Huron Signal.

GODERICH, OCT. 4, 1866.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

(Editorial Correspondence.)

TORONTO, Wed., 26th.

The great Annual Exhibition of Upper Canada opened here on Monday, although the articles shown were not fully exposed to public view, until the following day. Impelled by the curiosity which prevailed generally throughout the country, I resolved to see the sights, in spite of the threatened Fenian invasion. My experience began with railway travelling—no unimportant feature of the occasion, as thousands of miserable fellow-travellers can testify. Mr. Brydges had made arrangements for giving every facility to the public that the Grand Trunk was capable of affording, but beyond the Buffalo and Lake Huron, which was furnished with an abundance of cars and gentlemanly Conductors, the line was blocked with cars and trucks of every description, the passengers being crowded and packed in like herrings in a barrel. The crushing and crowding at the various stations between Stratford and Toronto was something awful to behold, and to crown all, it was raining steadily all day, (Tuesday.) The story of the Hamilton *Times* and the constant rain on that day had the effect of keeping many away from the fair, but still there was crowd enough to trample the soft and sticky soil of "Muddy York,"—within the enclosed space of ground—into the vilest mass of nastiness, a polished boot was ever placed in. On Wednesday morning the weather cleared up finely, and I ventured to take a look at the *show*, or at least a part of it, for around the cattle pens and sheds was a continuous slough. The large Crystal Palace contains an immense variety of the products of our country, many of them marvels of industry and skill. But alas, I can, in this, letter, do no more than give a vague general idea of what the Palace contains. On entering, I was deafened by the ringing of a bell by a boy, then I saw some fine stoves made by somebody as knows how, no doubt—then a fat old lady thrust her umbrella into my ribs, with a polite request to get on—got on, of course, but far enough in my hurry to step upon the draggle of an empress trail dress—whiskered gent looked daggars. Just looking round for a few seconds—was jammed along with a crowd towards the foot of a staircase—narrowly escaped wiping out a small boy by stepping on him. Next found myself up stairs, borne along helplessly as upon the tide of—of anything disagreeable. Saw some nice Indian pin-cushions, but not being fond of 'Injins,' I didn't stop—couldn't have done so had I wished. Burly gent jammed me against a splendid saddle, the owner of which, 'fixin a egle i onto me,' said, "hands off." Saw a lot of handsome ladies' work through the haze of dust, and fanced, in passing, I could notice a number of lovely girls showing them off—perhaps I was mistaken! Looked over the railing and saw a fountain squirting water upon wooden ducks, also any number of thousands of people on the ground floor elbowing each other dreadfully—took courage, quoted the passage about "misery loves company," and was borne along. Saw a pile of books made by brother Lovell, and was presented with a yellow covered catalogue by a rising goung man—at least his mustache is—who remarked, "take one free, sir,"—told him that suited me exactly. Next I saw a lot of ladies and gentlemen using sewing machines—had often seen one at home, and did not, therefore, consider them either curious or funny. Went on the verandah and looked out upon a landscape made up of mud and cattle-sheds—contrived to get down stairs—and, on the spot voted all kinds of shows in general, and this one in particular, notorious humbugs. Went to a gate and was asked for my ticket—showed my 'press' ticket—snub-nosed man said that kind of staff wouldn't do—tried another gate, same result. Went off mortified, and looked at a lot of catch penny side-shows, but as I didn't go into any of them, they didn't "go into" me very much. This evening's *Telegraph* says:

THE SHOWS

outside the palace gate are of the usual character. Jenkins, the rope-walker, after erecting a huge enclosure, has had to succumb to the weather, and seek a summer clime. "The Fat Woman" is still the admired of all, and draws "ye country cousins" like men who had never seen a woman, while outside another tent a burley fellow with a nasal twang is shouting:

"Walk up! walk up! walk right in and see the Kentucky giantess, the horse with six legs, the living Anacondas, and the man that swallows a sword and eats small rockets for supper—all for ten cents."

Our country friends are dumbfounded and can't stand the pressure, so Sarah Jane has to give Billy ten of the twenty-five allowed him for pocket money, and in the patron of the show walks.

In my next I trust I will be able to give something more definite as to the articles on exhibition.

Amongst the attractions offered to the vast concourse of people gathered here was the rendering of Handel's master-piece, The Messiah, in the Music Hall, to-night by 100 performers, led by Mr. Carter, the well-known organist. I made one of the thousand persons who were delighted with the performance, which lasted from 8 to 11 o'clock. Greater numbers have been engaged in this noble piece, and it has been rendered better, but all present scoped perfectly satisfied.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, 28th.

