paid for certain being parts of lots ghty six and eighty- concession of the town- Country of Huron; certain agreement of the eleventh day of Lord 1853, and ex- and Henry Ford of derich, and made un- Act respecting Rail- e is given to all per- lands or to any part- or being the husbands l, to file their claims e said compensation l all such claims will ged upon by the said statute in that behalf.

f May, 1865.

L. HEYDEN, e Crown and Pleas.

ece of Land

ALE,

payment. The fol- : North half of lot h con. of Goderich admeasurement 40 on which there are This land is in a g within five miles of Also, a valuable f Kinburn, one half n house, shop, and this would be a good saddle and harness e in the vicinity. at wholesale prices her of the above

S STANLEY, Constance p. o.

E OF LANDS.

virtue of two writs of ers Facias issued out ler Majesty's County ties of Huron and against the lands and ennox, at the suit of Smith, and Alexander taken in execution all of the said defendant, Huron Street, in the he county of Huron, erected. Lot No. 2 diege of Belmore, one he buildings thereon th-east corner of the the county of Bruce, the A concession of ; which lands and sie at my office in the n of Goderich, on October next, at the ock, noon.

ACDONALD, Sheriff H. & B.

w24

E OF LANDS.

virtue of a writ of endition Exponas and Facias for residue County Court of the and Bruce, and to me d tenements of James Thompson, I have on all the right, title fendant in and to lot of Goderich, in the nds and tenements I e in the Court House Tuesday, the 19th the hour of twelve of

MACDONALD, Sheriff H. & B.

w30

postponed till 10th e and place.

MACDONALD, Sheriff H. & B.

w34

E OF LANDS.

Virtue of the ower vested in me the creditors of solvent, under the assignee, I will ber eleven, in the nship of Howick, hich land I shall ms Hotel, Howick wenty-third day of of twelve o'clock. RT LEECH, Assignee.

Game into the en- subscriber, lot 10, about the 4th of White Cow about 6 requested to prove ke her away. ARTWRIGHT. w34-3t*op

Business Directory.

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

G. C. Shannon, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., GODERICH, C.W. 13:40-1y

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

Dr. Cole,
LATE OF STANLEY—CLINTON, HURON Road. (Mr. Thwaites' former Store July 1, '62.

DR. A. WORTHINGTON,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., will attend, particularly, to diseases of and surgical operations upon the eye.
HOWICK VILLAGE, Dec. 15, 1862. [w47-1y

Ira Lewis,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-Law, and Solicitor-in-Chancery, County Crown Attorney, Goderich, Canada West. Office in Court House. v14n40

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

Sinclair & Walker,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office, over the Store of J. V. Detlor & Son, Goderich.

Henry McDermot,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Notaries Public, &c., West Street, Goderich. 10:1

John Davison,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c. Office, Market Square, Corner of Kingston Street, Goderich. 9:42

Lefroy & Patterson,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Notaries, Conveyancers, &c. Office Mc Kay's corner, West Street, Goderich. 9:42

John B. Gordon,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Goderich, Canada West. Office—on the South side of West Street, third door from the Court-House Square.

William T Hays,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Goderich, C.W.—Office, over H. Gardiner & Co's Hardware Store. v15n29
Money to Lend on Real Property.

D. Shade Gooding,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., GODERICH, C. W.—OFFICE: Up Stairs Watson's Block, West St.; entrance First Door west of Glasgow House.

Toms & Moore,
ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS, &c., Goderich, C. W. Office—CRABB'S NEW BLOCK
A. C. TOMS. LEWIS C. MOORE.
Goderich, August 27th, 1864. sw103w31

B. L. Doyle,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR &c. OFFICE Crabb's New Block, Goderich, C. W. v15swn5ly

S. P. YEOMANS,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY, NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.—Office over the new Post Office, Goderich. swlY

J. F. CASSADY, M. D., C. M.,
(Graduate of McGill College, Montreal.)
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR. Office—Stuart's old building, Office, Dungannon, C. W. w17

J. Y. Elwood,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Clinton.
Office—a few doors north of the Post Office.
MONEY TO LEND.

