☞ It is reported that on the excursion from Ingersoll to Sarnia, a respectable addition in numbers was made to the strength of the army of the North, by recruits picked up from the excursionists, who crossed to the American side.

A large steamboat proprietor, although a man of immense wealth, is an old-fashioned Methodist, and dresses very plainly at all times, and sometimes rather shabbily. Being on one of his own steamers, not long since, he was accosted by a passenger, who took him for one of the crew, with the interrogatory. "Do you belong to this boat?" 'No,' said he quietly, 'the boat belongs to me.'

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., SEP. 13, 1864.

THE SAUGEEN ELECTION.

The nomination of candidates for this Division takes place on the 5th of October, in Owen Sound, and if a poll is demanded, the election will take place on the 13th and 14th of October. The Candidates before the electors are, as most of our readers are aware, the Hon. John McMurrich, who beat Mr. Patton in 1861, and who has represented the constituency since, and a Mr. McPherson, a merchant of Toronto. Of Mr. McPherson's antecedents we know but very little beyond the fact that he bears the reputation of being an honorable business man and one whose worldly position is said to be such as to render it certain that he does not seek elevation to the Upper House from interested motives, in the usual sense of that term. However this may be, we *do* know, from his own lips, something of his politics. They are of sliding-scale stamp. In a tory locality he is a tory, beyond cavil or dispute, but in places where liberal ideas are more generally entertained, he endeavors to prove that he is a good and consistent reformer of the Baldwin school. A very convenient scapegoat is this Baldwinism, upon which many otherwise straight-laced gentlemen have endeavored to befog the simple electors in certain parts of Canada. This system of being all things to all men betrays a paltriness and want of inherent independence which, if we mistake not, will tell strongly against Mr. McPherson at the approaching election. He may display much adroitness in parrying questions tending to bring him out in his true colors, and he may tell the electors all that he intends to do for them, but he will find that the intelligent men with whom he has to deal will look with suspicion upon one whose political views as expressed leaves it doubtful upon which side of the fence he will drop in case of his election. Party feeling *will* run high in the Saugeen Division, notwithstanding the efforts of McPherson and his friends to divest the contest of that which is calculated to endanger his cause the most.

Mr. McMurrich, on the other hand, has been tried and has proven himself to be a man guided by principle in his public actions. He does not attempt to dodge into the House under the cover of side issues. His political principles are liberal, and he has honesty enough to avow them as such, in every portion of the constituency, irrespective of the predilections of the people whom he addresses. Such a course as this leaves no room for cavil or dispute, and is certainly calculated to inspire respect. We are aware that objections are brought against him because he was not able to accomplish *all* that his constituents might have wished, but what man is there who has given complete satisfaction in his capacity as a public servant? In a County like Bruce, for example, where intense local jealousies have so long existed, and where the people have lapsed into such a state of chronic helplessness that they can settle no local question themselves, it is impossible for a parliamentary representative to please more than one section at a time. Mr. McMurrich has, however, we really believe, done all that was possible for the County under the very peculiar circumstances, and on that account should receive the support of the electors before a man who is altogether untried, and until recently UNKNOWN in the County.

THE COMING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The political struggle for the Presidency of the United States will be a fierce one, and its results may be as important as were those following the election of Mr. Lincoln. The people of the States have been long accustomed to the strife engendered by the various Presidential campaigns, but it requires no special gift of prophecy to foretell that the agitation this Fall is to be fearfully earnest. The commencement is ominous; Republican prints are endeavoring to prove that McClellan is a traitor of the deepest dye, and the Democrats, on the other hand, are unqualified in their denunciation of Mr. Lincoln. They call him Filthy Story-Teller, Despot, Big Secessionist, Liar, Thief, Braggart, Buffoon, Usurper, Monster, Ignoramus Abe, Old Scoundrel, Perjurer, Robber, Swindler, Tyrant, Fiend, Butcher, Land Pirate, &c. The New York *World* says:

"There will be blows to give, as well as blows to take. We shall recoup, not by falsehood, but by facts capable of proof—facts which, for public honor, had better be kept buried. We will strip from ABRAHAM LINCOLN the false garb of honesty he has worn so long! We will, if need be, show up, among other things, the infamy—yes, that's the word, infamy—of the White House! If necessity requires, we will call Senators and trades-people, in this city and elsewhere, to attest the truth of what we say. We have no heart to expose such public and personal infidelity as, since Mr. Lincoln's advent, has festered there, because of the disgrace it would bring upon so many innocent persons; yet this war of malignant falsehood and detraction against General McClellan, which the partisans of Mr. Lincoln have begun, HAS GOT TO STOP! *Does the* TRIBUNE *comprehend? If not, let the editor take this article to the White House and ask what it means!"*

It is known that the Northwest is in a ticklish position, ready at a moment's warning to flame out, and Mr. Lincoln is aware of it. The Hon. Schuylar Colfax, in a speech recently delivered in Indiana, said

"When Mr. Vallandigham returned it was very natural that the first place he went to should be a Democratic convention. He thought Mr. Lincoln would arrest him. Mr. Lincoln knew the fact that at that time there was a secret organization in the Northwest, the details of which he may not have been familiar with; but he knew the intention was to make Vallandigham's arrest a pretext for lighting the torch of civil war all over the Northwest. Anxious to preserve the peace at your own homes, Mr. Lincoln passed over the return of Vallandigham."

