Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

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

$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE] GODERICH, C. W., THURSDAY, APRIL. 12, 1866. [VOL. XIX.—NO. 11

Business Directory.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

William T Hays,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Goderich, C.W.—Office, over C. E. Archibald's Store, Crabb's Block. v15n29

Money to Lend on Real Property

B. L. Doyle,
BARRISTER, &c., GODERICH, C. W. OFFICE—*Crabb's New Block.*

S. P. YEOMANS,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY, NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.—Office Corner of Hamilton street and the Square, in the building lately erected by J. C. McIntosh, Esq., Goderich.

J. Y. Elwood,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Blake's Block, opposite the Post Office, Goderich. January 3, 1866. sw37

Mr. C. F. Clarke,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Clinton, C. W. sw39
Money to loan on reasonable terms.

William Fraser,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. *Walkerton*, Co. of Bruce. v16n16yly

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

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

L. B. Hamlin,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR Land Agent and Conveyancer, Kincardine v1

Consulate of the United States of America.

DARKS HOTEL.
Office hours from 9 o'clock, a. m., to 3 o'clock, p. m.

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

G. M. TRUEMAN
LAND AGENT,
Market Square, Goderich.
Leads CLINTON every Wednesday, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. 8:10

DENTISTRY.

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

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

Peter M'Rae,
FORWARDER AND COMMISSION Merchant, INVERHURON, C. W. Notes and Accounts collected. Business of any kind entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. w40-1ysox

D. McDougall,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD County of Huron. Sales in village or county punctually attended to.

W. M. SAVAGE,
BUYS and sells New York Drafts—Greenbacks—National currency—State notes, and uncurrent money, at current rate of exchange.
19th Dec., 1865. w47-1yr$1

GEORGE FORBES.
AGENT of the C. W. Farmers Mutual and Stock Company, Hamilton, C. W.,
G. Forbes, Lot 26, Con 3, Morris.
w8 1y* Dingle, P.O.

Business Directory.

CANADIAN HOTEL,
LONDON, C. W.
W. TUDSBURY, Proprietor.
THE establishment is furnished with all the requirements essential to the comfort of guests. w34tf

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.,
FORWARDERS,
And COMMISSION Merchants,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c.,
☞ Agents for first class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.
$w51] *HARBOR QUAY, Goderich, C.W*

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Capital, £2,000,000, Stg.; *Accumulated Fund* $5,671,728.

Brittania Life Assurance Co. of London.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above highly respectable Companies, is prepared to accept both Fire and Life risks at moderate rates of premium.
A. M. ROSS, Agent.
Goderich July 1st, 1859. v12n9

NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to Wm. E. GRACE, by note or book account, will please
CALL AND SETTLE
The same without delay,
Office on Lighthouse St.
Next to Mr. Andrew Donogh's.

For Sale
200 BARRELS SALT!
AT
$1.25 PER BBRL.
A QUANTITY OF
IRON!
Assorted, at
$2.50 PER 100 POUNDS!
WM. E. GRACE.
Goderich, December 22nd 1864. w32-tf

THE CHEAPEST
LAND AND GENERAL AGENCY
OFFICE.
At the Seat of Government.
WM. C. DENISON,
Land and General Agent.
LAND Patents taken out, titles examined, searches made, letters patent for invention secured, municipal lands and accounts collected.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION:
R. L. Denison, Esq., Dover Court, Toronto. Hon. John Ross, M. L. C., Toronto. D. Street, Esq., M.P.P., Chippewa. John F. Taylor, Esq., Quebec. Hon. W. McMaster, M. L. C., Toronto. Hon. Geo. Allan, M. L. C., Toronto.
Finding that there exists at the Seat of Government the necessity for a cheap, reliable and expeditious agency, through the medium of which parties living at a distance and having business with any of the Public Departments, may be saved the expense and inconvenience of a journey, I am induced to open an office in the same building, and just above that of the City Registrar, on the corner of Metcalf and Sparks streets.
Desiring that my services shall be made available to that class of persons who are unable to pay large fees, I have determined to make an exceedingly moderate charge for any business that I may be favored with, so that it may be within the power of every one to have a reliable agent at the Capital.
All letters to be prepaid.
WM. C. DENISON,
Ottawa.
Dec 12th 1865. w46 3m