In my last I think I admitted that owing to the crowd, mud, &c., I was unable to give a very clear idea of the great Exhibition which is now drawing to a close. Since then, however, the splendid weather has done much towards drying up the mud, and by the exercise of a little perseverence I have had a pretty good look at all the animals and articles on exhibition. On the whole—although the arrangements are wretched—I think this is one of the best exhibitions that has ever been witnessed in Canada, and if some of our American cousins would only take the trouble of running over here they would, no doubt, return with an enlarged idea of the capabilities of this frozen Canada of ours, and the energy and enterprize of our people. Amongst the implements I noticed to-day several fine ploughs, in wood and iron, from the establishment of Mr. Grey of Egmondville, several of which took first prizes, and I was only sorry that Mr. Runciman was not in the field—under the firm impression that he would have given the best a close run for it.—The steam engines and all that, were, of course, first rate, but I cannot particularize, not being thoroughly versed in this branch of mechanics. One machine, however, which is intended for the almost instantaneous drying of grain is well worthy of the notice of friends Platt, Savage and other heavy dealers in wheat. As far as I can learn there are no horses, cattle, sheep or hogs from Huron.

Even in the article of wheat, our great staple, much slackness has been displayed, only one sample being shown by Mr. P. Carroll. I am satisfied that many of our Huron farmers can turn out as fine a sample as that which takes the Canada Co's prize *by a judicious use of the fanning mill.* To say that the two bushels which were lucky enough to carry off the prize represented the best and finest crop in the country is simply absurd. I was somewhat disappointed in the show of fruit and vegetables. In most of the latter I think Mr. H. Johnston could make a clean sweep, Mr. Cameron could challange Czowski, Leslie, or Fleming in grapes, and either Mr. Ross or Mr. Johnston could compete in dahlias or verbenas with a good prospect of success. The first prize apples, I am confident, do not surpass those of Mr. Stewart, and I candidly believe the *Signal* could beat the *best* plate of plums. In the matter of fruit and flowers Huron is too lazy altogether. The nurserymen, with their great number of varieties try to sweep all before them, but if our farmers and horticulturists would but display a little enterprise there is not a shadow of a doubt that we would come off with flying colors.

Singular to say, the greatest honor conferred upon the great agricultural County of Huron is in the department of Fine Arts. Although Mr. W. H. Cresswell of Harpurhey had to compete with works in his department far in advance of former years, I am proud to say he comes out of the contest with untarnished laurels. Besides flattering notices from the Toronto press, he received the 2nd prize for 'Animals from life'—with due deference to the judges it should have been 1st—1st for Landscape painting, Canadian subject, 1st for Landscape or marine painting not Canadian subject, 1st for best landscape, Canadian subject, 1st for best marine view, Canadian subject. The fact is, in the midst of paintings which may safely challange the continent of America for beauty, correctness, and purity of tone, the works of our Huron artist, W. H. Cresswell, stand out preeminent. All honor to him!

As the prize list is too voluminous, by far, for publication in the *Signal*, I append a few general notes with regard to the articles on exhibition:—

THOROUGH-BRED HORSES.

In horses some very fine animals are shown, although the number of entries is not very large. In thorough-bred stallions, 4 years old and upwards, there are 5 entries.—Mr. Beatty of Markham, is the sole exhibitor of 3 years old, his thorough-stallion 'Flat' being on the ground: and Mr. White, the member for Halton, shows the only thorough-bred 2 year old stallion. There are two entries in thorough-bred yearling colts, and four in thorough bred stallions, any age; two in thorough bred filly, three years old, and one in the same, two-year old; two in thorough-bred yearling fily, and four in thorough-bred mare and foal. The member for Halton, Mr. John White, is the largest exhibitor in this class of thorough bred horses, and shows some fine animals. In

AGRICULTURAL HORSES,

There are in all 131 entries, divided into eleven classes, and they give evidence of the steady improvement which is taking place in the horses of the country. Some very fine, powerful animals are on the ground in these classes. The

ROAD AND CARRIAGE HORSES

Are divided into 14 classes, the entries in all being 161. Hendrie & Co., of Hamilton, compete for prizes in a number of the classes. Heavy draught horses are divided into 11 classes, and in all the entries are 60.

PIGS.

In these there are really some fine looking animals, and a steady improvement in breed, a thing much wanted, is perceptible. The raising of good breeds of pigs is becoming every year a matter of great consequence to the Canadian farmer; the high reputation which Canadian fed bacon has acquired in the English market making a good market here a matter of certainty. Of large breeds, in Yorkshires there are 30 entries, in Berkshires, 6 entries, and in other breeds 17 entries. Among small breeds there are, in Suffolks, 45 entries, in improved Berkshires, 56 entries, our old friend Mr. Thomas Stock of Flamboro being among the exhibitors. In Essex and other small breeds, there are 34 entries. These small breeds are deserving of special attention on the part of our farmers, being the breed most valuable for our Canadian pork factories.