William Fraser,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Walkerton, C.W. v16n15ly

D. Wilson Ross, B. A.,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Notary Public, General Land Agent, &c., &c., Kincardine, County Bruce. v18 w12-1y

Frederick Proudfoot,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., Southampton, Co. Bruce. [w42-6m*

Thomas Weatherald,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Toronto Street, Goderich. v15n3

A. Bay,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND Civil Engineer, Clinton. July 1, '61.

L. B. Hamlin,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR Land Agent and Conveyancer, Kincardine 11:

JAMES SMAILL, ARCHITECT,
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style. Office at the Huron Auction Mart, Market Square, Goderich. [sw v1n7lyly

G. M. TRUEMAN
LAND AGENT,
Market Square, Goderich.
To sit in Clinton every Wednesday, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. 81:10

DENTISTRY.

Dr. PHELPS,
SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST, (successor to T. B. Montgomery,) Goderich, C. W.
Rooms over Mr. F. Jordan's Drug Store
January 13th, 1865. sw38-yly

D. McDougall,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD, County of Huron. Sales in village or country punctually attended to. w3-1yr*o

Alex. Findley,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for HURON and BRUCE Sales punctually attended to. Address, Bodwin P. O. w50-1yr*o

John Campbell,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT Commissioner in Queen's Bench, for taking affidavits, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office on Broadway, Village of Kincardine, C.W. 9:9

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!

ROCK & COAL OILS,
Burning Fluid, Lamp Oils.
For Sale by F. JORDAN.
Goderich, Jan. 17, 1859. 50

Business Directory.

British American Assurance Co.
FIRE & MARINE.
JOHN ESSON Agent.
Bayfield, C. W., April 16, 1865. w12

JOHN BRETT,
Tin, Sheet-Iron, and Copper Smith,
EGMONDVILLE, C. W.
Stoves, Cultivators, &c., for Sale.
Repairing Done at Short Notice.

MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH
E. HOSKER, PROPRIETOR. THE above is most pleasantly situated on an eminence 120 feet high, overlooking the Harbor and Lake Huron;—good Orchards, Gardens and Rural Walks attached. Board $1 perday; single Meals or Beds, 25 cents. v15n10v1y

HOTEL NOTICE.
JOHN DONOGH takes this means of informing the public that he has entered into the Hotel business in the stand formerly known as the Fulton House, where he will be happy to receive old friends and customers
Goderich, June 6th 1865. w19

DAYS' HOTEL,
WROXETER
IS situated on the Gravel Road running from Seaforth to Southampton, one mile north of where it leads off to Wroxeter, and any one travelling to
Belmore, Walkerton, Southampton,
or any place in that direction, will find accommodation such as he only expects to and at first class city hotels, in all respects.
ICE ALWAYS ON HAND
FOR HIS
Trout-Fishing Friends!
THE BUILDINGS COVER A LENGTH OF
A HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET
CHARLES DAYS, Proprietor.
w46-1.

J. & J. SEEGMILLER,
TANNERS!
DEALERS
IN
LEATHER FINDINGS!
&c., &c.
GODERICH. C. W.
February 12, 1864. w47w.

Money to Lend,
ON very reasonable terms. Apply to
B. L. DOYLE,
Crabb's new Block,
Goderich, 9th Jan. 1865. w50 1yr

NEW MARBLE WORKS
Main Street, Exeter.
D. & A. M'CONNELL.
MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, Posts, &c., of every description and style of workmanship, furnished on short notice, and at the lowest prices. Liberal reduction made for cash.
ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO
Designs of Monuments &c. may be seen at the shop.
Exeter, October 1st, 1864. w12-1y

Commercial Hotel Mitchell C.W
JOHN HICKS, Proprietor. This is the largest and best Country Hotel in Western Canada, and charges as moderate as any House in Mitchell. Stage Proprietor. Good stabling for 100 Horses. Horses and Carriages for Hire, on the Shortest Notice. 14-7

ROYAL
Insurance Comp'ny
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL—TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
Accumulated Funds on hand, $5,000,000.
Annual Income Exceeds $2,500,000.
FIRE Insurances effected at the *LOWEST RATES* consistent with safety.
Life Insurance—Ample Security.
LARGE BONUS AND RATES LOWER THAN MOST ENGLISH OFFICES.
Losses Promptly Settled Without Reference to a Board of Directors.
CHARLES FLETCHER, Agent.
Goderich, May, 1864. w15

GODERICH FANNING MILL AND Pump Factory!
THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO INFORM the inhabitants of the Counties of Huron and Bruce that he is still Manufacturing, and has on hand a number of his
SUPERIOR FANNING MILLS & PUMPS.
He would particularly draw attention to his Mills, as he will warrant them to free Wheat from oats, cockle, chess, &c. Pumps made to order and warranted.
Factory on Nelson st., between Victoria street and Cambria Road.
Also, Agent for the sale of Morgan's premium and patent CULTIVATOR, which has never yet failed to give general satisfaction to farmers who have used them.
HENRY DODD.
Goderich April 22nd, 1864. 39

STRAY COW.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, lot 10, 5th con., Ashfield, about the 4th of September inst., a Red and White Cow about 6 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
JAMES CARTWRIGHT.
Ashfield, Sept. 14, 1865. w34-3t*op

Artemus Ward's Autobiography.