CABINET WAREHOUSE

(THE OLDEST IN THE COUNTY.
D. GORDON,
CABINET MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Manufactures and has now on hand a complete assortment of Furniture, at his Warerooms,
WEST STREET, GODERICH,
SUCH AS
Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Hair, Cane and Wool seated Chairs, Gilt Moulding and Looking Glasses, in variety, of
Home Manufacture and Imported!!
D. G. has always on hand a complete assortment of COFFINS. Also, HEARSES TO HIRE.
☞ Lamber and Cordwood taken in exchange for Furniture.
Goderich, 27th Oct., 1863 w27

GODERICH FANNING MILL AND Pump Factory!
THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO INFORM the inhabitants of the Counties of Huron and Bruce that he is still Manufacturing, and has on hand a number of his
SUPERIOR FANNING MILLS & PUMPS.
He would particularly draw attention to his Mills, as he will warrant them to free Wheat from oats, cockle, chess, &c. Pumps made to order and warranted.
Factory on Nelson st., between Victoria street and Cambria Road.
Also, agent for the sale of Morgan's premium and patent CULTIVATOR, which has never yet failed to give general satisfaction to farmers who have used them.
HENRY DODD,
Goderich April 22nd, 1864. w39

MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH
E. HOSKER, PROPRIETOR. THE above is most pleasantly situated on an eminence 120 feet high, overlooking the Harbor and Lake Huron;—good Orchards, Gardens and Rural Walks attached. Board $1 per day; single Meals or Beds, 25 cents. v16n10yly

IT IS NOT TRUE!
THAT STOCKS
Of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,
ARE LOW AND PRICES HIGHER THAN THEY HAVE BEEN, AS YOU can prove for yourself by calling at the
EMPORIUM!
Where J. V. DETLOR & SON will be happy to show to their old friends and the public generally, a large and varied stock of
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
&c., &c.,
Purchased in the Best and Cheapest Markets, and which they are determined to sell at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES For CASH.
They deem it unnecessary to state the nature of their stock in detail, as they feel satisfied that their long experience in business in Goderich enables them to anticipate the wants of the community.
ALL THEY WISH IS A CALL,
AND AN INSPECTION OF THE GOODS.
CLOTHS IN GREAT VARIETY.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS.
AN UNUSUALLY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EXCELLENT
READY-MADE CLOTHING!
A Large Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
COTTON YARN!
Tea from 50 Cents upwards.
J. V. DETLOR & SON.
September 19th, 1865. 12w

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

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

TAILORING
D. ADAMS,
RETURNS HIS MOST SINCERE THANKS for the very flattering encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Goderich, not being able to execute over one-half of the orders brought to him last season; having now secured facilities for
Carrying on Business Extensively
and employing none but first-class tradesmen And as D. A. believes his experience as Cutter is second to none in the Province, having carried on business extensively and successfully in Hamilton, principally first-class customers, and having been Cutter in one of the Principal Establishments in Edinburgh, Scotland, he fearlessly states to a discerning public that
CLOTHING CAN BE MADE
at his establishment equal to the best Establishment in Toronto or Montreal.
Goderich, Oct. 30 863 sw17w40-1y

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
OVER
ARCHIBALD'S STORE, Crabb's Block,
GODERICH.
SUPERIOR LIGHT AND TASTEFUL ROOMS.
PICTURES taken in every style and in all kinds of weather.
☞ PRICES LOWER than elsewhere in Canada.
D. CAMPBELL.
Goderich, Dec. 1, 1865. w27

