Huron Signal.

GODERICH, FEB. 22, 1866.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

A deputation consisting of representatives of the colored people of different States, amongst whom were Fred. Douglas, and G. S. Downing, waited upon President Johnson recently, and, on behalf of their brethren asked for the consideration of certain suggestion with a view to securing an amelioration of the present condition of their race. The negroes rejoice that they have been freed from their yoke of bondage, but they now wish to be placed upon a footing of equality by being allowed the full privileges of American citizens at the ballot box. The President's reply was rather suggestive, especially, as being a slaveholder before the war, he can understand the feelings of those who have lost so much during the struggle. He stated that whilst the owners of slaves at the South had staked and lost their all in the contest, the blacks had gained a great deal, without exposing themselves to any considerable extent to the vicissitudes of war—that the poor whites of the South hated the whole African race, because the latter, by monopolising the labor, actually made slaves of them—and that the concession of Negro Suffrage, in the present unprepared state of the public mind, would lead to a sanguinary war of races. Hence, all he could do was to advise the blacks through their representatives, to elevate themselves by education and otherwise, until the harsh feelings engendered by the war were so far allayed as to render the suggested reform possible without being inimical to the peace and welfare of the country. It is pretty evident from the remarks made use of by the President that he has not the least intention of petting the Negro as the ultras would wish him to do. He knows that the great mass of the "Freedmen" are in the position of so many children, and require more intelligence and experience before they can be trusted to assist in the manufacture of Presidents and Congressmen. The utterances of His Excellency will rejoice the hearts of those Democratic leaders who hope to gain an ascendency over their Republican opponents ere long.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

"The Ways and Means Committee have had several interviews with the British Minister since the departure of the Canadian officers. The object and purpose of these interviews were to ascertain if some arrangement could not be effected which would be advantageous to both countries. The committee suggests to the British Minister to submit any propositions upon the subject which he thought proper, and they would carefully be considered.—They informed him that they were disposed to sanction such legislation, as looks fair and just to reciprocal trade between the Provinces and the United States."

The above important item of news was sent from Washington in the latter part of last week. The Associated Pressmen, we know from past experience, are very far from being infallible, but there is reason to believe that there is some truth in the statement that the committee of ways and means is coming down from its high horse. The prompt refusal by our delegates to accept the suicidal terms proposed to them by the American authorities, and the firm, hopeful tone of the Canadian Press, seem to have opened the eyes of our neighbors, and at the eleventh hour they are disposed to patch up a new Treaty. They will doubtless be met in a spirit of fairness, and it is just possible that ere the 17th prox., we may not have to change our base, as we shall undoubtedly have to do if the Treaty is allowed to expire. At all events three or four weeks now will decide the matter one way or other.

RECIPROCITY

WHAT THE CANADIAN PRESS SAYS.

We subjoin a few extracts from our Canadian contemporaries, as a sample of the sentiment that actuates the press throughout the Province, and, in another place will be found a few interesting clippings from American journals:—

From the St. Thomas Journal.

"They propose to add to the Free List existing between the two countries for the last eleven years, some twenty to thirty classes of American manufactures, and ask us to *admit all these into the Provinces* FREE of CUSTOMS DUTY and all other imposts whatever—more than we have ever conceded to the Mother Country—; to become their coast guard for the collection of their revenue on their Northern frontier, by taxing our own people as heavily for whiskey, spirits, beer, tobacco, and other articles, as they are obliged to tax theirs; to abolish our Free Ports at Gaspe and on Lake Superior; to spend $15,000,000 in gold in deepening and enlarging our chain of canals, so that the largest vessels navigating the upper lakes can pass through them to the ocean; after expending this immense amount of money for the improvement of our internal navigation, to allow them the benefit of our outlay by permitting their vessels to use our canals and rivers on the same terms as our own; to surrender to them the privilege of the fisheries of British America; to discard our own Patent laws and adopt theirs instead; and, then, when we are prepared to pledge ourselves to these humiliating concessions, they will graciously condescend to admit from the Provinces into their country, such articles as they may name in addition to those previously on the Free List, on condition that we shall contribute to the revenue of the United States the rates of duty mentioned in their proposal as given below."

From the Leader.

"The American negotiators proposed a scale of duties on raw produce, intended to supercede a free list, which would, in many cases, have been prohibitory. From free trade to prohibition is the greatest possible transition; and it was too much to expect these Provinces to make it at a bound. Our negotiators went just far enough to show their thorough desire to bring about a new treaty; they could not have offered more than they did, and perhaps they know that it was useless to propose less. The reception which their proposal met must convince the most sceptical that the American negotiators, for whatever reason, did not desire to come to a new agreement. That reason may have been commercial or it may have been political; it agrees well enough with the ideas of MORRILL tariff men, who are just now in the ascendant, and it may suit the political views of the Republicans. Be this as it may, there can be no doubt as to the fact. The sober second thought of the American people may possibly lead them before long to a different conclusion. If so, we shall be ready to listen to their proposals; but, in the meantime, we shall be at liberty to follow that policy which the interests of British America dictate."