BY HIMSELF.

NEW YORK, NEAR FIFTH AVENOO HOTEL, Org. 31ct.

DR. SIR—Yrs, into which you ask me too send you sum leading incidents in my life so you can write my Bogfiy for the papers, come dooly to hand. I have no doubt that a article onto my life, grammattycally jerked and properly punktooated, would be a addition to the chois literatoor of the day.

To the yooth of Amerikу it would be vallyble as showin how high a pinykle of fame a man can reach who commences his career with a small canvas tent and a peagreen ox, which he rubbed it off while scratchin hiss ll agin the centre pole, cousin in Rahway, N J., a discriminating mob to say humbugs would not go down in Eem village. The ox re soomed agricultooral pursoots shortly afterward.

I next tried my hand at given Blind-man concerts, appearin as the poor blind-man myself. But the infamous cuss who I hired to lead me round town in the day time to excite sympathy, drank freely of a spirituous licker unbeknown to me one day, & while under them influences he led me into the canawl. I had to either tear the green bandage from my eyes or be drownded. I tho't I'd restore my eyesight.

In writin about these things, Mr. Editer, kiner smooth 'em over. Speak of 'em as eksentrissties of genius.

My next ventur would hev bin successful if I hadn't tried to do too much. I got up a series of wax figgers, and among others that of Sokrates. I thet a wax figger of Old Soc would be poplar with eddycated people, but unfortinitly I put a Brown linen duster and a U. S. army regulation cap upon him, which people with kiassical edykashuns said it was a farce. This enterprize was unfortunit in other respecks. At a sertin town I advertised a wax figger of Hon'ble Amos Perkins, who was a raleroad President and a grate person in them parts. But it appeared I had shown the same figger for a pirut nam'd Gibbs in that town the previs season, which created an immense toomult, and the audience remarked, 'shame onto me,' & other statements of the same similarness. I tried to molify 'em. I told 'em that enny family possessin children might have my she tiger to play with half a day & I wouldn't charge 'em a cent: but alas! it was of no avail. I was forced to leave, and I infer from an article in the Advertiser of that town, in which the editor says: "Altho' time has silvered this man's hed with its frosts, he still brazenly wallows in infamy. Still are his snakes unsound and his wax works unclimbie. We are glad that he has concluded to never visit our town, although, incredible as it may appear, the fellow really did contemplate so doing last summer; when, still true to the craven instincts of his black heart, he wrote the hireling knaves at the obscure journals across the street to know what they would charge for four hundred small bills, to be done on yellow paper. We shall recur to this matter again."

I say, I infer from this article that a prejudice still exists agin me in that town.

I will not speak of my wunse being in straitened sirkumstances in a sertin town, & of my endeavoirs to accumulate wealth by lettin myself to Sabbath school pick nicks, to sing ballads adapted to the understandins of little children, accompanying myself on the clarionett—which I forgot where I was one day, singin, instead of "Oh, how pleasant to be a little child,"

Rip snap—let 'em up again,
Right in the middle of a three cent pie,"

which mistake, added to the fact that I could n't play on a clarionett except making it howl dismal, broke up the pic nic, and children saidin voices chok'd with sobs and emotions, where was their home and where was their Pa?

I say I will not speak of this. Let it be forrid in Oblivyon.

In your article, Mr. Editor, please tell 'em what sort of a man I am.

If you see fit to kriticise my Show speak your mind freely. I do not object to kriticism. Tell the publick in a kandid and grasefull article, that my show abounds in moral and startling kuriosities, enny one of whom is worth double the price of admishun.

I have thus far spoke of myself exclooisively as a exhibitor.

I was born in the State of Maine. As an infant I attracted a great deal of attention. The nabers would stand over my cradle for hours and say, "How brite that little face looks; how much it nose!" The yung ladies would carry me around in their arms sayin I was muzzer's bezzy darlin, and a sweet 'ety litle ting. It was nice, tho I wasn't old enuff to properly appreshiate it. I'm a helthy old darlin now.