Parliamentary & Departmental
AGENCY,
AT OTTAWA, C. W.
THE undersigned devote special attention to the procuring of Patents for Lands and for Inventions, the adjustment of Land and other claims against the Government, procuring the passage of Private Acts of the Legislature, and the transaction of business generally with the several Departments,
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Hon. Jas. Skead, M. L. C.
Hon. J. S. MacDonald. Hon. M. Cameron.
J. M. Currier, Esq., M.P.P. Jos. Aumond, Esq.
S. T. & W. PENNOCH.
Feb. 1866. sw3m*8

FOR SALE.
LOTS south 9, range B, in the township of Stanley 820 per acre; East 25 acres of south easterly quarter of lot 2 in the 9th gore, W. D., Ashfield, $4 per acre; and 20 Town Lots in Goderich, price $30.00 each and upwards. Apply to
THOS. WEATHERALD,
Goderich.

Sign of the
Large Padlock.

H. GARDINER & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Hardware Merchants,
Market Square, Goderich,
HAVE now on hand a complete and well assorted stock of Hardware, consisting in part of
Adzes, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Augurs, Brushes, Borax, Waggon Boxes, Canada Plates, Chains, Curry-Combs, Cordage, Dung Forks, Hay Forks, Files, Glue, Glass, Putty, Cream Tin, Grindstones, Powder, Shot, Caps Hinges all kinds, Iron, Steel, Spring Steel, Hubs, Spokes, and Bent Stuff, Bar Lead, Lamp Glasses, Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plate, Horse Nails, Cut Nails, Raw And Boiled Oil, Benzoline, Coal Oil, Machinery Oil, Varnish, Paints and Colors, Coal Oil Lamps, Plough Moulds, Muley Saws, Cross-Cut Saws, Hand Saws, &c.,
☞ The above will be sold cheap for Cash.

GILLING and STURGEON TWINE FOR SALE CHEAP.
Agents for Commercial Union Assurance Co., of London, England.
1st September, 1865. w43

J. & J. SEEGMILLER,
TANNERS!
DEALERS
IN
LEATHER FINDINGS!
&c., &c.
GODERICH, C. W.
February 1st, 1866. w47w

DESCRIPTION OF A GOOD WIFE.

A Prize Essay.

JANET GOLD, THE GUIDEWIFE.

The following descriptive sketch (as will be seen) is written in the form of a narrative. The writer adopted this style, thinking it the most practical way of treating the subject, and of giving power to his illustrations. Here, then, the unvarnished recital from our worthy elder, David Gold, after a thirty five years' experience with his Janet.

"Who findeth a wife findeth a good thing."—*Solomon.*

In endeavouring to describe the properties of a wife; instead of theorizing as to what these properties should be, I shall produce an example of what they actually are, as they are manafested in the person of Janet Gold, my partner in life, who has been in the most significant sense of the term, the beloved wife of my bosom for the last thirty-five years. And should I fail in making it the best description of a good wife, the failure must not be set down as owing to the lack of any requisite qualification in her, but to my want of capacity adequately to describe them.

In the April of 1830—a month and year I never shall forget—for the appearance of our dwelling it was observed that, in commencing housekeeping, it had been one of Janet's purposes that, say what people might regarding her, she had determined that this at least should never be said—viz., that she had been the means of driving her husband to the tavern or dram-shop for the want of a clean hearthstone. She rendered everything outside and in attractive. Everything was kept tidy and neat—in short, she made it worthy and deserving in all respects of the name of "home." And so signally did she succeed that during my working hours I longed for evening, to be beside my Janet at my own fireside. To me there was no place like "home, sweet home."

She counted it unbecoming to dress beyond her station in life, and was never extravagant in her apparel. Yet she kept herself always sprightly, and, as the saying is, as clean as a needle. Water was cheap, and cleanliness with her was next to godliness.

Another point—and a most important one for the wife of a working man—Janet was an excellent cook. She knew how "to mix the savoury ingiins wi' the spice," and could prepare a nice substantial dinner at wonderful little cost. She dealt in these articles of food which were accounted nutritious and thrifty, and seldom, except on particular occasions, indulge in luxuries. Yet when visited by friends, and on rare occasions, she could display a table laden with cakes and other articles of fancy—all her own manufacture—such as might have set the stomach of the most fastidious epicure on edge. At all times her motto was "eat to live, 'and not live to eat." She had a stated hour for every meal, which was strictly kept when all partook at one time, and at one table. She repudiated the piece-meal habits of some, who partake first one, then another, and then another, just as it suits their own time and inclination. And she never inclined to take a diet without asking upon it God's blessing.