POULTRY.

The Poultry department presents very much the same appearance as usual, crowing of roosters, cackling of geese and ducks, and cooing of pigeons, making a melody charming to the ornithologist. We have dorkings and Polands, golden and silver and white, game fowls, Cochin China, and Brahma pootras, Spanish, black Hamburgs, bantams, turkeys, geese, ducks, &c., &c.

BUTTER.

There is a plentiful supply of butter, both fresh and salt, all apparently of first-rate quality. Among the exhibitors are Messrs. J. M. Davison, of Markham; J. Grant, of Puslinch; R. S. Hall, of Esquesing; J. K. Hunter, of Elora; W. Benham, of Guelph; D. Clark, of Puslinch. Great praise is due to the exhibitors in this department. The butter, like the cheese, elicits many commendations.

THE DISPLAY OF GRAIN.

From some cause or other farmers have not brought forward such an abundant quantity of grain for exhibition this year as they have on similar occasions, nor does the quality of that shown come up to former standards. These deficiencies can hardly be owing to a bad harvest, for beyond the injury done by the late heavy rains, the crops this fall were large and the quality of grain excellent. The failure to bring the best samples forward must therefore be ascribed to other causes, chief among them being no doubt the uncertainty as to the success of exhibition which arose from the cries of alarmists who predicted a Fenian raid to interrupt it.

THE CANADA COMPANY'S PRIZE.

Some of those who entered for this prize failed to show their samples, and the competition was limited to five or six exhibitors. The judges examined the different samples and in the afternoon awarded the prize to Mr. F. Barclay, of Inverhill. This sample is a very fair grain of the Soule variety. The ears, some of which were shown, are small but closely filled and without blemish, and the berry is tolerably plump and clear. As compared with former prize samples, how ever, this one must be said to be inferior.

OTHER PRIZES FOR FALL WHEAT.

The Association prize of $40 for the second best sample of white winter wheat (twenty-five bushels) was awarded to Mr. J. Mitchell, of Mono; and thus the two chief prizes offered for grain have been carried off by the county of Simcoe, which produces as good wheat as any grown in the Province. The third prize was awarded to Mr. T. McEvers, of Hamilton township. Both these samples were fair.

The first prize for the best two bushels of white winter wheat was awarded to Mr. J. Mitchell, of Mono. This is a very fine sample of wheat, superior to that which took the Canada Company's prize, but we presume it is a very choice lot carefully selected from a lower average standard.

There is but a small display of winter wheat. Mr. M. M. Bell, of Toronto township, took the first prize.

SPRING WHEAT.

The show of spring wheat is good, especially of the Fife variety. The sample of this kind exhibited by Mr. Thomas Brownlie, of Scarboro,' who took the first prize, is an excellent one. The prize for ordinary spring wheat was awarded to Mr. J. Carruthers, of Haldimand township.

BARLEY.

There are only a few samples of barley shown, but they are fully up to the standard of prize grain. Mr. J. L. Patterson, of Scarboro,' took the first prize for two rowed, and Mr. J. Mitchell, of Mono, for six-rowed barley.

THE DISPLAY OF FRUIT.

The show of fruits at this exhibition, taken altogether, and considering the state of the weather during the ripening season, is exceedingly creditable to our pomologists, professional and amateur. There is not perhaps so great a variety as upon some former occasions, but what is wanting in this respect is fully made up in quality. The arrangements for displaying the collections are much superior to any at former exhibitions. The building devoted to horticultural and dairy products is the same length as the Crystal Palace. In the middle two large tables stretch the entire length of the room, a raised platform between them being devoted to plants and flowers in pots. The fruits occupy one of these tables almost exclusively as well as a portion of the other. They are admirably placed for inspection and form an interesting and pleasant sight. These show by professional nurserymen are separated from the contributions of amateurs.

APPLES.

The quantity of apples shown are very large and the varieties are almost without number. Messrs. H. J. Brown, of Niagara; George Cooper, of York, and George Z. Rykert, of St. Catherines, compete for the prizes offered for the best twenty varieties. Mr Rykert's collection contains specimens of the "Rhode Island Greening," one of the best varieties grown either for cooking or table use. It is a fine winter apple and an excellent bearer.

CATTLE.

The total entries of cattle were 470, of which 90 were Durhams, 106 Devons, 82 Herefords, 90 Ayrshires, 58 Galloways, 12 Angus cattle, 55 grade cattle and 27 fat and working cattle, making altogether a large representation in this department. Our well known stock raisers, such as Mr. F. W. Stone, of Guelph, must sweep the course each in his line, so that though the stock on exhibition is the best that could be desired or expected, yet there is not that general wholesome competition amongst farmers and breeders which is desirable, and to stimulate which was, in a large measure, the design of the projectors of those annual exhibitions.