I hev allers sustained a moral karakter.—I was never a rate-rode conductor in my life.

Altho' in early life I did not invariably confine myselt to truth in my small bills, I hev bin gradoually growin respectabler and respectabler every year. I'm not a member of any meeting-house, but b'leave in meetin houses, and shouldn't feel safe to take a dose of laudnum and lay down in the streets of a village that hadn't any with a $1,000 bill in my vest pocket.

My temperament is billious, altho I don't owe a dollar in the world.

I am an early riser, my wife is a Presbyterian. I may add I'm also bald-headed. I keep two cows.

I live in Baldinsville, Indiany. My next door naber is old Steve Billins. I'll tell you a little story about old Steve that will make you larf. He jined the Church last spring, and the minister said, "You must go home, now, Brother Billings, and erect a family altar in your house," whereupon the egzerjis old ass went home and built a reg'lar Pulpit in his sitting room. He had jiners in his house tour days.

I am (56) years of age. Time, with its relentless scythe, is ever bisy. The Old Sexton gathers them in, he gathers them in. I keap a pig this year.

I don't think of more, Mr. Ed'ter.

If you should give my portrait in connection with my Bogfiy, please have me ingraved in a languishin' attitood, leaning on a marble pillar, leavin my back hair as it is now.

Trooly yours,
ARTEMUS WARD.

Women and Newspapers.

A Tuskegee paper comes out strong in favor of his female patrons, whom he regards as model subscribers. We copy his eulogy upon the sex, as we agree with the editor in every word:

Women are the best subscribers in the world to newspapers, magazines, &c. We have been an editor now going on eight years, and we have never lost a single dollar by a female subscriber. They seem to make it a point of conscientious duty to pay the preacher and printer, two classes of the community that suffer more from bad pay (and no pay at all) than all the rest put together. Wherever we have a woman's name on our books we know that it is just as good for three dollars and a half as a pycayune is for a ginger cake. Besides, whatever they subscribe for they read, whether it is good, bad or indifferent; if they can subscribe for a paper, they are sure to read, upon the principle, we suppose, that if they did not, their money would be thrown away—as an old lady whom we once knew, for whose sick servant girl the doctor had prescribed a dose of oil; but as the girl could not take oil, she took it herself, rather than it should be wasted. Hence, we say, they are the best readers—for this reason, we would, at any time in the world rather have a dozen women on our books than one man.

A Good Story from Sonora.

The following rich story is related by a Sonora paper, at the expense of a queer genius who vibrates between that town and Oregon, as 'advance' agent of a Concert Troupe, and who, though pretty clever in 'selling' the curiously inclined, does not always come off first best:—

Frank Ball, travelling in a vehicle bearing a strong resemblance to a pedlar's cart. Old Lady rushes out from the house by the roadside. The following colloquy ensues:

"Old Lady: 'Say, what have you got to sell?'

Ball: 'I am a travelling agent, madam, for the greatest 'Menagerie' of ancient or modern times, which is shortly to be exhibited in this section, affording the inhabitants thereof an opportunity of viewing the most stupendous collection of animals ever exhibited.'

Old Lady: 'You don't say! Have you got any elephant?'

Ball: 'We have, madam, six elephants; but these constitute a comparatively unimportant part of the show. We have living specimens of bipeds and quadrupeds, who roamed over the earth not only in the antediluvian, but also in the antedilunian, and also in the policene and postmiocene periods, embracing the megatherium, with six legs and two tails; the ichtyosarum, with four eyes and two tails; the gyrastucus, with no eyes, two noses and four tails; and many other species too numerous for enumeration. We also have a pious lawyer.'

Old Lady: 'Well I declare!'

Ball: 'But, madam, the greatest curiosity by far of our exhibition, is a learned and classically trained monkey, who was brought up by a Mahomedan priest in the mysterious region of the Great Desert of Sahara. The monkey speaks with fluency all the modern languages, besides Hebrew, Greek and Latin. He can repeat the Ten Commandments, the Emancipation Proclamation, and performs the most intricate examples in mathematics with rapidity, ease and accuracy. While exhibiting in Washington he actually repeated a long speech of the President. This monkey corresponds ——'.

Beautiful young lady suddenly sticks her head out of the window, and calls out—

'Mother! mother! ask him why they let the monkey travel so far ahead of the other critters?'