From the Free Press.

"The influential journals of the Republic, who used to take a fling at reciprocity, have very much changed their tone since we ceased to be suppliants at Washington; they are now favourable to a renewal of the treaty with us upon fair terms, and we doubt not they reflect to a large extent the popular sentiment. The Republican Committee of Ways and Means cannot afford to overlook this—they will be most unwilling to place this powerful lever in the hands of their opponents—and hence they have so soon realized the force of the maxim, that "second thoughts are best."

From the Globe.

"Customs duties are at best an expensive mode of taxation, because it compels the people to pay tribute not only to the Government, but to the importers and retailers as well. But when, as in the United States, the tariff is made extravagantly high, it compels the payment of still another tribute to the home Manufacturers. The American Government certainly does not get one third of the money which its tariff costs the people. Yet, to serve the interests of the monopolists of New England and Pennsylvania, this system is persisted in.

From the Berlin Telegraph.

"The question of all others of most importance to us in our present altered circumstances is, what is to be done for the future.—Hitherto it has been our custom to trade almost exclusively with the United States, to the neglect of other nations requiring our surplus products. The inconvenience, if not the folly, of such a policy is now manifest.—The closing of the usual channels of commerce casts us upon our own resources.—These, although yet but very imperfectly developed, are by no means so insignificant as the followers of Consul Potter's "thumbscrew" doctine would make us believe. Our very estate neighbors never committed a graver error than to suppose that the people of Canada were at any moment ready to barter their independence, their institutions and their loyalty for commercial considerations."

From the Brantford Expositor.

"From a calm review of the propositions made by our Commissioners at Washington, it will be seen that they offered nothing inconsistent with our dignity, our interests, or our relations to the Mother Country. They could not have offered less than they did for reciprocity, and to have offered more, would have been to risk the sanction of Parliament to their arrangements."

From the Perth Courier,

"Whilst willingly admitting the benefits derived by this country from the operation of the Treaty, our people are yet satisfied to do without it rather than pay the price demanded by the Americans for its renewal.—The people of Canada believe that the benefits of the Treaty have been mutual, and if the Americans are satisfied to bite off their own noses in order to punish us for our unfriendliness during the war, we are perfectly satisfied to let them indulge their senseless humor."

THE DINNER AT KINCARDINE,

On Tuesday evening, the 13th inst., would have been a complete success, had it not been for the absence of the gentleman, in whose honor it was given and the M. P. P.'s, and other speakers who were to have accompanied him. Mr. Dickson, it appears, was confined to his bed through illness on that day, and Mr. McFarlane of Perth, and one or two others who came on as far as Goderich on their way up, turned back when they discovered that the banquet was to be without its principal guest. Hence there was a great paucity of good speaking on the occasion.

The gathering at the Town Hall, Kincardine, was large, there being at least 200 gentlemen present from all parts of the County. Amongst those present we noticed Messrs. Jno Bruce and Wm Fraser of Walkerton, Hon. T Fitnam, American Consul at Goderich, Alex McGosh, Jno Hunter, T Corrigan, M McPherson, Jno McLay, Dr. Ross, Wm Withers, Jno Ralston, F J Rooklidge, R Purvis, Capt Rowen, Geo. Daniel, N. McInnes, J. A. McPherson, Mr. Caldwell of the *Globe*, Mr. Cox of the *Signal*, Mr. Lang of the *Review*, A. A. Chesley, W. McIntyre, Revds. S Tighe, W. Inglis, &c., &c.

Wm Rastall, Esq., of Kincardine, acted as chairman, and J. J. Lehnen of Port Elgin, occupied the vice chair. The table was abundantly supplied by Mr. Culbert of the Commercial Hotel. The room was handsomely ornamented with colors and various mottoes, such as "Union is Strength—Confederation," "Commercial Interests of Canada," "Welcome to our Guests," Press of Canada," &c. The Kincardine Brass Band, under the leadership of Mr. Walker, performed a number of pieces of music during dinner, and later in the evening, in a very lively and correct manner.

After the removal of the cloth, the chairman called upon Mr. Ross, Sec'y of Committee, who read letters of apology from Hon Mr McMurrich, Mr. McKeller, A. McKenzie M. P. P., Hon. W. McRae, Mr. Cowan, Dr Parker, Hon. Geo Brown, Mr. Somerville of Lower Canada, Mr. Stirton, Hon. D. McDonald, and a note from Mr. Dickson explaining the reason of his non-attendance, as above stated.

The toasts of "The Queen," "Prince and Princess of Wales," "Governor General" and "Army and Navy," were given from the chair and appropriately responded to.

The Chairman proposed the health of the American Consul, which was greeted with cheers.