Some of the finest Durham cattle exhibited were by the Hon. David Christie. His herd consisting of three aged cows, one three year old cow, one two year old, one yearling, one heifer calf, one bull calf, one grade heifer—nine in all. These animals were in excellent condition, and always command their share of attention which they are sure to do in this instance.

Mr. Robertson, of Galt, showed an enormous Durham cow, the largest but one on the exhibition, a perfect heap of flesh and bones weighing 2,550 lbs. This cow is well worth seeing, and visitors should not fail to get a peep at her. In the adjoining stall, and owned by the same gentleman, is a 4 year old steer, not quite so large, but smooth round, and as fat as it is possible for beef to be, weighing 2,375 lbs.

In this connection we must notice an ox, the property of Mr. Vine, of St. Catherines, which surpassed everything on the ground for weight and size. It is said to weigh 3000 lbs., and is as "fat as a roll of butter." Mr. Vine also shows two very fine grade cattle, which are sure to get prizes.

Mr. F. W. Stone was the largest exhibitor. His herd numbered 31 head all told, every one of which was a superior animal, so that it is useless to particularize. He had 2 aged cows, 1 three year old, 2 one year old, 3 heifer calves, 2 bull calves and one two year old bull—all Durhams; 2 aged cows, 3 three year olds, 3 two year olds, 3 one year olds, 3 heifer calves, and 3 bull calves, 1 four year old bull, 1 three year old do., 2 one year old, and three calves—all Herefords. A good number of these have taken prizes heretofore, and many of them, no doubt, will carry off prizes this time.

Mr. Thos. Stock, of Waterdown, showed 9 Durhams and grades, three of which took the Fergus cups of late years. The whole of Mr. Stock's herd was first class.

Mr. Hunter, of Elora, showed a large, very fine, Durham Bull.

Mr. Miller, of Pickering, shown 6 Durhams, all very fine stock.

Mr. John Snell, of Edmonton, is well known as a breeder of thorough bred stock. On the ground he had 6 splendid bull calves.

Some fine herds of Galloways were shown. Mr. McNeil, of Vaughan, has 6 of this class, which were not surpassed, we judged, upon hasty glance, by any exhibited.

SHEEP.

The exhibition is tolerably good on the whole, though not much of an improvement upon former shows. In Leicester rams there are 41 entries. Hendrie & Co., of Hamilton; Kirby, of Esquesing; Weatherston, of Bronte, are among our near neighbors who are exhibitors. In shearling rams there are 84 entries; in Leicester ram lambs, 115; and in other varieties of Leicester there are 123 entries.

In Cotswolds there are 137 entries. Mr. Stone, of Guelph, figures largely in this department, exhibiting some animals in each division of the class. Hendrie & Co., of Hamilton, also compete for prizes in Cotswold shearling rams. The show of Cotswolds, on the whole, appears to be an improvement upon last year.

In Southdowns the entries number 108, and among them are some very fine animals. Shropshire and Hampshire Downs foot up 36 entries. These breeds, if one may judge by the entries, are not favorite ones.

Of the fine wooled sheep there are some very good animals. In Spanish, French and Saxon Merinos, there are 61 entries, some of them very good, a steady improvement being perceptible, but as a whole, these fine wooled animals have not become general favourites. The Leicesters, judging by the animals here, are still placed more highly than any other class. Besides those there have been 28 entries, in fat sheep, some of them being fully entitled to the appellation.

Our Salt at the Provincial Exhibition.

The *Globe* of Wednesday last remarks with reference to the Goderich Salt shown at the Provincial Exhibition, and which we understand was a great point of attraction, as follows:—

"Specimens of salt from the famous Goderich salt well are exhibited by G. M. Truman. Most of our readers will remember the origin of this discovery. Some of the people of Goderich, being stricken with the oil fever, clubbed their means together and sunk a well, but soon found out that there was no prospect of striking oil, and became so disheartened that the works were temporarily abandoned, and shares could be had for a song. Now their shares are above par, for on boring a little further they discovered that they had a splendid salt well."

The *Leader says*:—

"Not the least interesting articles on exhibition were some small bags of salt extracted from the salt well now in operation at Goderich. They were exhibited by Mr. G. M. Trueman, who stated that the well is now turning out salt at the rate of sixty barrels per hour. We presume that this means that enough saline water is pumped out during that time to yield the quantity of salt. The specimens exhibited were of coarse and fine qualities, and in our estimation were equal to any imported salt"

FALL ASSIZES.