Rome.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, from Rome, says:—The Pope will, in all probability, pass the remainder of the summer at Castle Gandolfo, and will not return to Rome until the beginning of October. So many accidents have taken place of late on the Roman railways, and the people employed on them are looked upon at the court as such terrible revolutionists, that the Pope determined this time to go to Castle Gandolfo in his own carriage. His Holiness does not like the country. Solitude wears him; he has no enjoyment of the beauties of nature, and is never at his ease except in the bustle of a large town; so that, after all, he may leave Castle Gandolfo sooner than is now expected. In the meanwhile he is restoring the hall of Consistory, decorated with the Frescoes of Montovani, and means to resume the custom of Benoit XVI., who at this season of the year held his consistories *in arce Gandulphi*. It is there, no doubt, that the one now about to assemble will be held. All the Cardinals will be present, and it is believed that the Pope, in his opening allocution, will give the Holy College an account of the recent negotiations with the Italian Government, and will communicate the contents of the letter, seven pages long, which Victor Emmanuel sent to him by M. Vergezzi. He will also notify the elevation of Monsignor Manning to the archiepiscopal seat of Westminster; the installation of this prelate having been looked upon as a matter of such urgent importance by the Holy See that, contrary to rule, it was affected without waiting for the Consistory to assemble. It had been hoped that ninety bishops belonging to the kingdom of Italy would be nominated; but for the present this, of course, cannot be. It is thought that the Italian Government will be willing, before long, to resume the negotiations with the court of Rome; but the reactionary party urges the Pope not to be satisfied any longer with the basis originally laid down, but to call upon the Cabinet of Florence to make its own propositions, the Pontifical Government reserving to itself the right of rejecting them until they are so modified as to suit its views. Those who think that the execution of the Convention will soon cause the resistance of the court of Rome to cease are in error.—Nevertheless General Montebello has already received orders on the subject of the evacuation, by which it will not be delayed but hastened.

According to a prophecy which was fully believed in at Rome, the Emperor of the French ought to have died on the 15th of August. The prophecy was communicated at Rome by Belgian priest, and its realization was confidently expected by the "black party," according to whom the death of the "chief of the European revolution," as they call Napoleon III., would naturally be followed by the triumph of the Church. With such fatalities does Roman society occupy itself, that this prophecy was much discussed even at the court.

A Female Jack Sheppard.

On Sunday afternoon, 3rd inst., Bridget Mack, aged twelve years, made her escape from the Tombs under certain circumstances which show a spirit of cunning and daring far in advance of her years. It appears that about a week ago Bridget was arrested on a charge of petit larceny and committed to the Tombs for trial. She was confined in that portion of the prison known as Magdalen, where all young girls are imprisoned. At about 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, Bridget forced off the damper of the grate used for heating the room in which she was confined, and thus gained access to the chimnes, up which she climbed and got out on the roof. She then jumped down on the roof of the main building, and thence a distance of ten feet to the roof of the old station house, fronting on Franklin street, and which is now used for the accommodation of "ten days" prisoners. Bridget then crawled along the west end of the roof, and soon gained the top of the wall surrounding the prison. Here to gain the street it was necessary for her to leap down a distance of over thirty feet. Unhesitatingly the daring girl jumped over the wall and landed on the grass plot inside the iron railings without sustaining any injuries. She then scaled the fence, ran on, and thus made her escape unobserved by any of the officers of the prison. Her escape was soon after discovered, and the daring little girl was subsequently found concealed under a bed in a house in Jackson street, where she had taken refuge. She was discovered and arrested by Mr. James Finley, the prison clerk, who took her back to the Tombs and locked her up in a secure cell. It is stated that a short time ago, Bridget while confined in a house against her will, made her way to the roof of the premises, and jumped off to the sidewalk below, a distance of four stories, and escaped with some slight injuries.—[N. Y. World.

A Golden Strike.

A New York paper gives currency to the narrative of a Fiedmontese, named Tiaglere, of the discovery, by himself and others, of immense quantities of diamonds, nuggets of gold, and a fabulous amount of precious stones, including topaz, emerald, sapphires, &c., in the Mont Cenis tunnel. One of their number claimed the whole and was murdered by some others, then all the excavating machinery was destroyed and work stopped.—One went away with a large amount of gold, and he hid his more valuable gems, offering one for sale at Suza. He was accused of the murder of an English traveller named Stonewald, in consequence of a resemblance between a diamond offered for sale and one he had. Escaping from prison he was again arrested at Marseilles, previously handing his narrative to Mr. Entwistle, an American citizen there, and carried back to prison.

