FRIDAY.

By-Law No. 2, to confirm By-Law No. 126 Goderich township was read and passed.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Members Messrs. McDonald, Gibson, Messer, Daig, C. Ohitehead, Woods, McMichael, Evans, Dalton, Parsons, Lumsden, Rastall, Brocelbank, Rawson, Johnston, Riter, Millar and Bishop.

Your committee recommend as follows:—Ac. Rev. Mr. Barr L. S. $31, recommended to be paid, W. C. Young $36.35, Wm. Fraser legal advice $5.00, M. C. Cameron $20.00 for drafting contract for separation, Paisley Advocate bal...... $5.65 to be paid, W. C. Chewett Co. books &c. for registry office $111.50, G. M. Trueman letting toll gates $10, C. Carrol L. S. $26.54, Mr. Tighe $10.50 for attending public instruction at Kincardine, DeWitt Martyn secretary, Board public instruction, Bruce salary $36.25, W. Inglis $10.50, Jas. Smill clothes for destitute boy $9.03, A. G. Forbes $5.90, W. Vandusen $20.00, W. Bull L. S. $12.75, Peter Reid $5.60, Mr. Eckford L. S. $139.40. Geo S mmonds watching Maitland Bridge 17 days $17, Mr. Lang $54 05, Shaw & Brown drawing gravel R. contract Bruce $20.00, Hon. G. Brown $2.90, R. D. Bonis L. S. $110, pay list gravel road company Bruce attending meeting $112. Referring to the application made by the contractor of the Wawanosh Bridge at the Dec. meeting of this council for payment of spikes we recommend that said contractor be allowed $20.00 being about the half of his demand, Geo. Robinson assisting Mr. Hamlin 57.50, F. W. Ridden do $131.00, S. Warren do $18.50, A. Sproat do $25.00, Mr. Hamlin $547.49, Estimate late Dr. Hawkes $40.00, W. Sutton chairman Bruce gravel road committee $48.50, no action to be taken with regard to petition of Arch. Taylor, Mr John Nairn to receive $60 for the year 1866, Engineer's Accounts to be paid, viz:—John Smith $20.00, R. Walker $5.00. T. Long $55.20, A. O'Mara $3 25, J. Hall $2 50, A. McGuire $5.68, Wm. Greg. $1.00, Long $93.21, T. Kennard $3.00, J. Stevenson 3.50, Account C. Morrow building culvert at Blyth $18.00, Dr. Thomson to be paid $7 on account of damages received from the road being left unsafe at night, referring to letter of Treasurer, we are happy to find that the finance of the Counties are in such a flourishing state upon the whole, and understanding that the townships in arrears in June last are making provision to meet the greatest proportion of their indebtedness consider it will be unnecessary to take compulsory measures to enforce the payment of the arrears at this time. The accompanying schedules which present the various acts of the Counties in the Treasurer's usual lucid and correct manner, we recommend to be printed in the the minutes of this session of Council. $500 to be advanced to Mr Gali ac't of new Registry Act, W T Cox $37.50, T J Moorhouse $6.00, R Reid registry books for Bruce $290.00, Jno McLay carriage of do 17.37, E VanEgmond 1.41, W Elder and others 53.21, J Blake, 13.00. W Story 10.20, acct of Sheriff McDonald amounting to $549.84, we recommend that we abide by the deliverance made at December meeting of this Council.

Rev Mr Carran $12.10, acct for removing drift wood at Maitland bridge $60 00 to be paid and balance when the work is certified as completed. Motion of Mr Evans $200 to be granted on condition of Co. Perth granting an equivalent.

Moved by Mr C Whitehead in amendment, that the clause referring to contractor of Wawanosh bridge be not adopted.—Carried

The Report as amended was adopted.

REPORT OF GRAVEL ROAD COMM.

Your committee having examined the various documents submitted beg leave to report as follows:—No 109, referring to Mr Gibson's motion concerning the extension of certain gravel roads, your committee cannot recommend any action to be taken at present.

76 referring to that part of the engineer's report referred from the R'd and B. comm. concerning the repairing of culverts and clearing of drains on the gravel roads, we recommend that the engineer have the work done. All of which, &c.