She was very careful—"Gather up the fragments that nothing be lost," was a favorite maxim with her. She valued it highly for its intrinsic importance, and for the sake of Him whose words they were. She knew that "little" taken care of soon become "muckles," that pence are made up of farthings, shillings of pence, and pounds of shillings. She knew that much misery existed in the world in consequence of not taking care of little things, and that by taking care of the pennies the pounds will take care of themselves. What was left at table was carefully put aside, and, after undergoing a second process in cooking, was served up again in another shape, and was equally as good in the second time as the first.

One great point with Janet was, how she could lay out my earnings to the best advantage, and how far she could manage to keep the expenditure of the house beneath its income. The best method she found, to enable her to do this was always, if possible, to deal with "ready money," and above everything to keep from running into debt. She also found it most profitable to purchase considerable quantities at a time, or, as she styled it, "to lay hers in," which had this at least to recommend it, that it saved her from continually running to the grocery. The half pound of soap, half pound of sugar method of doing business did not agree with Janet's tactics. As you may tell the direction of the wind by the moving of a straw, so Janet said the half once of tea system was a certain indication the noses of those who adopted it were near the grind stone, and the plan was a sure way to keep them there.

In the upbringing of the children, Janet was never idle—with one thing or other she was constantly employed. If not engaged with other duties, she was either knitting or sewing, making or mending. She knitted the children's stockings, made her own clothes and if one had overgrown its dresses she fitted it so as to suit the next in size. Truly she was excellent at the needle. In the following lines her discription is as correctly given as though she had sat for the picture:

"The mother, wi' her needle and shears,
Gars auld clothes look almost as weel's the new."

As the children grew up she trained them to the same habits with herself—to knit, to wash, and to sew. In her promises and threatenings she always kept her word—Whatever she said she did. The children knew this from experience, consequently she never, or seldom, required to repeat a command—it was at once obeyed. Her orders were given in a mild but firm tone. She spoke persuasingly and yet with complete authority. She seldom got angery, and never raged and stormed over the children for their awkwardness in doing a thing before showing them first specially and particularly the way to do it. When she applied the rod she always explained to them that it grieved and gave her much pain to do so—that it was not for her pleasure but for their own future good.

She took great delight in hearing them repeat their several tasks and helping them to prepare their lesson for school. Indeed, in the evenings, especially in winter, our happy fireside was little less than a seminary or college. Janet's opinion was that children could not be expected to make much progress at school if the master's efforts were not seconded and supplemented by their parents at home. In the education of children she though much, very much, depended on that. Like other things, she had a regular time for putting them off to bed, when she breathed over the pillow and lisped into the ear of the baby "Our father who art in Heaven."

Janet was ever an early riser. Like the lark and the bee, she embraced and improved the freshest and the sweetest of lifes sunny hours—the morning. In this respect—to coin a phrase and expression—she was incarnation of clock work; and when so regularly that the very cat appeared instinctively aware of the exact hour when she arose. The hens keekled in their crib, raxing their necks through the spars, as they listened for the sound of Janet's footsteps with their handful of corn. Before the children were out of bed she usually did her little washings. She liked to keep her washings short a-head, and could not endure to allow an accumulation of dirty clothes.

In Janet's actions there were neither flurry nor hustle. She went about everything with coolness and deliberation. There was a grace and ease in everything she did. Whatever articles she wanted seemed waiting for her to lift it, and came ready to her hand.—And the reason of this was, that in doing her work she observed a form of rules. One to which she attached great importance was, that for each particular thing she had its own particular place, and on all occasions when done with it, not to fail to put it again in a particular place. A strict adherence to this important rule saved to her the waste of candle, besides much time and useless search.—She could open a drawer and place her fingers upon what she wanted, even in the dark.