The French and Italian Governments are said to be dividing the spoils.

Interesting Items.

Bluefishing is all the rage at New Haven now.

The potato crop of Ireland never looked better.

The drouth is injuring the tobacco crop in Tennessee.

The Pasti bouquet is the fashionable perfume in London.

France has 8,000 miles of railway, and 5,000 miles more building.

A man in Rhode Island committed suicide by swallowing a large stone.

An explosion in a San Juan silver mine revealed $20,000 worth of ore.

The South American jerked beef sells in England for fifteen shilling per cwt.

The receipts of the theatres in Paris in the month of July amounted to $200,000.

The English sparrows imported into Jersey have cleaned the trees of worms.

A hair-dresser in Paris committed suicide in despair at the new fashions.

The plum and damson crop in France this year is enormous, but the greengages have failed.

The latest estimates of the cotton crop is 1,250,000 bales.

Man is the subject of sympathy and not the slave of self love.

The man who "carries everything before him"—The waiter.

Hair that ought to flow in natural waves—The locks of a canal.

Every peacock is well convinced that the eyes of all the world are upon his tail.

"I'm attached to you, and yet I wish myself away," as the overloaded donkey said to the cart.

The New York *Tribune* editorially announces the failure of the wheat crop in the West.

A large portion of the cargo of the *Peruvian* consisted of deals, of which she took 6304.

John H. Surratt is said to have been seen in Montreal a week ago.

A number of English gunboats, with two men-of-war, have been ordered to take position on the west coast of Ireland.

☞ Colt's factory is to be run twenty hours a day, in consequence of the increased demand for pistols. Many of the orders, it is said, came from Southern negroes.

Small debts neglected ruin credit, and when a man has lost that, he will find himself at the bottom of a hill he cannot ascend.

Dissimulation in youth is the forerunner of perfidy in old age; its appearance is the fatal omen of growing depravity and future shame.

Whenever you find a great deal of gratitude in a poor man, take it for granted that there would be as much generosity if he were a rich one.

A new form of applause is becoming common in the London theatres. The audience, when pleased with any expression or sentiment uttered by the actors, often clap their hands and shout, "Hear, hear!"

A spectator at Newport, seeing a man some distance from the shore bathing, expressed apprehensions for his safety, when a bystander remarked, "There is no danger—his head will buoy his body."

A lady, walking with her husband at the seaside, inquired of him the difference between exportation and transportation. "Why, my dear," he replied, "if you were on yonder vessel, leaving England, you would be exported, and I should be transported!"

The friends of a celebrated wit expressed some surprise that, with his age and fondness for the bottle, he should have thought it necessary to marry. "A wife was necessary," he said; "my acquaintances began to say that I drank too much for a single man."

A Dutchman was relating his marvellous escape from drowning when thirteen of his companions were lost by the upset of a boat, and he alone was saved. "And how did you escape their fate?" asked one of his hearers. "I did not go in the pote!" was the Dutchman's answer.

"Come here, my little lad," said an attorney to a boy of about nine years old. "A case is between the devil and the people—which do you think will be most likely to gain the action?" The boy replied—"I guess it will be a hard squeeze; the people have the most money, but the devil has the most lawyers."

"One more question, Mr. Parks," said a counsel to a witness, who happened to be a tailor, "You have known the defendant a long time; what are his habits—loose or otherwise?" "The one he's on now I think is rather tight under the arms, and too short-waisted for the fashion," replied Parks. "Stand down," said the counsel.

Hard be his fate who makes no childhood happy, it is so easy. It does not require wealth, or position, or fame, only a little kindness, and the fact which it inspires. Give a child a chance to love, to play, to exercise his imagination and affections, and he will be happy. Give him the conditions of health, simple food, air, exercise and he will be happy.

The attention of a little girl having been called to a rosebush, on whose topmost stem the oldest rose was fading, whilst below and around it three beautiful crimson buds were just unfolding their charms, she at once and artlessly exclaimed to her brother—"See, Willie, these buds have just awakened in time to kiss their mother before she dies."

Speech by Hon. D. McDonald.