Mr. Fitnam thanked the gentlemen present for the cordiality of their reception of him, as the *shadow* of a substance, (laughter and cheers,) which substance was Andrew Johnston, the chosen head of a great country. He trusted that although the United States' government was forced by its enormous debt to adopt a trade policy different from that of the past few years, the principle of Free Trade would be fallan back upon again by-and-bye. (Cheers. But whatever the principles of trade subsisting between the two countries, the people of the United States entertained a feeling of kindness and good will towards their neighbors in this country. [Applause.]

Mr. Ross, being called upon to speak, with regard to the absent member, James Dickson, Esq., M.P.P., said he was extremely sorry Mr. Dickson was not able to be present in order that he might receive their thanks for the services he had rendered the people of the County of Bruce. An unworthy attempt had been made to rob him and his colleague in the Upper House, Hon. Mr. McMurrich, of the credit of securing the restoration of the Improvement Fund, and the apportionment of considerable sums for the improvement of harbors on the coast of Bruce. With regard to the estimation in which Mr. Dickson was held by gentlemen who had stood with him for years on the floor of the House, he would direct their attention to the letters of apology just read, all of which contained sentiments of the most flattering nature. Mr. Ross then went on to define the component parts of the two great parties in this country. The conservatives were considered to be the upper crust of society, though many of them were very respectable men, the Reform party, to which Mr. Dickson belonged, and which he contended was the hope of the country, was, on the contrary, composed of the great middle class, from which the governing power would spring, as it had done in some of the best governments of the country during past years. With regard to the great question of Reciprocal trade now agitating the country, he thought the Americans were greatly mistaken if they expected to injure us by the policy they were adopting. We admired the people of the great Republic for their energy and enterprise, but if they refused to trade with us on fair terms it would only render us all the more eager to improve our own channels of communication with the ocean, and by the Confederation of the British American Provinces unite our populations into a permanent nationality. (Applause.)

Mr Withers spoke to the toast of "Our Agricultural interests." He was happy and proud to be able to say that the Agricultural Society of which he had the honor of being President was in a flourishing condition.

"The Commercial Interests of Canada" was responded to by Mr. McInnes, Mr. McLay spoke eloquently of the "land we left," and Mr. McPherson of the "land of our adoption."

Mr. Rooklidge proposed the toast of "The Press," which was acknowledged by Mr. Caldwell of the *Globe*, and Mr. Cox of the *Signal*.

A few more volunteer toas's brought the proceedings to a close.

Visitors from here are much indebted to the committee for furnishing conveyances and for many acts of kindness while they remained in Kincardine.

OUR BANKS.

No. 5.

HAVING previously shown the manner in which our money matters are affected by the action of the Bank of England, and having also pointed out what appears to us a mode of relieving ourselves from its influence, we now turn to another part of our subject and put it broadly. Is our present financial government to continue? Are we always to be the shuttle-cocks of monied institutions with capital so large as, in a poor country like this, to make them, if not in name, in effect monopolists? We trust not; we hope at no distant day to see our Government become the sole manufacturers of money, whether the same be made from mem's or from rags. When that comes to pass it is to be desired that the capital of our Banks will be reduced to meet the necessities of the places at which they are started, and instead of numerous bank agencies were we to adopt the principal of local Banks with small capital, we should, at once, be freed from one of the greatest evils of our present system, viz: our dependence on monied institutions, whose managers and subordinates have no feeling in common with, nor sympathy for, those amongst whom circumstances have cast them, and who are here to day and away to-morrow. There are many things we'd night, if we would, learn from our neighbors on the other side of the line, and we think we might take a few lessons on banking. Before the war or rebellion broke out, the largest monied institution in the United States was the Bank of Commerce of New York, with a capital of $10,000,000, at the same time in that state there were in all 300 banks, with a united capital of $32,000,000, or an average capital of $106,669 to each bank, and if we deduct the Bank of Commerce we shall find the average capital of the remaining 299 to have been only $735.78 without fractions. As there are in the City of New York, besides the Bank of Commerce, several other large banking institutions, we believe we are not far from the mark in estimating that out of that city no bank existed with a larger capital than $50,000; if, then, $50,000 were found ample as a banking capital in the prosperous and busy State of New York, with a population much larger than that of the two Canadas, we may well ask ourselves what advantages have attended our present system that we should continue it. For our own part we can see none.