What do these waifs point to? A counter Revolution in case of McClellan's defeat?

The Price of White Men.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal:

DEAR SIR,—In your article on the "Price of White Men," I think you put the case unfairly. There can surely be no analogy between the sale of black men and *women* body and soul, as carried on by the Godless people of the Southern States and the employment of substitutes to fight under the heroic generals of the North for the glorious cause of liberty and Union. It is only in despotic countries that citizens are conscripted and hurried into the armies without an opportunity of furnishing substitutes if they are able. Then as to bounties, the British Government generally pays a certain amount of bounty money to every man enlisting in her armies in time of war, and it is not sufficient to assert that the U. S. Government *buys* up its recruits any the more because it pays them a large bounty. The exigency of the case and the abundance of money make all the difference. And, again, before citing the examples of drugging, &c., which occasionally take place, would it not be well to read or give to your readers a few accounts of the doings of the notorious "Press Gang" in England, which has been known repeatedly to have dragged peaceable men from their beds at dead of night and hurry them off to some man-o'-war. An editor's position, sir, is a most responsible one, and I should dejoice to see your acknowledged talents employed on the side of those whose watchword is *"freedom for the enslaved!"*

I am, sir,
Yours truly,
CLERICUS.

REMARKS.—Our clerical friend and would-be adviser will please accept the editor's thanks for his no doubt well-meant efforts to turn him from the error of his ways. We can assure the writer of the above that it will take a much longer and more logical dissertation to convince us that the Administration or "glorious generals" of the North are more than *self-elected* friends of the enslaved, as a matter of "military necessity." In the editorial article alluded to, we *did not* denounce the employment of substitutes, but we did deprecate and will continue to deprecate the inhuman traffic of those whose trade it is to *sell white men* to the Federal recruiting agents, after having first drugged or in some way deluded the helpless victims. It is useless to snivel and talk about "heroic generals" and "glorious causes," for it is a *fact*, broad, palpable, susceptable of the clearest possible proof that Canadians, as well as emigrants from Britain and the Continent, have been set upon by crimps soon after landing on the shores of the land of Liberty, and being drugged have been sold for from $700 to $1000 each, to awaken in a few hours with the federal uniform upon them. We have published cases of this kind frequently, and we have reason to believe that the tempting prices offered for recruits have swelled the traffic from an occasional case into a regular branch of business, *by which many persons are amassing fortunes.* Our correspondent may fire from behind an intrenchment of exalted philanthropy, but before he can convince the public that he is right and the editor of the *Signal* wrong, he must come out boldly and prove that the *selling of white men*, as we assert, has no existence in fact. Nor do his patriotic allusions to the British "Press Gang" tell so much in his favor. The pressing of men into the British navy, as has been done in times past, we admit, may have been wrong, but is that any reason why Liberty-loving America of the *present* should attempt to excuse a worse thing, by referring to acts perpetrated by Britain of the *past?* We do not believe that the British people of to-day would tolerate the Press Gang, but, if they should, what then? America disowns British practice, as tyrannical and inimical to the cause of human liberty, as understood on this side of the Atlantic.—America is great, and noble, and good; her people are free *par excellence*, and Britain is incapable of a sin—righteous act. This is the doctrine set forth by every demagogue in the land, who wishes to tickle the ears of the ignorant populace. Why, then, does "Clericus" refer us to the Press Gang so disingenuously? We assert positively that white men are being *sold* in almost every city North—that the present market price of a sound, strong-limbed, full-toothed recruit is about $1000, or what a *negro* of the same physical stamp would have brought on the auction block before the war! If our position is untenable let him *prove* it to be so distinctly, and then we shall be prepared to retract.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN CONVENTION.

THE meeting of Provincial delegates at Charlottetown for the consideration of the question of a federation of the British American Provinces has been productive of all the good that was expected of it. Although the proceedings have not been published, enough has transpired to convince us that the principle of Federation has been approved of unanimously, providing satisfactory details can be agreed upon. Thus far all is well, and it now remains for the Governments to work out with all care and circumspection a scheme which shall met with the unqualified approval of Parliament at its next session. The principle once received with approval by the Maritime Provinces smoothes the way for ultimate success.

County Board Examinations.

To the Editor of the "Signal."