The following is a report of the excellent speech delived by the Hon. Donald McDonald on the second reading of the Supply Bill:—

HON. DONALD MCDONALD said:—If I avail myself of this opportunity to say a few words in respect to questions more or less prominently before the country, it is not with any desire to provoke fruitless discussion or to throw any serious obstacle in the way of the Administration. As yet, however, this House has not had before it anything like a general review of the important matters which are engaging public attention. The motion of which I gave notice was designed by me to afford an occasion for the free expression of opinion; and I withdrew it only because I found that what is my mind was certainly divested of all trace of partizan feeling was undoubtedly misapprehended by hon. gentlemen to whose judgment I am for the most part inclined to defer. It is now apparent that the work of the present session will be compressed within a very brief period—not because great questions are not awaiting legislative and executive action, but because various circumstances exist which in the opinion of ministers necessitate and justify delay. They have brought us together in fulfilment of a formal promise, made with more particular reference to the mission to England, and in that view have done right. Although individually I do not regard the results of the mission as proof of anything like complete success, I am not prepared to decide them as evidence of entire failure. (Hear, heard) All I had hoped for has not been effected; some things which I would fain have seen deferred have been forced upon us; but on the other hand, it cannot be doubted that much has been gained by the negotiations in securing the province a greater degree of attention than had previously been extended to them by the people of the parent country; and by establishing between the province and the Imperial authorities a freedom of intercourse which cannot fail to be advantageous in coming years. We know now that the Palmerston Cabinet, which has been so heartily sustained in the recent appeal to the British constituencies, earnestly desires the success of our policy of Colonial Confederation; (hear, hear,) and though I deprecate everything like coercion, and trust that nothing in any way resembling it will be attempted, I indulge the hope that the good offices of the Imperial authorities will at no distant day serve to remove the misapprehension which has prevailed in some of the sister provinces, and to bring their representatives into more cordial accord with the Legislature of Canada. Sufficient has transpired to prove that the delay of which some of our friends complain, does not arise from indifference to the necessity of doing something speedily to meet the sectional difficulties under which Canada has labored. The justification of the existing combination of liberals and conservatives lies in the obvious want of the Province of some bold and comprehensive measure to prevent a recurrence of sectional strife; and I trust—should the Maritime Provinces continue averse to the large scheme—that when next we meet, the question will be brought before us with special reference to the constitutional relations of Upper and Lower Canada. (Hear, hear.) On one point arising out of this question, I am anxious to hear something in the shape of explanation. Is it to be understood that the Home Government makes its support of the Confederation scheme contingent upon the acceptance by Canada of all the points set forth in Mr. Cardwell's dispatch? May we assume that that scheme is approved and will be sustained *per se*, or are we to conclude that Imperial favor and action will be dependent upon the adoption of Imperial views on other questions? Upon the answer to these enquiries, in my judgment much depends. Especially with regard to the question of defence, it is necessary for us to know exactly where the negotiations have landed us. For my part, I cannot but regret that Her Majesty's advisers in England deem it their duty to press this question so persistently upon successive Provincial Governments. Not only is such a proceeding not calculated to be successful, but in my opinion it is not and never has been called for by anything in the relations of this country to the United States. (Hear, hear.) We have been warned by alarmists, at various times during the last four years, that the enormous military power developed by our neighbors in the course of their terrific internal struggle, would be converted into an aggressive instrument so soon as the civil war was ended. But the prediction is being falsified by facts. The war is over, and instead of preparations for war with other powers we see the Federal Government intent upon reducing its military establishment, with all possible dispatch, to a peace standard. Its vast armies are being disbanded; its enormous expenditures cut down; the means and energies so lately exerted for destructive purposes are being once more applied to peaceful enterprise. Instead of causes of apprehension, I see grounds of confidence. And therefore, I deprecate as unwise and uncalled for the constant effort of the Imperial authorities to thrust upon this Province the question of defence, and to urge upon us a policy in regard to it which has the effect of unsettling the minds of our own people, and the arousing the sensibilities of our neighbours. (Hear, hear.) For if we prepare for war, in a period of peace, they will naturally become suspicious and should we erect fortifications along our extended frontier, and parade preparations for battle, we must in reason expect that the Americans will not neglect the precautions which such a state of things is likely to engender. Thus, the very measures which are pressed upon us with a view to the defence of the Province, in reality become sources of its greatest danger. My intercourse with my constituents, and with the people of the western peninsula, has convinced me that an overwhelming majority,—I might without presumption say nine tenths of the whole—are