When any of the children chanced to get a penny from a friend, she would not encourage them to spend it on sweetmeats; but, to beget and cherish in them habits of saving, she kept for each a little saving bank, from which at intervals she squared accounts, in order to enable them to procure some articles of dress, which they always wore with an independant pride. They knew it had been brought with their own pennies.

Janet's plan for keeping always on even terms with her neighbors was—not to trouble them much with her company. She despised to gossip, to tattle, or to sit in neighbors' houses. Indeed, she could not endure the idea. Her uniform answer when reproached by any of them for being a "great stranger" was "Deed I've aye enough to do in keeping things right at home." If she could say no good of any person, she took special care not to say of him any evil.

Janet could not be called a general reader. She had neither time nor inclination to read novels. And although she knew some of the leading occurrences of the day, in no sense could she be called a newsmonger. The only paper she took in was the *People's Journal*. She thought it the paper most deserving of support on account of the noble effort which it put forth in getting the people's titebonts. Her great and favorite author was Solomon, she had committed most of his proverbs to memory. They were her code of laws and rule of everyday life. Although she gave no alms to those who she had reason to suspect spent what they got in the alehouse or tavern she was far from being narrow minded. There were not any of the truly deserving poor who did know and bless the name of Janet Gold.

In season of affliction and bereavement she was a tried and valued friend. Whatever was in her power was freely at command, and her services were ever ready in ministering consolation and comfort to the distressed. She contributed as the Lord had prospered to various benevolent institutions and to the schemes of the Church to which she belonged out, at her own request, her contributions were simply recorded as a donation from a friend. Such are only a few of the leading and more prominent features in the character of Janet Gold. But, as the Queen of the South said regarding the wisdom of Solomon, the half of her goodness has not been told. The secret of the whole is this—the root of the matter was in her, her every action in life was regulated by a due sense of her responsibility. She feared the Lord—this was the leaven which leavened the whole lump of life. She acknowledged Him in all her ways and he directed her steps.

As a denouement of the whole, permit me only to say that, in addition to prudence and sagacity, she is richly endowed with an amiable disposition, and with a lowest sweet and musical voice. In return in the evening from my labour, I never was received but with a look of kindness from a countenance beaming with the happy smile of affection. She always knew her own position, and never stepped beyond her proper sphere, and deferred on all occasions to the judgement of her husband and protector. We have our crosses, and some of these ills which are the heritage of frail humanity, but our blessings have never been more numerous than our crosses. In such season I always gladdened my heart to Janet, who bade me never murmur, and directed me to seek comfort and consolation from a higher source.

My earnings were never very great, but Janet said that happiness and comfort depended not so much upon the amount of income as upon the manner in which it is expended. By her prudence and the blessing of God she had managed to save a few pounds for old age. We have been enabled to bring up a family—three sons and four daughters, in a manner of respectability, and given them an education peculiar to their means. Two of the daughters are in a place, one is well married and the other remains at home with her mother. The oldest son is a plough man, the youngest a clerk in a mercantile office, and the second is a minister of the United Presbyterian Church, while Janet, the elder's wife—His crown of gold—though nearly sixty, is in good health, and is—but words fail to say what; think what a wife should be—well she is that!—*Dundee People's Journal.*

The Cattle Plague.

The cattle plague in England shows that up to the 3d of March, during the six months in which the epidemic has so far prevailed, 187,059 cattle have been infected, of which 117,651 have died directly from the disease, and 26,135 have been killed by way of preventing its spread. But this statement is only the Inspector's report, and does not pretend to give the whole number of cattle which have perished since the beginning of the past in the latter days of August. A partial plague of the same character broke out also among the sheep some months ago, but we are not distinctly informed of the extent of its ravages. It appears that the general epidemic had increased steadily up to the latest mail from England, every step of its march becoming more alarming. The number of deaths, which averaged a thousand or more per week increased from 1,700 to 2,000 in October—Up to November, 17 673 animals had been attacked of which 848 could recover or be allowed to recover. By the middle of November 20,000 (or was stated) one in a thousand had perished; and up to December, 40,000 had caught the disease. By the 1st of January the number reached 73,549; 7,683 dying in one week and in the last week of January, 9,213. By the middle of January, 107,098 had been attacked, only 15,527 remaining under treatment. The February papers picture the plague as positively awful in the country, and by the middle of the month, 150,000 cattle had become infected, and all but 40,000 had died. At this writing, the number of victims cannot fall short of 200,000, five sixths of which of which have perished absolutely. These are only the Cattle Inspector's figures, while it is possible that the entire live stock killed by the plague is much nearer to 300,000.