JNO MESSER, Chairman.

Moved in amendment to the Report by Mr J Whitehead, sec. by Mr Malloug h, that this Council appropriate the sum of $20,000 for extending Gravel Roads in the Co. of Huron, to be subdivided as follows:—Wingham road $4150, Ashfield road $8000, Seaforth road $4550, Stephen $2000, Hay $1300, and that the Clerk be instructed to prepare and publish a By-Law in accordance with the Statute, to be confirmed at the June session of this Council.

Moved further in amendment by Thomas Gibson, sec by Mr McDonald, that this Council do pass a By Law at its meeting in June to raise the sum of $20,000 for the purpose of extending and improving certain Roads in the County of Huron, and that the sum so raised shall be appropriated as follows, viz: Port Albert Road $5800, Wingham $3000, Belmore and Seaforth $3000, Howick $2000, Stephen $2100, Hay $2000. Grey $1900, Goderich Bayfield concession $200.—Carr'd.

The report, as amended, was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Wallace seconded by Mr Adair, that the sum of $500 be granted to improve that portion of road from Stark's Corners to Port Elgin through Saugeen and $500 on the town line between Bruce and Saugeen. Referred R and B Comm, Bruce.

A great number of motions by Bruce members for the appropriation of sums from the Bruce Gravel Road Fund for the improvement of various lines of road, were read and referred to the Road and Bridge Committee Bruce, but as that committee did not report, no action was taken upon them.

The Council then adjourned.

SATURDAY.

Mr. Hamlin was instructed to advertise for tenders for grading that portion of the Flora Road passing through the township of Howick.

Moved by Dr Woods, sec by Mr. Parsons, that the standing rules be suspended so as to allow Mr Lumsden's motion in reference to the Sheriff to be put. Lost on a division by a majority of two.

The reports of minor committees were read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Leckie the Council adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 11th day of June next.

The Visit of Dr. Ryerson.

On Saturday morning last, Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education, being in Town, was requested to address the Counties Council. At ten o'clock, the Council being in session, the Dr. entered and was presented to the members by the Warden, after which he was conducted to the chair.