opposed, not only to the agitation of the defence question so called, but to the expenditure of a dollar in the construction of works which whilst incensing our neighbours would be practically valueless in the event of difficulty. I never knew the people of Western Canada more unanimous or more firmly resolved than they are in reference to this question. They feel, in the first place, that the financial condition of the Province is such that it would be impolitic to incur even the slightest expenditure for unproductive works, and in the next place they are sincerely desirous of maintaining the most amicable relations with the government and people of the United States. The harsh feelings exhibited by the acts of lawless raiders have already disappeared; and at this moment the most friendly feelings obtain between the residents on both sides of the line. These relations the Canadian people are anxious to perpetuate; and I share their unwillingness to endure additional taxation to gratify the misconceptions of those who are imperfectly acquainted with the position of this Province, or to do aught that even by implication may be made to seem offensive to our best customers. These being my views on the subject of fortifications and defence, it is hardly necessary for me to add an expression of the satisfaction with which I regard the delay announced by the Government. It would have been yet more agreeable to learn that the intention which is not to be pressed this Session had been abandoned altogether; satisfied, as I am that the expenditure of borrowed money upon fortifications would be impolitic and in the highest degree unpopular. I can but hope that the delay will be long enough to enable ministers to ascertain the determined opposition which the idea of fortifications encounters, and to convince the Imperial authorities of the impropriety of insisting upon an expenditure of this nature as an element in any understanding between the Province and the parent country. In this connection it is satisfactory to know that ministers properly appreciate the importance of reciprocity, and are doing what they can to promote a renewal of the treaty. (Hear, hear.) In certain quarters there is an apparent readiness to depreciate the treaty, and to talk of the defiant course which this Province may pursue should the efforts to secure its renewal prove abortive. This appears to me the height of folly. No man familiar with the circumstances of the farmers of the Province can disregard the contrast presented by their condition before and after the enactment of the treaty. Hence we cannot afford to affect indifference, or to permit reciprocity to go by default. All things considered, it is perhaps the most truly vital question of the hour, and nothing should be left undone that may in any degree contribute to the renewal of the treaty, with such modifications as may be necessary to conciliate American interests at present arrayed in an antagonistic attitude. The conclusion arrived at by the Detroit Convention affords a happy augury of what may be effected by a judicious and conciliatory course, and I trust that no false pride of nationality will hinder us from striving with all our might to secure to the Province the benefits of reciprocity. (Hear, hear.) The Maritime Provinces are interested in this question in common with ourselves, and I regard with sincere satisfaction the arrangement made—I assume at the instance of our Government—to bring about concerted action. The representations which the approching Confederate Council may make to the British Minister at Washington will carry greater weight than those of any single Province; and it is to be hoped that propositions may be agreed upon which will commend themselves to the favor of the Cabinet and Congress at Washington. With the view of rendering more intimate our commercial intercourse with the adjacent States, the policy of deepening the Provincial canals manifestly becomes urgent. The Great West wants a direct channel to the ocean; and Canada presents a route which in many respects may challenge competition. But the present capacity of the canals is not equal to the requirement, and we must quickly enlarge them if we would realize the full advantages of the position. Expenditures for an undertaking of this character would in the end be productive, especially if, as we have been led to expect, the requisite money may be obtained at a comparatively low rate of interest. A heavy expenditure on account of an Intercolonial Railway would not be nearly so justifiable, although some work of that nature will probably be an unavoidable accompaniment of Confederation. With regard to the Intercolonial project, however, the vexed question of defence has been permitted too largely to interfere; the choice of route have been uniformly fettered with the same considerations that would stud the western frontier with bristling forts. Might we not beneficially consider the expediency of reducing the cost of the railroad to the minimum figure, by availing ourselves of the links that have been constructed as part of the chain to connect Fredericton with Halifax? I suppose that the work must be accepted in some shape as a corollary of confederation, but let us by all means endeavor to effect that object with no further outlay than is absolutely necessary.—At any rate, we may defer the question until the difficulties now standing in the way of Confederation have been overcome, and the future of the Province thus to some extent determined. As to the North-West question, we shall have another opportunity of considering its bearings in relation to the proposition for acquiring it, to which the present Government is a party. My first impression, I must in candor say, was not favorable to the proposal—not because I undervalue the resources of the vast region to be acquired, or its importance to Canada for purposes of trade and settlement; but because I have shared the prevalent opinion that a large proportion of the territory rightfully belonged to Canada, and should therefore not be a matter of