In the possession of local Banks (similar to those in the State of New York) instead of agencies, we believe many benefits would result: First, the capital would be raised from among the community who were to use it. Secondly, the managers of the institutions being acquainted with the parties doing business with them, and with the wants of the localities, would be in a much better position to determine what course should be pursued towards their customers than it is possible for Directors resident 200, 300 or some 400 miles off, and whose conduct towards their agencies must be regulated, not by the requirements of the agency, but by the position of the Mother Bank. Those in favor of the present system will point (as an answer to the above) to the solvency of our institutions, and to their continued payment in specie, when our neighbors on the other side of the line, have been constrained within the last ten years to suspend twice, viz: in 1857, and at the commencement of the great rebellion. This latter being exceptional we think it may fairly be put aside from the answer. It is well known that the suspension in 1857 was a measure of protection At the time it took place there was a very large amount of specie in the vaults of the banks—quite equal to the average wants of the community. In the consideration of this question it has to be borne in mind that all the bank paper issued by any bank in the State of New York before the rebellion had to be secured on approved mortgages or state stocks. Therefore although the banks suspended, the ultimate redemption of their paper was secured, and this fact satisfied the public, and its forbearance enabled the banks, at a very early date, to resume business as before, and with very little injury to the public of the state. We have thus the evidence that if the public are only satisfied that the ultimate redemption of the paper is secured, it is content to receive the fact and take the paper as usual although from outside pressure it has been found necessary to suspend for a time meeting the paper in specie. We are satisfied less injury was done to the New York public by the suspension of 1857, than these provinces suffered by the restricted issues of our banks, and, we believe, it would have been more to our advantage had our banks suspended as they did on a former occasion. Such being the fact as regards the suspension of specie in the State of New York, we, acting on the knowledge gained by that stoppage, and believing Canadians not to be much more obtuse in money matters than our neighbors, have only to obtain the confidence of the public in the stability of our paper issues to secure for them a general and accredited circulation throughout the province. Let all paper be issued by the Government, and let it rest on the credit of the Province rather than as at present upon the credit of private institutions; taking a leaf from our neighbor's book, make it legal tender for all transactions, customs duties, and everything else. Allow banks to be started on small capital, to issue not their own paper, but paper money minted by the Government. By requiring that the issues made to the banks should be based on an equal value of Government stocks, obtained by the parties desirous of commencing banking. We should draw in Provinial securities to the extent of our paper issues, thus lessening the the amount of Provincial stocks in the market. By allowing Government to charge two and a half per cent on the paper issued we should reduce the rate of interest on all the stock held as security, and to that extent lessen the liabilities of the province. By having no other paper in circulation than that issued, and redeemable by the Government, we should prevent the unfair combination of the older banks to hinder or destroy the success of any new establishment. Its advancement would depend upon the knowledge possessed by the public of the standing and security of those conducting it. We might dwell on this part of our subject, but prefer bringing the series to a close. If, in the meantime, we have succeeded in making even one individual appreciate the evils of our present system, we shall think we have not written in vain. As a legacy for thought, we quote from one of our best authors on this subject. Remember our banks are in the exact position that called forth the following:

"We protest (says Dr. McCulloch) against the proposal of allowing the partners in banks issuing notes to limit their responsibility. Such a measure would be good for nothing except to serve as a premium on every species of fraud. What check would there be under such a system to hinder the partners of a bank, going on for a series of years, dividing large profits, when, perhaps, they are really incurring a loss, until every farthing of its capital and deposits were absorbed."

Seaforth.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE DEPUTY SHERIFF.—Samuel Pollock Esq., after having filled the office of Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff McDonald for a period of fourteen years has resigned. It is well-known that the course of our worthy Sheriff has been as humane and considerate as the responsible nature of his office could admit of, and we think few will deny that Mr. Pollock has been a most able assistant in carrying out his views. As a man of business the Deputy Sheriff has been unremitting in his endeavor to secure the interests of his employer, and as a member of society he has secured the respect and esteem of a very large circle of acquaintances. We believe it was Mr. Pollock's intention to retire altogether from public life to his farm on the Bayfield Road, but having had the offer of the appointment of Official Assignee for Huron and Bruce, he has concluded to accept of it, as will be seen from an advertisment in another place. The office is by no means a bad one, and Mr. P. from his former business connections is just the man, in our opinion, to discharge the duties thereof in a fair and equitable manner. We wish him every success.

☞ Mr. Pollock requests us to ask those who formerly corresponded with him as Deputy Sheriff to send their communications, until further notice, to the Sheriff's Office direct.

WITTY, VERY.—A gentleman living in Stanley, who seems to possess an immense amount of real mother wit, sends us the following brief advertisement, not, we are sorry to say accompanied by the usual fee of $1.00:—"Wanted, A Municipal Council for the Township of Stanley!—Immediate application to be made to Box 6397, Varna p. o."

AN OLD MAN.—On Tuesday week past, in the township of Ashfield, an old man named McDonald, who had reached the extreme age of 110 years, was followed to the grave by a large number of mourning relatives.

THE TRADE RETURNS for the half year ending 31st December last show that the total exports were $33,655,463 against $23,273,003 for the corresponding half year of 1864, whilst the imports did not exceed those of the latter period. In other words we have *ten millions* of money with which to meet any temporary loss, in case of losing the Reciprocity Treaty. Very good for poor, frozen, much-traduced Canada!

☞ Our Market has been very lively this week, up to the commencement of the late severe storm. A fine fall of snow on Saturday night last has given us capital sleighing in town, and farmers are availing themselves of the steady prices of $1.00 for Spring Wheat and $1.35 for Fall. Many loads have came in from as far back as the townships of Huron and Kincardine, and receipts have footed up from 4000 to 6000 bushels per day. Large quantities of pork have also been purchased at high prices. We think farmers will be wise in hurrying every pound of spare produce to market as speedily as possible.