The court of Assize and *Nisi Prius* for these Counties opened yesterday, (Monday) at noon. His Lordship Chief Justice Hagarty, not having arrived the Court was opened formally by the Clerk, H. Johnston, Esq. His Lordship arrived at 3 o'clock, when the Court was opened for the transaction of business.—The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury:—

Wm. Kay, foreman, Jas. Baynes, S. P. Chapman, C. Corbett, C. Girvin, D. Henderson, Wm Lawrie, Jno. McGregor, D. McIlwaine, D. McLellan, Jno. McMillan, C. Pickford, John Smith, John Fair and W. Venderson.

In addressing the Grand Jury, His Lordship said the persons confined in the gaol were not numerous, but some of the charges were of a serious nature. There were two charges of murder against Indians, and as in such cases the services of an interpreter was usually necessary, the cases would require very careful consideration. They were to understand that they were not to *try* the cases, but simply on hearing one side to determine whether the evidence was sufficient to place the accused on trial, and if the evidence was considered paltry or trumped-up, it was only right to throw the bill out. There were cases to be brought before them of robbery, house-breaking, stealing, &c. There was one case where a medical man was charged with manslaughter. It was painful to see a professional man placed in such a position, but their duty was to enquire, simply, whether in this case there had been a criminal negligence upon the part of the accused. His Lordship illustrated the principle he wished to impress upon the jury by stating several cases in which a charge of criminal negligence might or might not be laid—such as fast driving, the running of locomotives, &c. His Lordship urged upon the jury the necessity of attending to their duties with as much dispatch as possible, as it might be found necessary to send for witnesses at a distance.

The Grand Jury then entered their room, under charge of Constable Addison, and the Court at once took up the civil business.

There being a large number of cases for trial, the attendance of gentlemen of the long robe was unusually large. We noticed, amongst others, C. Robinson, Q. C., of Toronto, Kenneth McKenzie, Thos. Moss, R. A. Harrison, Q. C., M. Crooks Cameron, Q. C., of Toronto, Miles O'Reilly, of Hamilton, and a large representation of the local bar.

Ira Lewis, Esq., Co. Attorney, was appointed to act as Crown Counsel.

McDermott vs. McDermott, ejectment. Verdict for pltff. 1s. damages. O'Reilly and Moore for plaintiff.

McCoy vs. Rutherford, ejectment.—Verdict for plaintiff, 1s. damages. Sinclair for pltff.

Barritt vs Stewart, ejectment. No defence. Verdict for pltff. 1s. damages. Moore for pltff.

Rogers vs. Williams, ejectment. No defence. Verdict for pltff. 1s. damages. Gordon for pltff.

Rogers vs. Saunders, ejectment. Verdict for pltff. 1s. damages. Gordon for pltff.

Rogers vs. Daniel. Verdict by consent for pltff., £125. Gordon for pltff.

Watkins vs. McLellan, trespass. Verdict for pltff. $100 damages. O'Reilly for pltff., Shaw for deft.

TUESDAY.

The Court opened at 9 o'clock, a. m. After routine business, Pat Kelly, who, it will be remembered was arrested and lodged in gaol some months ago for expressing Fenian sentiments, was placed in the dock. His Lordship gave the prisoner a lecture he is not likely soon to forget. He told him language such as he had used would at one time have been laughed at in this country, but after the events of June last it was not in flesh and blood to endure such conduct. The Government had seen fit to take a lenient view of his case, but in discharging him he (the judge) would advise him not to get drunk in future, or, if he did, to take care how he uttered treasonable language. The prisoner was then discharged.

☞ The Huron Rifles, under Capt. Hays, departed for Camp Thorold on Saturday last. The Co. looks capital in its new rig, and as the weather is fine, the men will no doubt enjoy themselves very much.

A CLEVER ARREST.

Jacob Hobson, who has been 'wanted' here for some time past, is again in gaol. On Thursday last the Co. Attorney received a telegram from Capt. Prince, of Toronto, to the effect that Jake was in that city, whereupon Chief Constable Trainer was sent down at once to arrest him. On Thursday night Mr. Trainer arrived in Toronto, and before he slept found out the stopping place of his man and where he could lay hands upon him. Next morning, armed with the necessary authority, he sallied forth and, after a tedious search, stumbled upon the young man on King street, and nabbed him instanter. Securely handcuffed, Hobson was taken on the 1 p. m. train bound for Goderich. As he is known to be the smartest one in these parts, Trainer was not out of collaring distance all the way up, but just as he was let out of the 'bus, at 10 o'clock at night, at the gaol door he made a bolt, ran up the road, and wheeling to the right dashed down a steep marshy ravine. Trainer was after him, however, and after falling half a dozen times over logs and stumps, and receiving sundry bruises and a liberal coat of mud, they arrived at the road leading to Platt's Mill. Trainer then drew his revolver and fired a shot across Hobson's bow, declaring he would send the next ball *through* him if he didn't stop. Jake was by this time pretty well blown, and making a virtue of necessity decided that he might as well march back to gaol, which he did. The race down that ravine on a pitch-dark night, as described by eye-witnesses as one of the most exciting imaginable. Trainer, certainly, deserves great credit for his shrewdness, spirit and pluck in the matter, but we submit that it is hardly fair to impose such a task upon one man.