Several opinions have been current in England as to the origin of the pestilence. Some of the country farmers satisfied themselves in tracing it back to the cow-keepers of the metropolitan districts. That the disease was imported from Russia, and communicated from the large centures is, however the more accepted belief. It is remarked that in Russia animals are in general treated with great hardship and discomfort than in any other part of Europe. Prof. Gramgee, it appears, predicted its wide spread from the start, unless an immediate resort was had to the pole ax, the favorite Dutch and Russian mode of extirpation; but this apparently cruel and costly, but now (it seems) necessary method, has not, till of late, gained the mind of the authorities.

European News.

In the House of Commons on the 21st: a bill abolishing certain restrictions upon the dissenters at Oxford university was debated and carried through the second reading by 114 majority. The *Daily News* regards this decision as the best criterion yet presented of the strength of parties in the new parliament.

Another liberal member, Mr. Oliphant, gave notice of an intended motion affecting the reform bill, namely—the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the question of redistribution of seats.

The chances of the reform bill continue to be actively discussed; the journals opposed to the measure, contending that Earl Grosvenor's amendment will seal the doom of the bill, while the other side anticipate little or no danger from it unless there is serious defection from liberal ranks.

The Irish *Times* learns from a reliable authority that the escape of Stephens is no longer a matter of doubt as he arrived safe in Paris on Sunday morning, the 18th, which he immediately sent a telegram to his wife, who was staying at Cork, expecting every day instructions to embark for America. She and her sister set out for England, *en route* to Paris, to join her husband.

Satterthwaite's circular of the evening of the 21st ult. says:—Advices of higher quotations for stocks and lower premiums on gold, received last week, has a favorable effect on American securities, and both 5-20's and railroad shares were largely dealt in at increased prices. The improvement however has been almost entirely lost owing to apprehensions that the continental bourses might become unsettled by the political aspect of affairs in Germany where. American securities are largely dealt in and have the effect of throwing large amounts into the London market.

A Madrid telegram says:—The Spanish government has received important despatches from its minister at Washington but upon what subject is not stated.

Statements in regard to Austria and Prussia are conflicting.

German firms in London have uniformly ridiculed the idea of hostility, and the latest telegrams are of an assuring character, but still the German press continues to deal in warlike rumors.

A courier arrived at Vienna on the 21st with despatches from the Russian government, the nature of which has not transpired.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds flat, consols easier; discount demand light; bank rate remains at 6 per cent. It was thought probable that a further reduction would be likely in a week or two.

LONDON, Friday evening March 23.—The bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to 3½ per cent.

Alarming war rumors continued to prevail at Vienna, but the news is conflicting.

The recruiting of Austrian volunteers for Mexico was about to commence.

The *Star* says Lord Grosvenor's resolution was drawn up by Disraeli, and if it should obtain a majority it will be followed immediately by the resignation of the government or the dissolution of the House, but most probably a dissolution.

A collision took place on the Norfolk coast, between an English steamer and a Russian brig. The brig afterwards capsized, and ten of the crew and the captain were drowned.

The *Times'* city article says the various markets continue to show extreme dulness, and closed without symptoms of a rally, notwithstanding the reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank of France. There was yesterday an increased discount demand at the bank chiefly in consequence of some applications having been held back in anticipation of the lowering of the rate from 6 to 5 per cent. The latest returns show no intention to lead to the immediate adoption of a fresh downward movement.