☞ On Saturday, 10th, a daughter of John Thompson, Hullett, drank about half a pint of raw whiskey in Mooney's hotel, Clinton, and becoming insensible, died in a few hours afterwards. The liquor was standing in a measure under a barrel. Deceased was five years old.

☞ We would direct attention to the advertisement of the Sale by Auction of the Farm formerly owned by Mr. Brace, Township of Colborne. The property is situated in the coal oil region, and is a very valuable one.

☞ The discussion that we announced last week to come off at Exeter, is, through unforeseen circumstances, postponed to Friday the 13th of April, when it will come off under the same conditions as formely announced.

☞ A correspondent writes us a letter bearing testimony to the high moral character of Mr. Wilson, teacher, of Morris, but as Mr. Wilson has already in person and at length replied to the charges brought against him, we rather think the matter must drop, as far as we are concerned.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. Moorhouse for the current number of Chambers' Journal. The book commences a new story entitled "Mirk Abbey," and gives much interesting reading.—Now is the time to subscribe for one of the best of the British Magazines.

COLBORNE.

The Municipal Council of Colborne met at the Hotel of C. Shannon, Maitlandville, on Saturday the 10th day of February, 1866.

Present the Reeve and all the Councillors. After reading the minutes of last meeting, the Township Clerk laid before the Council the petitions of those persons requiring a Tavern License for the current year.

It was moved by Mr. Young seconded by Mr. Malloy, That the following persons be granted a Tavern License, James McDonough, Wm. Buchanan, Anthony Allen, Christopher Shannon, Thomas Allen, Daniel Miller, James Symington, Mrs. Ross—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Young seconded by Mr. Rhynas, That the Inspector of Taverns should visit each Tavern by the 10th of March, and if any Tavern keeper has not his license to inform the Township Clerk of the same—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Spence seconded by Mr. Young, That any portion of the Tavern Licenses paid in silver be received at par.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Rhynas seconded by Mr. Malloy, That the silver received for Tavern Licenses should be paid with the discount as are the Taxes collected in the Township. The Reeve gives the casting vote in favor of the amendment.

Moved by Mr. Malloy seconded by Mr. Young, That the seven School Sections of the Township should receive $10 each for School requisites—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Rhynas seconded by Mr. Young, That the Council do now adjourn to meet at Ross's Tavern, Smith's Hill, when advized by the Reeve and Township Clerk.

JAMES TEWSLEY, Township Clerk.

HAY.

The Council met in the Town hall on Tuesday the 13th inst., pursuant to adjournment.

The Reeve in the chair, and a full council present, the minutes of last meeting was read and approved.

Moved by Mr Turnbull, seconded by William Case, That the assessor be paid the sum of ten dollars, on account of extra work caused by the dog tax in addition to the seventyfive dollars already granted at a former meeting.—Carried.

Moved by Michael Zellar, seconded by James Smillie, That in event of the authorities deciding that two Branch Agricultural Societies representing the same Township cannot be recognised by the county board, we recommend that the Zurich, Branch Agricultural Society be recognised as the Hay Branch, as it best represents the interests of this Township having upwards of fifty members, and holding their exhibition in the centre of the Township, while the so called Hay Branch being chiefly composed of members from other Municipalities all having Branch Societies in their respective Townships besides, and their exhibitions are not held in the Township of Hay, and that the Clerk forward a copy of this motion to the secretary of the County of Huron agricultural Society.—Carried.

Moved by Michael Zellar sec. by William Turnbull, That the Clerk be instructed to furnish written or printed notices to be posted up in different places in the Township, respect the Canada Thistle Act, so that the inhabitants may not have the plea of ignorance in refusing or neglecting to carry out said Law.—Carried.

Moved by Wm. Case sec. by Michael Zellar, That the Treasurer pay to Thomas McLeod the sum of six dollars and twenty six cents, being part payment for crosswaying between the third and fourth cons. in Ward No. 1.—Carried.

Moved by James Smillie, sec. by Michael Zellar, That the Clerk draft the Treasurer's bond for the sum of ten thousand dollars and that the Treasurer sign it with two solvent freeholders as security and have it submitted to this Council at the next meeting.—Carried.

Moved by James Smillie, sec. by Michael Zellar, That the following persons be Township officers for the current year, viz., Wm. Grundy Collector, at a salary of forty-five dollars, Henry Grab hall keeper, at eight dollars, Tavern Inspector Wm. Lehman at eight dollars, Collector of inland Revenue Walter Fee at six dollars.

Pound keepers—John Miick senr. John Miick jun. Charles Wilson, Louis Vautlerie, John Troyer, George Thompson, and Robert Paterson.