In a fuss almost all officious characters like to take a part; on the principle, excuse us, reader, if we pass our opinion on the past and passing. During the last summer the teachers of this county have been kept in no small trepidation as to the result of the last examination. The result as shown by Backwoods Observer's letter shows that in some cases the fears were groundless, and that if some were plucked, others that ought to have been were not. Partiality or *indifference* seems to have *insinued* itself into the doings of some of the officials. That any candidate, successful or not, should have any cause to think so, will incline him to connect with the action anything but a feeling of respect for the actors. There is a law in mechanics to the effect that action and reaction are always equal and in opposite directions. Now that the excitement of third class certificates has worn off, there is a *roumor* that it has been proposed to make an examination at which a first-class certificate is gained a final one to the recipient. Such a course would in some parts be beneficial: not so here. The most perfect machinery is useless without the motive power. In this part there is not that stimulus to exertion and competition on the part of the teachers nor spirit of the corps that ought to actuate all such bodies. The expectation of an examination and fear of being "plucked," the only incentive to exertion with many. Would it not be advantageous to all parties concerned if the Board carried out the principle adopted in the Normal School and made what might be called honorary certificates, the return for passing a much more extensive examination than that required for first class certificates, and these to be tenable during life? There would then be held out to the diligent the hope of distinction and to the slothful a certain *maximum* to be reached before resting. That "Observer" should have any cause for such remarks we are *sory* to learn. An overplus of work may sometimes cause an oversight. To provide against that other county Boards do not grant the certificates for nearly a week after the examination, thus providing against any individual member showing either favor or partiality. We would not wish to dictate, only to suggest. "Duly qualified" and "good moral character" will soon seem idiomatic phrases that we will need to look back to old authors to find the true meaning of. Of the three states, progressive, retrograde and stationary, let ours be that of the progressive. The interests of religion, education and society alike demand it.

REMARKS.—On returning to office, after an absence of a day or two, we find the above somewhat hazily-written letter on our sanctum table, several words in which we have printed in *Italics*, just to point out to the writer some of the dangers to which critics are exposed. "Observer's" letter, it will be remembered, was intended to show that a certain teacher, although deficient in spelling, &c., received a first class certificate. Our present anonymous correspondent agrees with "Observer," and may be an excellent teacher himself; but, unfortunately, he falls into several serious blunders *in an article prepared for the press.* Let us all exercise charity towards each other, and remember the fact that it is sometimes easier to criticise a thing than to do better ourselves.

COUNTY COURT AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

These Courts were opened at 12 o'clock to-day, (Tuesday) before his Honor the County Judge. The following gentlemen compose the Grand Jury:

Samuel Walsh, foreman—William Bell, Hugh Bell, Arthar Bristow, Wm Cooper, Thos. Grandy, John Montgomery, Thos. McFarlane, D. B McKinnon, Richard Rastall, James Swinnerton, Robt. Wallace, E. Woodcock.

After routine, his honor, addressing the Grand Jury said:—The first case on the Calendar was a prosecution against one John Smith, charged with enticing men for military service in a foreign County. This case would come before the Assizes, being of too grave and important a character to be properly tried at the Sessions. It was as well to say, however, that whether this man be guilty or innocent, the Statute under which he was prosecuted is clearly in force in Canada, as has been decided by the Courts in Toronto, though some contrary opinions have been expressed here; and it was to be hoped that their decision would have a salutary effect. A case of homicide, and one for horse stealing, the Crown officer tells me will also remain for trial at the Assizes. There is charge of "assault with intent." It is an unusual offence, fortunately, but if you have reasonably certain evidence that the assault was really with intent to violate the person of a female, you should bring in your bill with that finding, no matter what the consequences may be. The Petit Jury have it in their power to discriminate, if they see fit, as to whether the assault was a common one or of the aggravated character which is charged in the Calendar.

The Chairman suggested to the Grand Jury that they might consider the important question of what was most desirable to be done with lunatics in gaol for safe keeping, and concluded by saying that he hoped as many cases as possible would be dispensed of at the Sessions in order to lighten the Calendar at the assizes so far as it could be done consistently with the attainment of Justice.

GREAT GUNS.—The important question of Forts vs Ironclads seems to have been satisfactorily solved in England. The new 600 pounder 13 3 inch Armstrong gun was recently tried at a target representing a section of the side of the famous ship Warrior, which is of 4½ inch armor backed by 18 inches of teak in two layers. With only half a load of powder a steel pointed shell ricochetted and went through the armor bursting the backing in all directions. The conclusion at the Admiralty Board is that no iron clad afloat could safely approach within 2000 yards of a fort armed with these big guns.

NEW AND IMPROVED SIDEWALK.—To strangers visiting our town we would recommend an inspection of a new plan for laying down sidewalks where wooden ones formerly existed. The *modus operandi* is this: When a plank becomes rotten, remove it and fill up the hole with gravel—*coarse* gravel, because the rats might burrow in and disfigure it of fine. Simple as this process is, the effect is such as to form a very nice imitation of *mosaic*, which, when almost every plank is taken up and the vacuum so treated, will cause our streets to vie with the marble pavements of the metropolis. A practical advantage is that the good little boys (we havn't any bad ones, of course) can procure stones to throw at passing vehicles in rainy weather without wetting their dear little feet.—Some parties hint that it would have been better to keep the gravel walk in one place by taking up sound planks from a certain spot and putting them in the place of rotten ones, but we must remember that every great improvement has to contend against the interference of would-be critics.