The Atlantic Cable.

A large meeting of the stockholders of the new Atlantic Telegraph Co., merchants, shipowners and representatives of telegraph companies, was held in Liverpool on the 14th ultimo. Mr. Cyrus W. Field presided, and made an elaborate statement concerning the condition of the company, and the prospect of laying the new cable this year. His account was exceedingly encouraging.

Mr. Varley, the electrician, said the new cable lifts a ton more weight than the one used in 1865, and added:—This would lift over eight miles, without any fear, and in addition, this cable, instead of being thirty four hundred-weight to the knot, was only thirty-one hundred weight—so that in every sense the next expedition had a greater chance of success than that of last year. The sample of the new cable he held in his hand was so flexible that it could be twisted about more easily than the old one; in fact, this one could be twisted about their necks. Captain Anderson and Mr. Canning made a suggestion last autumn which had been acted upon, which was of the utmost moment, coupled with the fact which Professor Thomson had brought to light, that the cable was seventeen miles behind the ship before it reached the bottom. Their suggestion was this; that should anything happen to the cable, the ship would be stopped and the picking up would instantly commence; and should the fault be overboard, the paying out machinery could be reversed, so that the cable could be picked up from the stern of the vessel without transferring the cable from the stern to the bow. That difficulty would be got over in the new machinery, and that great source of risk and delay entirely obviated. In addition to that, Mr. Willoughby Smith, another gentleman whose modesty, like that of Mr. Canning's, had prevented his coming forward in public, but who was well known in improving the manufacture of gutta percha and also the electrical part of submarine cables, had invented a system of testing them, and, by one of those lucky hits which men make in their life time, had made a most excellent suggestion, by which the double operation of testing the continuity and also the insulation of the cable could be performed at the same time. The apparatus was very simple, both in its construction and manipulation, in fact the cable never would be left from the time the vessel sailed from Valencia until she arrived at Newfoundland, without a knowledge being obtained both on board and on shore that the insulation and continuity were complete.

HOW PEOPLE TAKE COLD.—The prevalency to colds has again induced the query so often agitate as to the immediate cause of the "cold in the head," "the cold in the back," and "cold in the throat." A gentle man who endeavored to trace the cause of his cold, came to the conclusion that he caught it going to bed in his bare feet. The real cause of many colds may be attributed to the long talks which people indulge in on the corners of the streets. One of Boston's most celebrated physicians, now an octogenarian, when stopped in the street invariably remarks: "I will talk if you will talk." This should be a hint to button-holding friends.

James Stephens in New York.

It is the belief of many persons that the Irish revolutionary chief, James Stephens, is at present secretly concealed in this city under the protecting wings of Head Centre O'Mahony, waiting to see if the British government will claim him as a refugee from justice, or a felonious jail-breaker under the extradition treaty between this country and Great Britain. A mysterious looking personage came over on the steamer Fulton, which reached this port from Havre on Thursday last. This individual was noticed by all the passengers on the Fulton from his reticent bearing and partial resemblance to the published portraits of the Irish Mazzini. Whether he unbosomed himself to his fellow-Fenians on board of the Fulton, and declared himself to be the Simon pure, *bona fide* article, or C. E. I. R., it is not known, but it is certain that the engineers, firemen, and many of the passengers, of Fenian proclivities, believed the stranger to be James Stephens, and on the arrival of the vessels at her dock, a close carriage appeared on the wharf, as it by appointment, and the mysterious stranger, leaving the side of the steamer, entered the carriage, closed the blinds, and the carriage disappeared in the sinuous streets leading from the North River. It is asserted by some of the Fenians in this city that Stephens is closeted with O'Mahoney, and there is a deadly struggle going on between the Head Centres for the spoils, which can only have one result, namely, the confinement of the C. E. I. R. to the lowest dungeons of the O'Mahony mansion. It is believed that Stephens will attempt to take the direction of affairs into his own hands, but it is also believed that John O'Mahony will make a desperate fight for the position he has held so manfully. It is presumed that Mrs. Sephens is also in this city, as it is stated that Head Centre O'Mahony has purchased one thousand dollar's worth of jewelry, consisting of neck laces, a gold watch, and some other costly articles of *bijouterie* for a lady's use. These articles were to be presented to Mrs. Stephens, if that lady has not already received them. Mrs. Stephens is described by the Fenians who were acquainted with her in Dublin, as a lady of about twenty-five years of age, of medium stature, with large, lustrous brown eyes, dark masses of hair, a pretty face, full of Irish freshness and health, and a pleasing, lady-like, and dignified manner. Mrs. Stephens is the sister of George Hopper, a merchant of Dublin, who was deeply implicated in the Fenian conspiracy, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment. Mrs. Stephens is also the cousin of Mrs. Marquis, the wife of the Governor of the Bridewell, from which James Stephens escaped. It is presumed that Stephens will be compelled to give an account of his stewardship to the Brotherhood as soon as he makes his public appearance in this city.—*N. Y. World.*