Fence Viewers—Benj. Case, Adam Whitford, James White, Wm. Wilson, Robert Ferguson, James Symington, Henry Wurm Senr., Abel Walper, Samuel Eisenbaum, Daniel Baymaker, Daniel Sirams, Jacob Reecher, John Nichol, Robert Jenison, and Richard Bailey.—Carried.

Moved by Wm. Case sec. by Michael Zellar, That this Council adjourn and meet again on Monday the 26th inst., and that the clerk advertise said meeting.—Carried.

WILLIAM WILSON, Township Clerk.

Hay, 15th Feb., 1866.

STANLEY.

VARNA, Feb. 17th, 1866.

MR. EDITOR,—Permit me through the columns of your valuable paper, to give publicity to a very pleasing expression of the warmth of feeling that existed between Joseph G. Ward, late teacher in the village of Varna, S. S. No. 6, Township of Stanley, and at present teacher in S. S. No. 1, Township of Colborne. Mr. Ward during a residence of, in or about twelve years, as teacher in aforesaid S. S. No. 6, Township of Stanley, has by his uniform kindness, and urbanity of manners, endeared himself to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance during his long term of services as teacher, and as a citizen in the village of Varna. In his new residence, Colborne, on the 8th inst., he was agreeably surprised, with an unexpected visit of a number of his pupils from Varna, who presented to him a writing desk, and an elegantly bound copy of the Sacred Volume, also a like copy of said volume to Mrs. Ward, as tokens of his late pupils' kinds esteem and sincere regards towards Mrs. Ward, and of the high appreciation of his services as teacher; also as an expression of their esteem and affection towards him.

Mr. Ward embraced the opportunity of paying a flying visit to Varna, and on the following Sabbath met with a goodly number of his former pupils, and addressed them as follows:—

GEO. LANG,
Trustee S. S. 6, Stanley.

ESTEEMED FRIENDS,—I need not tell you that I am exceedingly glad to meet you this morning. You may well believe that after residing among you for 12 years, and enjoying so largely your countenance and your confidence. I cannot but be pleased to see you again. Were there nothing therefore to awaken agreeable emotions within me than merely meeting you that itself were enough to account for my happiness at this moment; but when you add to this, the unexpected and generous kindness you have shewn to me and mine, you will not wonder that I should feel unable to give expression to my emotions. I cannot tell you of my pleasure and surprise when the writing desk, and handsome copies of the Sacred and honored volume for Mrs. Ward and myself, reached our new residence, and I desire to avail myself of the opportunity of returning our warmest thanks. Mrs. Ward wishes me to present her acknowledgements in the kindest and warmest manner possible, and I wish to add my own in the same spirit. For the value of the objects presented, we thank you; and because of the pleasant memories they suggest, and will still continue to suggest for years to come, we still further thank you. As we see and use these articles daily, we will not fail to think of our esteemed and generous Varna friends, and as we think of their kindness, we will not fail to breath loving wishes over their names.—And now that you may prosper in all your interests we shall ever sincerely wish; and especially that you may grow in grace, and advance in spiritual health, and divine hope, we will earnestly pray. I cannot tell you all I feel: but to the generous it is not necessary to multiply words. The kindness you have already shewn is a guarantee for kind remembrances on your part in the future, and the thought of these remembrances will comfort and cheer me, wherever I reside; and I may be allowed to add, that my esteem for Varna and its vicinity is too deeply rooted, and too fully grown to be overturned or eradicated by anything short of the extinction of life,

LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The following sums have been received by the lady collectors named in a recent issue of the *Signal*, The aggregate speaks well for the humanity of our townsmen:—

SR. DAVID'S WARD.—F W Thomas $15, J B Gordon $10, M C Cameron $10 00 Mrs Brown 10.00, Toms & Moore 5.00, W I Hays 5.00 R Runciman 5.00, R Gibbons $4, Rev Schneider 4.00, Geo Cattle 3.00, B H Doyle 2.00, John Davidson 2.00, E Clifford 2.00, T Logan 2.00, Mr Buxton 2.00, W Piper 1.50, M J Tobin 1.50, J Wright 1.00, B Hazlehurst 1.00, B Trainer 1.00, Shephard & Strachan 1.00, J Y S Kirk 1.00, J Butler 1.00, R Wallace 1.00, Mrs Allen 1.00, Mrs T Weatherald 1.00, Mrs Thorburn 1.00, Mrs. Eden 1.00, J Mosely 1.00, Mrs Gardiner $1, Mr Brackenridge 1.00, Mrs Mitchell 50c, a friend 50c, a friend 50c, E Graham 50c, a friend 50c, E A Skimmings 50c, Mrs Macgraw 50c, Mrs Harrison 50c, Mrs Fraser 50c, Mrs Campbell 50c, Mrs Munro 50c, Mrs. Weatherald 50c, a friend 50c, a friend 50c, Mrs Smith 50c, Mrs Aman 50c, Mrs Collins 50c, Mrs Thomson 50c, Mrs Ferguson 50c, Mr Salka'd 50c, Mrs Hunter 50c, Mrs Morgan 50c, E Robertson 50c, Annie Ward 50c, a friend 50c, a friend 25c, Mrs Mann 25c, Mrs Stewart 25c, Mrs House 25c, Miss Shephard 25c, Elizabeth Purdy 30c, Annie Macdougall 25c, Mary Macdougall 25c, Mrs Georgie Wilson 25c Mrs Ingles 25c, Bingham 25c, a friend 25c, a friend 25c, a friend 20c, a friend 10c, Kirkbride 15c. Total $114.