APPOINTMENT.—After the opening of Court on Tuesday last, his honor the Judge said it was the unanimous wish of the Bench that Mr. Benjamin Hazlehurst should be appointed Crier of the Court in place of Mr. Henry Reid, deceased, and that the appointment had been made accordingly.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

The Richmond *Examiner* of to-day contains a despatch from Hood's army dated September 7th which says:—"Yesterday our advance drove the enemy from Johnesboro' and recaptured the hospital containing 90 of our wounded. Sherman continues to draw back towards Atlanta for the purpose it is reported of strengthening the works on the eastern, western and southern approaches thereto. 1,500 will cover our losses from all causes in the battle and skirmishes of last week. The army is now in fine spirits."

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The *Herald's* City Point correspondent, writing on the 8th, says deserters and prisoners brought in within a day or two say that General Lee has moved his headquarters from Richmond to the neighborhood of Beam's station, on the Weldon railroad, with the avowed intention of giving battle. If this prove true we are probably on the eve of another terrific contest. Our preparations for offence and defence are admirable, and Lee will have to select between allowing us to retain our portion of the Weldon railroad, or attacking our intrenched position.

The *Herald's* correspondent, with the 9th army corps, writing on the 7th instant, says: "Gen Grant visited Gen Wilcox's front line to day, viewing the recently constructed works. A branch railroad of that to City Point will be in operation in a few days to every point of the line, dispensing with the heretofore difficult transportation of stores over the lengthy tortuous and high roads.—The route is marked out, ties are thrown down, rail is brought up and laid as fast as the construction corps advance. The road is now in operation to the Jerusalem plank road."

The *Tribune's* special, dated Harper's Ferry, September 9th, says:—Early manifests no further symptoms of a desire to attack us in force, but, on the contrary, seems only anxious to retire in such a manner as shall give him safety, and us the least annoyance. It is stated that Averill, in falling back from the vicinity of Martinsburg, was less fortunate than was asserted yesterday, but nothing like disaster or serious injury befel him.

The *World's* Washington special dispatch, dated 11 o'clock last night, says it was rumored in that city that Mobile had fallen.—The information is said to have been obtained from Confederate deserters, who say Dog River bar was passed by the whole fleet, and after a brief shelling, the city was surrendered—the troops having retired to the interior.

The *World's* Washington special despatch of the 9th says: Intelligence from the front and Shenandoah seems to lead to the conclusion that Early's forces must be reinforcing Lee. It is quite certain that Lee is massing reinforcements in front of the Weldon railroad and they were believed to be from Early's command.

Parties on the mail boat from City Point believe that the enemy's attack for the possession of the Weldon railroad is near at hand, and it is doubtful if infantry can take it either.

☞ The pavement of London is one of the greatest marvels of our time. It covers 3,000 acres, two thirds whereof consists of what may be called mosaic work done in plain style, and the other third of smooth flagging. Such a series of works far transcends in quantity the Appian Way, which was the wonder of ancient Rome, and which would cut but a poor figure contrasted with one of our commonest streets. The ancient Consular Way was but fifteen feet wide in the main and was filled with blocks of all shapes and sizes, jointed together and planned only on the surface; the length of its devious course, from north to south of Italy, was under 300 miles. The paved streets of London number over 3,000 and exceed 2 000 miles in length.

Remarkable Case of Life Assurance.

The Lindsay *Advocate* says:—About a month ago it was our melancholy duty to record an accident at target practice in this town, by which Mr. G. R. Brewer met a sudden and violent death. We now learn that an assurance upon his life had been laid before the Board of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, in Montreal, upon the Wednesday previous and accepted; the acceptance was duly advised to the agent of the Company at Lindsay, and intimated by him to Mr. Brewer, only two days before the unfortunate accident; when the terms were agreed to, but the premium was not paid.—The Directors of the Company, however, at their last meeting, after fully considering the circumstances of the case, have, in their usual liberal manner, at once agreed to hold themselves liable for the amount of the assurance proposed. Such a case as this shows, in a marked degree, the benefit of life assurance, and the necessity of parties, having wife and family depending on them, allowing no delay until their names are enrolled in some good life office.

THE BELLS OF SANTIAGO.—The Drogheda *Argus* (Ireland) says:—The South American steamer Osins, just arrived from Hayti, has brought home 33 bells as a part of her cargo. These bells formed the chimes of the church of San Juan Santiago, previous to the sad catastrophe which destroyed that sacred edifice. They bear upon their beautiful moulds of the intensity of the flames in which so many lives were sacrificed, and, massive as the bells are, the heat has told sadly upon them. The ornamentations by which the bells are embellished are most rich and tasteful. Each bell is dedicated to some particular saint, and is appropriately in its designs typical of the leading features in the life of the saint in whose honor it has been cast. The bells were made in 1819, and range in weight from 40 cwt. to 5 cwt. They are brought to this country to be recast, and sent out to Santiago again.