The learned Chief Superintendent after the members had re-seated themselves, arose and said:—Mr. Warden and Gentlemen, I desire in the first place to congratulate you on the position you occupy and to thank you for the honor you have done me in requesting me to meet a body twice as large as the Legislative Assembly of Canada when I first became acquainted with it. You preside, sir, over a larger if not more influencial body than did the speaker of the Assembly forty years ago, and this shows the great progress made by our country in such a short time. In establishing a system of public instruction worthy the co-operation of our people I have carefully studied the modes of education in other countries, adopting what might be useful and correcting what did not appear to be adapted to our circumstances, and I know of no other man who has thus gone personally to consult the intelligence and common-sense of the people of other countries in a matter of the kind. I do not suppose it possible for every person in the country to form a correct judgment on the subject, for, however well informed a man may be on general subjects, it is impossible for him to arrive at correct conclusions with regard to a system with which he is not thoroughly acquainted, It is with this view I intend to communicate such information as I possess and then ascertain the views of the country. In doing so I shall dwell upon two or three points. It seems to be a matter of complaint in many of our Counties as to the expensiveness of the present County Boards of Public Instruction. (Hear, hear.) In counties that have a number of Grammar Schools as well as township superintendents these Boards sometimes consist of thirty members, while, in reality three or four men proform the work. To make such boards more efficient it is proposed that the County Board instead of being constituted as now, shall consist of five persons, to be appointed by the Governor-in-Council on proper recomendations. This would reduce the expenses of such Boards and greatly facilitate business. But to secure a more efficient discharge of the duties of the proposed examiners it is proposed that a committee in Toronto shall prepare the questions to be used through the country. It has been remarked that when a candidate comes forward for the medical profession he is examined by members of that profession, candidates for the legal profession are examined by lawyers,—so teachers should be examined by persons having practical experience in that branch without which the examiner cannot be prepared to test the qualifications and attainments of those seeking certificates. Many persons in other professions can put very puzzling questions and very useless ones, and it is only men accustomed to these branches who can properly discharge their duties, as you well know. The questions thus prepared need not be precisely the same for all counties, but modified to suit the wants of different localities. This board will be composed of practical instructors, such as Dr. Ormiston, Dr. Young, Dr. Connor, Mr. Checkley, &c. The questions, being printed in confidence, will be forwarded by myself under seal to the chairmen of the local boards, which will meet on the same day of the week throughout the Province, so that no information concerning them can be sent from one part to another. The County Board will be limited to two objects:—First, to examine the certificates of character;—secondly, to examine the answers to questions proposed and act upon them. As the standard adopted will, to a certain extent, be a common one, it is intended that the certificates granted will bear somewhat of a Provincial character. I trust third class teachers will not last much longer than the present year, and I mention this for the information of the Council, should it think proper to take any action in the matter. There is another point relating to the granting of Provincial certificates, which may be briefly stated: It is intended that any teacher who has taught school for five years will be entitled to a Provincial certificate to be regarded as equivalent to a Normal School certificate. As to the mode of carrying it out, the County Board will only have to examine into the character of the candidate and the length of time he has been teaching and act accordingly. There is another point on which the Council may feel an interest, and that is the change of the constitution of Boards of Trustees. At present townships are divided into school sections in such a way that many persons are put to great inconvenience in being required to send their children to a school in their own section when a school in some other section would be much more desirable. To remove this inconvenience and further simplify the machinery of school government it is proposed to do away with these numerous little corporations and establish one board for each township, as in cities and towns. While the system at present in force in townships extended to cities and towns the schools were of a very inferior character, but since the adoption of the new plan a vast improvement is observable. Having but one board for each township, every parent could select his own school, and even send his children into a neighboring township without the inconvenience attending union schools. I have never been able to get over the difficulty of sections composed of parts of two municipalities, attended as they are by excessive rates. If you do away with these unions and establish one board you get rid of the excessive rates and the difficulty of collecting them. I have thought it would be advantageous if the township councils should compose these boards, but I have found nearly every municipal council in favor of having distinct boards for the special purpose of attending to the education of the youth. The board of school trustees can be elected at the same time as the township councillors without having a special election for that purpose, so that the work can be done in one day and thus save much valuable time. In the United States where the school section system has been established for 100 years, Massachusetts recently adopted committees of trustees instead, and now that state has adopted the new system entirely, to great advantage; Connecticut has made a like change with similar results; so also has Pennsylvania, and a superintendent there says the crowning glory of its superintendency is the establishment of township boards—and many parts of the state are as sparsely settled as some of the new counties of Upper Canada.—Ohio, Indiana, and all the new states of the west have established the one board system, and the plan has given general satisfaction. This system is especially applicable to our new townships, doing away with the difficulty of changing a section when formed, and the hardship of compelling a man to pay for the erection of a school-house in another section after having paid his share for one in a section to which he recently belonged. Under the new system the secretary of the board will perform most of the duties of the present local superintendents, and the council might see fit to appoint but one local superintendent for a whole county with an assistant, if necessary. If such an office is continued at all, I think the object would be best secured by the appointment of *one* thoroughly qualified person. Another point is *Compulsory Attendance.* It is true that the word compulsory sounds harsh to some minds, but the idea is simply that every man should educate his children somewhere. His school may be in his own house and his wife the teacher, as was the mother of John Wesley, who thus received his early training, but the interests of society demand that each child should receive an elementary education. Many ratepayers say very justly that if the state compels him to pay a rate, the municipality should have a right to see that every child is educated. (Applause) If a man stand out against the interest of his own offspring, the public has a right to stand out against his unnatural conduct. (Applause.) These matters I have submitted to the several municipalities to see if they would meet with their concurrence. When I submitted the scheme to a former government, the members agreed with me as to its feasibility, but they were afraid of their opponents and would do nothing; and when submitted to the succeeding government, I found them just as much afraid of *their* opponents. (Laughter). But as we have now advanced to a sort of political millenium—whether it will last a thousand years I cannot say, (Laughter)—it is a favorable time to consider questions having no connection with party, and as I do not expect to be able to administer the affairs of the department much longer, I am anxious to point out and remedy the defects of our school system before I leave the position. (Applause) After stating a number of facts and figures showing the great progress of education, the speaker spoke of the great economy which would be effected under the changes proposed, and remarked that as the money to be raised would be all spent in the township, it was only taking money out of one pocket and putting it into the other. One of the great duties of the present generation was the proper training of that which was to follow, and if we were able to bestow an education better than that we had received, we thus secured the essence of the true progress of a country. The learned Chief Supt. then spoke of the change in the Grammar school law. Formerly the appropriations were granted according to the population of the respective counties, hence the amount received by some was disproportionately large, but under the new law the appropriation is made according to the work of each grammar school. A country could not advance as it should do without having higher schools. The common were the educators of the masses, but these did not meet the wants of the administration of the laws nor the professions of the country, and hence the necessity for encouraging our grammar schools by every proper means. He disapproved of the establishment of more than one or two grammar schools in a county as it tended to reduce them to the level of common schools. The new grammar school law provided that half the sum required should be raised by local assessment, and it would depend upon the action taken by the local authorities whether such schools were maintained or not. The Dr. spoke very highly of this western section, and then resumed his seat.