IMPORTATIONS.—We would direct special attention to the advertisement of Mr. Moorhouse, who has selected personally in the best European markets, and imported, the largest and most varied stock of stationery, fancy goods, &c., that has ever been offered for sale in these counties, or, we believe, in any town of Western Canada. The very favorable terms upon which the goods were purchased will enable him to sell cheaper than ever before. Give him a call by all means.

THE EMPORIUM is again crammed with seasonable goods from cellar to garret. Messrs. J. C. Detlor & Co. have spared no pains to meet the wants of the public, and they will, no doubt, enjoy a continuance of the liberal support that has always been extended to the establishment

☞ The gunboat *Cherub* proceeded out on the Lake some distance on Friday last for target practice. Many of our citizens accompanied her and were delighted with the splendid firing.

☞ Specimens of the wheat taking prizes at the recent exhibition may be seen at this office.

THE WEATHER, just now, after the late heavy rains, is glorious and (although late) our farmers are rushing forward their fall wheat sowing. A considerable breath will be put under this valuable serial.

☞ Attention is directed to the card of Mr. J. F. C. Haldane, who has opened a law office in Kay's Block.

ON DIT, that James Dickson, Esq, M. P. P., on being appointed Registrar of Huron, will purchase the splendid property owned by our late lamented Registrar, known as "The Ridge."

DEATH IN LORD MONCK'S FAMILY.—By last mails it is stated that His Excellency Lord Monck received intelligence of the death of his sister. We understand that, in consequence, he will be unable to attend the Provincial Exhibition, in Toronto, as he had intended to do.

THE GODERICH WHEAT MARKET.—Yesterday (27th) good fall wheat went up as high as $1 62½.

A Bright Fenian Idea.

The New York telegrams of Sept. 29th, says, Gen. Santa Anna has located on Stalen Island and opened a business bureau for the transaction of matters looking to the delivery of Mexico from from the French. He has enlisted the sympathy of the Fenians. Col Roberts, Gen Sweeney, and other Fenian chiefs are zealous in their attachment to his cause, and are educating the Irish to that belief. Three large sea-going steamers have been purchased for their transportation to Mexico. It is stated that Santa Anna is soon to return to St Thomas.

MORE GUNBOATS IN CANADA.

The London Times of the 12th ult. says:—

"The Netley and Trinculo, wooden gunboats, fitting out in the steam basin of Portsmouth yard, will in a short time be ready for trial under steam and commission. They are said to be intended for service on the Canadian lakes, but it cannot well be believed that Sir John Pakington's Board of Admiralty would despatch unarmed wooden gunboats to a part of the world where if they ever met with an enemy he would certainly be one carrying armor-plating."

There are no iron-coated gunboats on the lakes, and a few more British wooden vessels on these waters would be found very useful, even although the Times cannot believe it.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The October number of this standard American magazine has been received from the publishers, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, 124 Tremont street, Boston. The contents are:—Childhood, a study; Her Pilgrimage; Farmer Hill's Diary; The Darwinian Theory; Various aspects of the woman question; Scarabæiled Altri; Miantowona; Passages from Hawthorne's Note Books; The Norman Conquest; The Novels of George Eliot; Griffith Gaunt, or Jealousy—XI; The Usurpations, Reviews, &c.—For sale by book sellers generally.

General Dix.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The President has appointed Gen. Dix Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to France.

☞ True love may be likened to a ghost; every one talks of it, but few have seen it.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

Goderich, Sept. 26th, 1866.

SIR:—I had previous to this date wrote a paragraph which I intended to have asked your permission to publish in the *Signal*, previous to the Goderich Fall Show, but for want of some one to fan the blaze, my fire was almost extinguished.

Until I saw in your paper of Friday last some remarks from you respecting the judges, at the late Clinton Show, who refused to award prizes to sheep that had not been shown at the proper season. In this thing the judges deserve great credit in putting down this great imposition which I am sorry to say has been too long carried on. And now, sir, as you have thrown a little light on my subject I was about to lay before the public. Would it not be better to have the aged and yearling rams shown at the time the bulls and stud horses are shown in the spring, with their wool on. Let them be shown then and give a small prize or two for the best shearer's. My other request was, why dont the agriculturalists of this county set about to establish a monthly fair at Goderich? I for one feel satisfied it would be a great boon for both country and town if based on a good footing. I am acquainted with Guelph, Georgetown, Milton, and others, all of which have their monthly fairs, and with one voice say they are of universal good.