"Why d'you use so much tobacco?" said an Englishman to an American. "Because I chews," was the reply.

When a person declares that "his brain is on fire," would it be etiquette to blow it out.

According to the Cork *Reporter*, the emigration from Ireland has begun to decrease.

There are over forty oil companies organized in New York—some of them are very slippery.

The offer of the $5,000 bet in New York, that Lincoln will not be the next President, finds no takers.

Two steamers with the odd names of "Let Her Be," and "Let He Rip," respectively, lately arrived at Bermuda from Wilmington, with cargoes.

The *Mail* says that on Wednesday last the Erie and Niagara Railroad Company purchased the Niagara Dock property from the Bank of Upper Canada for the sum of $37,000.

If you would be exempt from uneasiness do nothing which you you no or suspect is wrong; and if you wish to enjoy the purest pleasure always do everything in your power which you know is right.

The Halifax *Morning Herald* has private advices from Bermuda to the 20th August. They state that the Yellow Fever still continued "pretty bad," and that every one "was going down with it."

A German girl of 14 years was instantly killed in Buffalo on Saturday, by falling upon a knife which she held in her hand as she was running to play with some companions. The knife passed directly through her heart.

The New Insolvent Act.

By the Insolvent Act of 1864, which came into force on the 1st, any person in Upper Canada or any trader in Lower Canada may, if unable to meet his engagements, call a meeting of his creditors, and obtain his discharge either by making an assignment of his estate, or a composition, on such terms as may be agreed to by a majority of creditors in number, for sums respectively above one hundred dollars, who represent three fourths of the liabilities of the debtor; the remaining creditors being bound by the decision.

If any trader ceases to meet his commercial liabilities generally as they become due, any two or more creditors for sums in the aggregate exceeding five hundred dollars, may, by their simple notice, require him to make an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Should he neglect to do so, he may be proceeded against by attachment, unless he can within five days show to a Judge of the Superior Court that the demand has been made without sufficient cause. If it is shown that the creditor has acted with improper motives he may be condemned in treble costs.

For the following causes a debtor is deemed insolvent, and in Lower Canada, upon affidavit made by a creditor for not less than two hundred dollars, or his agent, the prothonotary issues a writ directing the Sheriff to seize the whole estate with books and papers appertaining, the same to be held by one of the official assignees appointed by the Board of Trade till the first meeting of creditors, when they may direct as they deem expedient.

1. If the debtor absconds, or is about to abscond, or conceals himself with fraudulent intent or to delay or defeat remedies.

2. If he secretes, or is about to secrete his estate.

3. If he assigns, removes, or disposes of property, or attempts to do so, with fraudulent intent.

4. If with intent to defraud he has caused his property to be seized or levied on under any process or execution.

5. If he has been imprisoned more than thirty days on a civil action founded on a contract for more than two hundred dollars.

6. If he wilfully neglects or refuses to appear on any order requiring his appearance to answer respecting his debts.

7. If he wilfully neglects or refuses compliance with any rule made for the payment of creditors otherwise than in the manner prescribed by the act.

8. If after voluntarily calling a meeting of creditors he neglects to proceed further; or if where an assignment is agreed to at a meeting of creditors, he does not complete the same within three days.—Montreal *Telegraph.*

ARTEMUS NONPLUSED.—In his new lecture Artemus Ward makes some fun of Dr Windship, the New England 'strong man, who advertises that he will lift twelve able-bodied men at one time at the close of his lecture.' 'Artemus' travesties the muscular New Englander by facetiously inviting twelve agreeable young ladies to the platform, stating that he will lift them one at a time or 'perish in the attempt.' That's pretty good; but out in Indiana, at a town rejoicing in the name of Nolan, they rather more than got even with him, for when he extended the aforesaid invitation twelve fair damsels solemnly arose and advanced to the platform, and demurely arranged themselves to be 'lifted.' The audience gave a regular Hoosier scream, but the showman failed to say anything particularly funny. 'He didn't lift 'em.

INCEST AND MURDER.—We received yesterday (Friday) information of a most revolting case which occurred in the township of Ancaster lately, involving the double crime of incest and murder. On Tuesday afternoon last, a woman drawing water from a well about a mile and a half this side of Fiddler's Green discovered an object in the water, which on closer inspection proved to be the body of a new born child. Suspicion was directed to a young girl between fourteen and fifteen years of age, of the name of Collier, who lived in the neighborhood. She was arrested, and on being interrogated, related a most horrible tale. Her brother Francis, she declared to be the father of the child, and also that she was delivered of it six days previous on the grass plot outside of the house; that she left the child there, and went back to the house; that her brother Francis then went out, and on her return to the place of birth the babe was not to be found. She heard nothing further of it until the body was discovered, as we have already stated, in the well. Such is the story she tells, and a more horrible and revolting one it is impossible to imagine. One can scarcely conceive that the story can be true, but the fact that her brother, Francis Collier, has absconded, unhappily leaves no ground for doubting its correctness. We understand that telegrams have been dispatched to different parts of the Province for his arrest, but as yet he has not been captured.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

THE CONTEST IN SAUGEEN.