ST. GEORGE'S WARD.—Mrs. Widder $8, Messrs. W. & B. Seymour $7, Rev. E. L. Elwood $2, Rev. Mr. Lee $1, Mrs. Chandler $1, Mr. Findlay $1, Mr. Brimacombe $1, Mr. Booth $1, Mr. McCara $1, Mr. Kerr $1, Isaac Frederick 50c, Patrick O'Dea 50c, G. Davis 50c, Stephen Hale 50c, David Wilson 25c, A Friend 25, Mrs. Morrissey 10c, Mrs. Smith $1, Judge Cooper $1, Mrs. Butterworth 25c, Mrs. R. Robinson $1, Mrs. Lefroy 75c, Mrs. T. Andrews 75c, Mrs. Macnamara 25c, Mr. Buist $2, Mr. Ness 25c, Mrs. J. Small $1, D. C. McKay 1 half barrel trout, worth $4, E. Hosker $1, Mrs. Leonard $1, Mr. J. Seegmiller 50c, Miss Seegmiller $1, Miss McDermott 50c, Mr. J. C. McIntosh 50c, Mrs. Horton 25c, Mrs. Ord $1, Mr. Dan. Gordon $1, A. M. Ross $5, D Cameron $1, A. Richardson 25c, Hugh Johnston $2, J. McLeod 25c, M. Burns 25c, F. A Robertson $1, P. A. McDougall $1, Francis Jordan $1, John Craig $1, Thomas Fitnam $5 John Davies 25c, a friend 25c. Total $68.85.

ST. PATRICK'S WARD.—H. D. Cameron $1, Jas. Thomson 50c, Mrs. D. Fraser 1.00, Wm. Gardiner 50c, Mr. McIntosh 25c, Horace Horton 1.00, H. Wells 25c, Mrs. Jas. Watson 1.00, Mrs. Platt 50c, Mrs. Andrews 75, S. P. Yeomans 1.00, Mr. McHardy 50c, Mr. Smith 50c, Mrs. McConnell 12½, Mrs. Barton 50, Mrs. Moler 50, Mrs. Wm. Campbell 1.00, Mrs. McKenzie 50, David Runciman 50c, Miss Runciman 50c, Mrs. John Brackenridge 65c, Mrs. J. Smeaton 50c, Mrs. C. McIntosh 50c, Mrs. Baker 12½, Mrs. Moran 25c, Mr. Sherman 50c, Mrs. Grundy 25c, Mrs. Irwin 50c, Mr. Tudor, 1.00, S. Pollock, 1.00, John Ralph 50c, S. & W. 1.00, John Craig 25c, Mrs. A. Martin 37½, Mrs. G. M. Trueman 50c, Geo. Harry 25c, T. Thompson 50c, Mrs. Truesch, 50c, James Saunders 25c, Wm. Arthur 25c, Mrs. G. Rumbal 1.00, A. Black 50c, Mrs. R. Walker 50c, John Pepmore 1.00, Mrs. Cumming 50c, Mrs. A. Treloaven 50c, Mrs. Kinnin 50c, Mrs. W. T. Cox 50c, Rev. R. Watkins 3.00, D. Ferguson 50c. Total $34 12½

ST. ANDREW'S WARD.—Sheriff McDonald $5, Mrs McDonald $5, Jane Stewart $1, Mary Stewart 50c, Mary Forrest 25c, Charles Milne 50c, Mrs Rich $5, Jennet Templeton 50c, Mrs W Lawson $1, Mrs Parsons $4, Mrs Waddell $2, Mrs Gooding $2, Maggie Kirkpatrick 50c, John Stewart 25c, Mrs Barnes $1, Jane Ross 25c, J B Elwood 50c, William McKay $1, E Bingham 50c, Wm Duncan $1 George Grant 50c, a friend 25c, Wm Dark 50c, — McInnes 25c, Mrs Davis 50c, Mrs Johnstone 20c, Mr Kerr $2, W T Cox $1, J Watson $1, Andrew Donagh 25c, W E Grace $2, Mrs Campbell $1, Miss McKenzie $1, Mr Nattel 50c, Mr Haldane $2, Wm Saunders $1, a friend 50c, Mrs Reid 25c, Mrs J McDonald 40c, Mrs Walsh 50c, Mrs Andrews 75c, Mr Willoughby 25c, Mr Watson 25c, Mrs Malton 50c, Mrs D Lawson 25c Mrs McNeil 25c, Mrs Watt 25c, Elijah Moore 50c, John McPherson 50c, D Sutherland 50c, Mrs Dancey $1, John Storey 50, Wm Storey $1, Mr LeFroy 50c, Angus Fraser $2, Mrs McLeod $1, Mrs Healy 25c, Mrs Heale 50c, Mrs Ferris 25c, Mr Newton 50c, Mrs Robertson 50c, Mrs Bonnamy 50c, Mrs Payne 25c, Mrs Smith 25c, Mrs Charles Robinson 25c. Total $60 30c. Clothing from W & J Kay to the value of $7.