I, as representing the agriculturists, say we dont communicate one with another as we ought, we ought to collect all that is good and useful, and make it freely known to others.

AGRICULTURIST.

Return of Irish Emigrants.

The Cork *Examiner* of the 23rd ultimo, contains the following: "The *City of Boston*, of the Inman line, which arrived on Tuesday night from America, with dates to the 11th inst, landed at Queenstown 64 steerage passengers, all of whom are Irish. About fifty of them have not been in America more than six months, and they corroborate the statements of numbers who have already arrived, that there is a great scarcity of employment in the United States, and those who have already emigrated there are in a very destitute condition. Several of those who landed from the Boston are almost penniless, not possessing much more than would provide a bed and breakfast for them. These passengers were searched by the police and custom officials, but nothing was seized." If these men who have thus returned penniless from the States had come to Canada, they would now have been earning good wages and living happily and prosperously. Unfortunately, however, the United States is still looked upon as the emigrant's land of promise upon this continent. British journals would be doing good service to their own country and their own countrymen, as well as to these provinces, if they would make the people acquainted with the real position of affairs here. Any man who will come here be he English, Irish or Scotch, or whatever his nationality may be, if he his willing to work industriously, and be a law-abiding member of society, need not fear that he will ever be sent home in a destitute condition. Here there is room and welcome for all.

A Richmond, Va., special says: It is understood Jeff. Davis will not be tried in October or November.

New York, Sept. 22.—The race yesterday between Lucy, Cora, and Rosamond was won by Lucy. Time last heat. 2:28.

The St. Petersburg *Borsen Zeitung* says that all preparations on the mainland and the soundings in Behring's Straits for the completion of the line of telegraph between Russia and America are nearly finished.

New York, Sept. 29.—The *Commercial's* money article says: Speculative movements in railroad stocks is maturing into an excitement; shares are readily taken up at farther advance; governments rather more in demand, and advanced ⅛ to ¼ per cent.; money still abundant and without change in rates; call loans 4 per cent.; gold shows an upward tendency.

France and Peace.

The European correspondent of the New York Times thus speaks with regard to the unsettled state of public feeling in France, and predicts that a great European war is certain to be brought about before the peace of Europe can be definitely settled:

Notwithstanding the many evidences of the Emperor's desire to maintain peace, there is an uneasy feeling in regard to war which manifests itself in many ways. The army, of course, is responsible for much or most of the latter feeling, for the army thinks that if France is to change her northern boundary now is the time to do it, before all Germany is organized under one head. The army, thinks, too, that it has played altogether too small a *role* in late events, and that it has need of regaining the ground lost. But, I believe it may be safely predicted that the Emperor intends now to make such demands and open such negotiations as will enable him to keep the question open till after the Exhibition, and till his army is amply provided with improved arms, and then Prussia will have to accept the propositions made now in a mild form, or fight the most terrible war which has yet been seen on European soil. The French army and people will accept this arrangement and nothing short of it. There is a loud demand for peace, certainly; there always is in every country; but in France the cry for peace only extends to those wars the government had been in the habit of making "for an idea." When it comes to the question of the Rhine, there will be no "fire in the rear" in France; every man woman and child will support the war, and will subscribe to every loan the government may demand. The political economists, even the peace men, believe that if France had her last "natural frontier," there would then be a prolonged peace and a prosperity never before known to the country, for the Empire would then have no grave cause of warfare with her neighbors, and she would be so large and well protected that nobody would dare to attack her.

The Hudson's Bay Territory.

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

"It appears that 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 principles 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 proposals 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 governments 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 distinct from the hunting grounds, the practical 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 £250,000. 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 £3,000,000—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 confederated system before they leave England."

Singular Meeting in the Isle of Man.

An English paper tells the following story:

A few evening ago a large party of gentlemen who were assembled in the commercial room of the Victoria Hotel, Ramsey, Isle of Man, were spending their leisure hours—the evening being wet—in relating circumstances in connection with their individual lives; and all of them being of a superior order, both as regards position in life and mental attainments, many pleasing and exciting events were narrated by some, while other anecdotes might be characterized at the time as solid. One relation appeared to absorb a considerable degree of interest, and ran nearly as follows. "My father, for some years held a government situation in the civil service, but company and a love of gaiety were his principal failings. He began to neglect his duties, and, after being reported several times by his superior, he was ultimately discharged. To dig he could not, and to beg he was ashamed. His wife's father commenced him in business in Liverpool as an inkeeper, and here the struggle seemed to be whether he or his wife should drink most. Of course they soon drank themselves out of house and home; my mother soon after died in a low lodging house, and my father was killed, while tunneling on a certain railway. I engaged myself on a vessel going out to Brazil, where, after arriving, I went to keep or herd goats, for which I got such pay as enabled me to save a little cash. Soon after I saw a little speculation and engaged in it. It turned out well, and has been the foundation of my fortune. I'm now in comfortable circumstances, and have once more returned to visit my native country, from which I will in a few days sail, and to bid it a lasting farewell. One of the company here asked, seemingly with a choking voice, "And had you any friends, brothers or sisters, when you left your native country?"