The following questions were put, and the answers given by Mr. McPherson, at his meeting in Owen Sound, on the 5th instant:

"Q. Would you vote for any further aid to be extended to the Grand Trunk?

"A. From the flourishing condition of the Grand Trunk, and its soundness as a commercial enterprise, *it is impossible* it can ask or wish for aid.

"Q. Would you vote for any increase of the postal subsidy to the Grand Trunk?

"A. I cannot tell till the question comes up. I would do whatever is *just*, whether to the Grand Trunk or to *you*. There is a provision for settling disputed claims; that is arbitration.

"Q. Would you vote for an Act sanctioning the amalgamation of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways?

"A. These are two independent commercial concerns. It would be for them to arrange their own affairs as it suits themselves."

THE EFFECTS OF A SENSIBLE OBSERVATION.—When the Rev. John Brown first settled in Haddington, Scotland, the people of the parish gave him a warm and enthusiastic reception; only one of the members of that large church and congregation stood out in opposition to him. The doctor tried all means in his power to convert the solitary dissenter to the unity of feeling which pervaded the whole body, but all his efforts to obtain an interview proved abortive. As Providence directed, however, they happened one day to meet in the street, when the doctor held out his hand, saying,

'My brother, I understand you are opposed to my settling at Haddington?'

'Yes, sir,' replied the parishioner.

'Well, and it is a fair question, on what grounds do you object to me?'

'Because sir,' quoth he, 'I don't think you are qualified to fill so eminent a position.'

'That's just my opinion,' replied the doctor; 'but what sir, is the use of you and me setting up our opinion in opposition to a whole parish?'

The brothers smiled, and their friendship was sealed forever. How very true it is that 'a soft answer turneth away wrath.'

DOINGS OF THE FLORIDA.—Washington, Sept. 7.—A letter from Teneriffe, dated 14th August, says:—The steamer Florida arrived here yesterday. She was permitted to take in coal and what provisions she required, and sailed at noon, going south. During her stay, she received none of the courtesies extended to vessels of war visiting this port. It is reported that she came here direct from the coast of New England, where she took and destroyed many vessels, including a steamer with a very valuable cargo, which the pirates regret they did not save. It is supposed this steamer was the Electric Spark. One of her officers and two of her crew left the Florida at Teneriffe.

Louis Napoleon is undergoing the Banting diet to cure his corpulence.

A writer in the *Leader* proposes to establish a Canadian Club in New York.

The Turkish cotton crop is said to be more than fourfold what it was last year.

Town & Counties

☞ The Fall Assizes will open in this town on Tuesday, the 26th instant. There will be some important business, but we believe the Criminal Calendar will not be as heavy as usual.

ACCIDENT.—A boy named Piere, of this town, was, a day or two ago, loading a small cannon, when a spark fell into a flask of powder lying near him, causing an explosion by which he was considerably burned about the face and breast.

BRUCE COUNTY TOWN.—The vote of the ratepayers of Bruce will be taken on the Co. Town Question, on Tuesday the 20th instant. The indications at present are that Paisley will receive the largest vote, many of those who would otherwise support Walkerton, having determined to go for the sister village.

BAZAAR.—The ladies in connection with Knox's Church of this town will open a Bazaar, refreshment tables, &c., in Crabb's old stand on the 20th and 21st insts. The proceeds are to go into the Building Fund of the Church, and we hope the fair tradeswomen for the occasion will be extensively patronized.

MEANNESS.—The Directors of the Co. of Brant Agricultural Society, refused to allow Major Penn's Battery to encamp for a night on their grounds, while on the march from London to Hamilton, because the town council of Brantford refused a day or two before to grant the Society $50. Such a paltry act should be passed around.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young lad, about 10 years of age, the son of a dock laborer named Cantilon, disappeared on Saturday afternoon, the 3rd inst., and after much search the body was discovered on Wednesday the 7th, in the water near the Elevator. Deceased was in search of his father at the time, and is supposed to have slipped and fallen into the river.

THAT QUESTION.—In our Weekly edition of Aug. 25th, we published the following question:

"A and B, settling accounts found that if £6 were added to ⅔ of A's money, and the same sum taken from B's, the sum would be ⅘ of the remainder, and that the sum and the remainder added together made £72. What was each man's money?—Solution independent of Algebra."

To this we have received about a dozen answers from all parts of the County.—Several of these produce the same result, viz: that A's money was £41 8s, and B's £14 8s. The answer appended to the original question was: A's money £41⅔, B's £06⅔. Where does the discrepancy lie?