St Andrews Ward	$67 30
St Patricks	34 12½
St. George's	68 85
St. Davids	114 00
Total	284 27½

The West India Mission.

By telegraph despatch from Quebec yesterday, we received intelligence that letters had arrived there from Mr. Dunscomb, Secretary of the Trade Commission, written from St. Thomas on the 30th January. The Commissioners, arrived at St. Thomas by the Atrato, on the 17th January.

The party had very wisely determined to seperate themselves into two divisions—one to take charge of the inquiries in Brazil, and the other attending to Demerara and the West India Islands. According, Messrs, McDougall, Ryan and Delisle, of Canada, Mr. McDonald of Nova Scotia, and Mr. Smith of New Brunswick, had left St. Thomas by steamer for Demerara—where they were to met by H. M. war steamer Buzzard, and conveyed by her to the several islands they propose to visit. The other party, consisting of Mr. Dunscomb, of Canada, Mr. LeViscomte, of Nova Scotia, and Mr. Pope, of Prince Edward's Island, was to leave St. Thomas on the 29th January for Janeiro, where they expected to arrive about the 22nd of February.

We trust both detachments will have prosperous voyages, and from their inquiries we anticipate the happiest results to the commerce of British America.—[Globe 15th.

A lady in Fall River has been in the habit of feeding her parrot with cranberries from the tip of her tongue; and the other day the bird, endeavoring to get a better hold of the berry, took off a portion of the tongue. It is presumed that the parrot will receive no more training on that point.

Secesh not Dead Yet.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14,—Yesterday the Kentucky Senate adopted the House resolutions requesting the removal of the troops from the State, condemning the Freedman's Bureau, asking for the restoration of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and rejecting the constitutional amendment.

IRISH WRITERS.—The following bits of gossip concerning popular novel writers appear in an Irish journal: "It is a curious circumstance that at this time nearly all the serial stories in the leading magazines are written by Irish authors, or by authors of Irish extraction. Thus, that of the Cornhill, "Armadale," is by Mr. Wilkie Collins, whose father, the painter, was an Irishman; that of Blackwood, 'Sir Brooke Fosbrooke,' is by Mr. Lever; that in Macmillan is by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, the daughter of 'Tom Sheridan;' that in All the year round, 'The Second Mrs. Tillotson,' is by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald; that in the Dublin University, by Mr. J. Le Fanu; that in Once a Week, by Mrs. Stafford, author of 'Georgetteish;' that in the Shilling Magazine, by the same; that of Temple Bar, by Mr. Willis (Irish also) and by Miss Braddon, who, it is rumored, is of Irish extraction."

European News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

The steamer City of London, from Liverpool Jan. 31st, and Queenston Feb. 1st, has arrived.

Her advices are mainly anticipated by the Bremen.

Chandler's non-intercourse resolution in Senate produced no effect in England—its decesive rejection being deemed evidence of the Senate's desire to remain at peace.

The Fenian commission is still progressing.

It is rumored that Parliament will be asked to suspend the habeas corpus, to give Government power to deal with foreign conspirators.

Additional rewards are offered for information leading to the capture of the Fenian leader, Stephens.

Another regiment embarked from Liverpool for Dublin.

It is officially announced from Vienna that negotiations for the formation of a new corps of Austrian volunteers for Mexico will shortly be brought to a conclusion.

The reported appearance of Chilian privateers of the Spanish coast excites attention.

The steam ram detained in the Thames was found to have been built for the Peruvian Government, and was allowed to depart on the 27th.

Another steam ram, built by the Lairds for Peru, recently left Liverpool, and was at Brest, where the *Pelrie* says she will be detained until the Spanish difficulty with Peru is adjusted.

Rumor connects these two vessels with depredations against Spain.

It is reported that Spain has a dozen ships building in England, and is hurrying their completion.

The Hungarians gave the Emperor and Empress of Austria an enthusiastic reception at Perth.

After Reciprocity.

We presume that after 17th March, the present United States Tariff will apply on all articles hitherto free under the Reciprocity Treaty. This tariff, as at present exists, imposes the following duties on the articles mentioned,—the leading commodities between the two countries:—

Wheat	20 cents per bushel,	
Corn	12	"
Oats	12	"
Rye	15	"
Barley	15	"
Beans and Peas	10