"I had a brother and a sister, for whose sakes principally I came to England, but have failed to hear anything of them. I suppose they have followed their unfortunate parents to their long home. "Not so," replied the same speaker, for your brother is here, and also in comfortable circumstances, and my adventures shall also be related to you in due time. My sister is married, and, though not wealthy, is not poor."

Mr. Everett on the Cable.

In 1857 Edward Everett, in his memorable oration delivered at the opening of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, thus spoke of the then projected Atlantic telegraph:—"I hold in my hand a portion of the identical electrical cable, given to me by my friend Mr. Peabody, which is now in progress of manufacture to connect America with Europe. I read upon it the following words:—A part of the submarine electric telegraph cable, manufactured by Messrs. Glass, Elliott & Co., of London, for the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to connect St. Johns, Newfoundland, with Valentia, Ireland, a distance of 1640 nautical, or 1900 statute miles. Does it not almost seem incredible to you that intelligence should travel for two thousand miles, along those slender copper wires, far down in the all but fathomless Atlantic, never before penetrated by aught pertaining to humanity, save when some foundering vessel has plunged with her hapless company to the eternal silence and darkness of the abyss? Does it not seem, I say, all but a miracle of art, that the thoughts of living men—the thoughts that we think up here on the earth's surface, in the cheerful light of day—about the markets and the exchanges, and the seasons and the elections, and the treaties and the wars, and all the fond nothings of daily life, should clothe themselves with elemental sparks and shoot with fiery speed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, from hemisphere to hemisphere, far down among the uncouth monsters that wallow in the nether seas, along the wreck-paved floor, through the cozy dungeons of the rayless deep—that the latest intelligence of the crops, whose dancing tassels will, in a few months be coquetting with the West wind on those boundless prairies, should go flashing along the slimy decks of old sunken galleons, which have been rotting for ages; that message of friendship and love, from warm, living bosoms, should burn over cold green bones of men and women, whose hearts, once as warm as ours, burnt as the eternal gulfs closed and roared over them centuries ago.

WELL ARMED.—Bowmanville and neighbouring townships are now well provided with fire arms. Within the past two weeks, about six hundred rifles have been imported and disposed of in town; and there are now seven hundred serviceable rifles with good bayonets attached, that could be called into requisition, each wielded by strong arms and directed by strong hearts, and massed in Bowmanville in a few hours notice. The people of Durham are in good earnest now, and are determined that no lawless horde shall unopposed place foot on their soil. Nearly every farmer's waggon that has gone out of the town for a week past has contained one or more Enfield rifles, with bayonet affixed. If the men in other parts of Canada are as well armed as those of West Durham, the Fenians, come when they may, will have a warm reception, and be speedily put out of earthly trouble.—[Bowmanville Statesman.

An Affecting Incident.

The Muscatine (Iowa) *Journal*, of Saturday says:

A gentleman named McClaren passed through this place yesterday, for Solon, Johnson County, with an infant child, his daughter, only three months of age, which he had brought in his arms all the way from Montana Territory, having been five weeks on the way, nursing the child from a bottle, and taking care of it as best he could, with no assistance except such as was occasionally volunteered by persons with whom he travelled. The child's mother died eight weeks after its birth, and the bereaved husband was complying with her dying request to take the child to the home of its maternal grandparents. Every mothers heart would swell, and eyes overflow, to see the bereaved young husband and devoted father striving with all a man's willing awkwardness, to care properly for the delicate little baby, whose piteous cries it would seem must almost waken the poor dead mother so far away."

Steamer Seized.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—The steamer Contenental was seized at Mazatlan by the Liberals. She had on board 3,000 rifles and a quantity of ammunition.

Cholera.

Nashville, Sept. 25.—Forty-one deaths by cholera during the past 24 hours.

☞ When a shoemaker is going to make a boot, the first thing he uses is the last.

Latest from Montreal.

MONTREAL, Sept. 26.

Between eight and nine o'clock last evening as Mr James Bell, secretary to the Quebec Gas Company, was walking with a friend along Notre Dame street he suddenly fell down and expired without uttering a word. Mr. Bell was only 26 years of age.

A portion of the Seventh Fusileers arrived here this morning from Quebec en route for Brantford.

Four thousand dollars were raised here yesterday at a meeting called to take steps towards paying off the debt on the Anglican Cathedral.

The dinner given by the Montreal Bar to the Genral Council of