The Fall Show.

IN connection with the County of Huron Agricultural Society, opens in this town on Tuesday, the 20th inst. In some repects we presume the Exhibition will be as good as on any former occasion. For example, there is no reason why stock, implements, grain, &c., should be below the old standard. But, horticulturally and floriculturally, we fear the show will be much inferior to the splendid exhibition of last year. The extremely dry summer has told very much against the finer products of the flower garden and green-house, and fruits and vegetables generally will be small in quantity and much beneath the average in quality. It is to be hoped, however, that no effort will be spared to render the indoor exhibition as complete as possible. A little effort on the part of the exhibitors will bring together a collection of good and beautiful things well worthy the inspection of those interested in such matters, notwithstanding the drawbacks of the season.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Rev. Mr. Schneider of this town has handed us for inspection a letter from Robert C. McMullen, United States Consular Agent at Sarnia, relative to the accidental death of a young man named Thos. Brady, whose widowed mother resides in Port Albert. It seems that Brady, a waiter on the Prop. "S. D. Caldwell" was on the 2nd inst. looking at two pistols belonging to two colored passengers, and was in the act of handing them back, when one went off, the ball entering his brain, causing instant death. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "accidental death" and entirely exonerated the negroes from all blame. They showed much sorrow, and immediately after the accident gave Mr. McMullen money enough to bury the unfortunate youth, besides some $75 for his mother. Deceased was a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

☞ At a recent temperance meeting in Egmondville, a Rev. gentleman was good enough to speak in derogatory terms of our notice of a change by which a hotel in Seaforth had fallen into more "respectable hands." His theory that respectable hotels are the more dangerous to the community generally than the lower class of taverns, is certainly a new one, and will hardly be considered sound by the travelling public; notwithstanding the terrible allusion to "sanctified damnation," whatever that may be. No intelligent temperance man will be so far gone in bigotry as to deny that there are such things in the world as *respectable hotels*, and that the weary traveller invariably finds better accommodation therein than in the low groggeries which may be found in all parts of the country. We have no occasion to puff hotels, we never run after their advertisements, and yet we hold to it that public houses kept in first-class style are creditable to any city, town or village. We should like to hear the *orator* alluded to show cause to the contrary, apart from empty declamation.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal:

DEAR SIR,—As Dr Cameron, the celebrated oculist and aurist from Toronto, is to visit the town of Goderich, I wish to take the opportunity to comply with the duty, which, I think, binds me to give him a public acknowledgement of my gratitude for the great service he has rendered to me. A few days ago I applied to him at Clinton for relief from a pain which for more than a year I felt in one of my ears, without ever having been able to account for the cause of it. After a short examination he at once found out that there existed in the ear something extraneous; and, applying his instruments with great skill and dexterity, and without any pain on my part, he extracted from the ear a lump, which, after close examination, we recognized to be a grain of corn which only then I remembered had been accidentally lodged in my ear thirty-five years before. I feel now perfectly well, and think that only for Dr. Cameron's skill I should most likely very soon have been deaf. With thanks for your kindness,

I remain, sir, yours,
LEWIS GRIFFA,
P. Priest of Irishtown, County of Huron.

How to Sweep a Carpet—Something for the Ladies.

Let me tell rural readers a good mode of sweeping carpets. Take a common wash-tub or a small vessel, large enough to admit a broom freely, and put in clean cold water to the depth of a foot or more. Then take a broom (one partly worn so as to be a little stiff is the best), dip it in six inches or so, and hold it over the tub, or go out of doors and knock off all the drops of water. This can be done most effectually by holding it in one hand and rapping it with the other on the broom corn above where it is wet. Commence brushing it lightly at first, going over with it the second time or more, and if your carpet is very dusty do not sweep more than a square yard or two before dipping your broom into the water again; this will rinse off all the particles of dust adhering to the broom. Rap off the drops off water as before, and begin again, continuing to do so till the whole is cleaned. Should the water get very dirty before completing the room it can be changed. One who has never tried the experiment will probably be surprised at the quantity of dirt which will be washed from the broom into the water. A carpet can be cleaned more effectually in this way than it can possibly be done with a dry broom, as the particles of dust adhere to the broom instead of rising to fall back on the carpet. I have dusted my tables and chairs before sweeping in this way, and could discover but a mere trifle of dust on them after getting through. There is no danger of injuring even a fancy carpet if the drops of water are thoroughly removed from the broom. Let no one try it who has not time and patience.

Specimens of Telegraphic Dispatches, Now-a-days

BUNKUMTOWN, Sept. 22 (Midnight.)