A SPEECH CUT TO PIECES IN THE STREETS.—The Indianapolis *Herald* of the 7th gives the following particulars of an awful tragedy in Bedford, Indiana:—"A gentleman just from Bedford has furnished us with the particulars of a fearful tragedy which was enacted in that town last Monday night, resulting in the death of Prot. J. Madison Evans by violence, at the hands of Dr. Ben Newland. The cause which impelled Dr. Newland to imbrute his hands in a fellows blood is said to have been the seduction of his daughter by Evans. Miss. Newland, we learn, had been at a boarding school for some time, and her unfortunate condition becoming apparent to the principal, she was sent home, arriving at Bedford on Monday, when she confessed to her father and denounced Evans as the man who had effected her ruin. It is said that Evans accomplished the seduction of the girl some years ago, when she was quite young, and was going to school to him, and has been intimate with her ever since, the intimacy finally resulting in the girl's becoming enciente, her dismissal from the boarding school she was attending, and confessing to her father as above stated. Upon learning the foul dishonor brought upon his child, Dr. Newland, frenzied with rage and shame, armed himself with a revolver, and a long, sharp knife, such as surgeons use in amputating, and started forth to seek the guilty wretch. He went to Evans' house, but found him absent. The Dr told Mrs Evans the circumstances, and that he came to kill her husband, and would kill him as soon as he could find him. Passing up the street he met Evans, and as soon as he was satisfied in regard to his identity shot him down, the ball taking effect in his body.—Evans fell to the earth and began imploring Newland to spare him. Newland advanced to where he was laying, plunged the long knife into his neck, and nearly severed the head from his body. He then stabbed him repeatedly in different parts of his person, and did not desist until it was evident that the spirit of the wretched man had taken its flight. The above is the story as we heard it. There may be some trifling inaccuracies, but we are assured that, in the main, it is a correct version of the terrible affair. Prof. Evans was a minister of the Christian church, who at one time enjoyed a position of considerable eminence. He was once a professor in the Northwestern Christian University of this city, and was the author of a popular work called "The Pioneer Preachers of Indiana." He is the same person who, sometime ago, was detected in *flagrante delicto* with another men's wife at a hotel in Greencastle. The most intense excitement prevails at Bedford in regard to the horrible affair. Up to the time our informant left no attempt had been made to arrest Newland."

CONFEDERATION.—The Montreal *Gazette* says:—We are happy to learn, on what we consider good authority, that the friends of British American union in Nova Scotia are now satisfied the union resolutions can be carried in that Province in advance of New Brunswick, if necessary.

An old Methodist, very great at responses, which were not always appropiate, but always well meant, went one day to hear a popular preacher. The preacher, unusally lucid, was rather perplexed, and felt it himself. He labored through the first part, and said: "Brethern, I have reached the conclusion of my first point." "Thank God!" ejaculated the old man, who sat before him, profoundly interested, in a voice that was heard in every part of the church. The last part of that sermon was harder to preach than the first.

The news from Jamaica is unimportant. The inquiry into the cause of the late revolt had not been concluded.