A terrific battle was fought here to day between one million rebels, under General Fire eater, and one hundred National troops under General Go in. The rebels were intrenched behind four miles of frowning masked batteries, mounting no less than two thousand rifled cannon, which had been stolen by that arch thief, Floyd. The battle commenced before breakfast and raged with unabated fury for nineteen hours. At least a million and a half of rebels were left dead on the field.—General Beauregard, Jeff. Davis and Ben McCulloch were among the slain. Their bodies have been preserved in whisky. It was an awful sight—a sight never equalled in the bloody annals of horrid war. An enormous amount of plunder fell into our hands. We took all the enemy's arms and cannon. Only one man on our side was slightly wounded, and that was by a ten-inch ball near the small of the back, a little lower than the region of the *sphincter ani*. The moral effect of this victory will endure for ages.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BUNKUMTOWN, Sept. 23 (Mid day.)

It is now believed that the strength of the rebels was slightly overrated in our first dispatch concerning the great battle fought yesterday, 20 miles from this place. It is now ascertained that the whole force of the enemy consisted of three regiments, and most of them only half full. On our side there were the Ninety-Ninth Regiment of New York Plugs, the One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiments of Bull Runners, the First and Last New Jersey Terribles, the Pennsylvania Scalliwags, besides artillery, cavalry and Zouaves. Our force slowly *retreated* for fifteen miles, keeping up a terrible fire upon the rebels, who swore that they never saw such fighting in all their lives. Altogether, we did not loose more than a few hundred of our brave men.

LATEST.

Sept. 24 (2 a. m.)

It is now ascertained that there was no fight at Bunkumtown on the 23rd, as some of our contemporaries say. But there will undoubtedly be a terrific battle either there or somewhere else, some time between now and doomsday.

South-side Dispatch.

RICHMOND, Sept. 22.

Colonel Thunder went out, alone and on foot, to make a reconnoissance in force toward Washington. When within half-a-mile of the capital, he came upon seven companies of blue bellied Yankee cavalry, who formed the body guard of the gorilla President Lincoln. When the Abolition cowards saw the brave South Carolina hero (who had no weapons save a palmetto switch) they took to their heels and fled. The gallant Colonel Thunder gave them pursuit, and surrounded the whole party in the City Hall barracks, New York, and took them all prisoners. He has just brought them in here. The patriotic ladies of Richmond have presented the brave Colonel with a magnificent cosegay, as an evidence of their appreciation of his heroic deed. We have now over a million of the gorilla's mercenaries as prisoners.

MARRIAGE OF BELLE BOYD.

On Thursday the 25th ult., an interesting ceremony of marriage took place in the church of St. James', Picadilly, England. The bridegroom, Lieutenant Samuel Wylde Hardinge, who about 30 years of age, was an officer in the United States navy, holding the rank of lieutenant on board the American war steamer *Connaticuca*. The lady, who is about the same age as the gallant bridegroom, was the daughter of General Boyd, of the army of the Southern States, who lately expired in prison, having been made prisoner by the Federals. The lady's career is full of the most eventful heroic, and romantic features. Her father, General Boyd, who possessed vast estates in the territory of Virginia, early embraced the cause of Southern independence, and was soon entrusted with a command, obtaining the rank of general. His daughter, the bride, enthusiastically embraced the cause, followed her father to the field, and accompanied him throughout the campaign with the celebrated Stonewall Jackson, and on two occasions, heroically, as a modern Joan of Arc, led on the troops to battle. She was, however, in a skirmish captured, made prisoner, and conveyed to Washington, where she was imprisoned.—Here she remained thirteen months, when she was exchanged for General Cochrane, who had been made prisoner by the Confederates. On her return to the South she went on board the Greyhound, Confederate steamer, which was captured by the Federal steamer Connaticuca while running the blockade.—Lieutenant Hardinge was sent on board the Greyhound as prize master, with his young heroine as prisoner. The result was that they mutually became enamored, escaped together from the ship, and found their way to this country, the bride having succeeded in drawing her lover from his allegiance to the United States flag, and enlisted his sympathy and support for the South. It is the intention of Lieutenant Hardinge, with his bride, to leave this country at the latter end of September, to run the blockade and enter the service of the Southern States. The marriage *cortege* was comparatively private, being confined to the bridesmaid and two or three lady friends, the bridegroom being attended by a number of American gentleman connected with the South. After the conclusion of the ceremony the parties repaired to the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn street, where the bridegroom has resided since his sojourn in this country, and partook of an elegant *dejeuner*.—*London Star, 25th.*

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—A new enterprise, and one which seems to promise good results, will be attempted very shortly by Mr. John F. Robinson, of this town, who proposes to build a couple of steam vessels, capable of passing the locks on the Erie Canal, to ply direct between New York, this town, Hamilton, and Toronto. It is the opinion of Mr. Robinson, and we have no doubt that business men will agree with him, that such an enterprise can and will pay handsome dividends, as well as prove a great convenience to merchants and others doing business in New York, as they will be able to obtain their goods from 15 to 20 days quicker by this means than by the present conveyances. We trust that Mr. Robinson will receive such encouragement as will heave him on to push the building of the boats so as to have them ready for the opening of navigation next year.