It was moved by Mr. Lumsden seconded by Mr Adair, that the Warden and clerk be required in behalf of this council to memorialize the Legislature to have the present school law changed so that school business in townships may be managed by a township board instead of the system of government now in force.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Gibson seconded by J. Whitehead that the board of trustees in townships if the act be altered, should be seperate from that of councillors.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. McMichael seconded by Mr. Bishop, That this Council approves of the system now suggested by the chief supt. of schools with reference to the change of the Board of Public Instruction for counties.—Carried.

In answer to Mr. Bishop, Dr. Ryerson said it was the intention to appoint a board for each county, but was not prepared to state whether certificates would be Provincial or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Bishop seconded by Mr. Messer it was suggested that the school trustees should be elected annually, have the same qualifications as councillors, &c.

On Motion of Mr Horton the thanks of the Council were tendered to Dr. Ryerson for the able and lucid explanations given in reference to school matters.

THE CLOSE of the VOLUME.

The Weekly Signal for this week begins the Nineteenth Volume, and the journal is now in its nineteenth year of existence. We need only say with reference to the past that the now "old Signal" has ever been identified with the growing interests of Huron and Bruce, and that it has certainly contributed its share to the prosperity and intelligence by which we are surrounded. No mere words can express the gratitude felt by the present proprietor towards the kind friends who have cheered him on in a most arduous undertaking, and no pains or expense will be spared to render the paper a complete history of local events and a sound exponent of those liberal ideas which it has always adhered to.—The efforts of the past four years have been rewarded by a *doubled* circulation and an enlarged degree of influence. We hope we shall ever prove worthy of the trust reposed in us by the public.

If a hint about *money* may be pardoned, we urge upon our patrons the necessity of paying up old scores, as our fast-growing expenses and proposed improvements render such a step absolutely necessary.—A good many owe us for years, and if they miss their papers some fine morning they will have their own easy good nature to blame.

OUR BANKS.

No. 2.

In our last we endeavored to point out the purpose for which banks were created and the causes that led to the special privileges granted them. Having done so we proceeded to show how our own banks had worked their capital, and pointed out, that while enjoying all the privileges accorded to other institutions of a similar nature, they failed on their part in keeping faith with the public, and used the privileges granted not for our advantage, but to assist others, our opponents in trade, to develop their resources to our injury. There are other points in their management to which we wish to draw attention.

From the large amount of subscribed capital our old Banking institutions have very nearly a monopoly in financial matters, and can and do rule the province financially, just as suits themselves. Their agencies have no independent action, everything is rendered subordinate to the Mother Bank. An agency may be doing a steady business, and giving good and safe employment to a reasonable amount of capital, receiving from, and conferring on, its customers mutual benefits; on the faith of this state of things, men in trade calculating on a continuation of the fair mercantile accommodation. Keeping their accounts with the bank is supposed to entitle them to make arrangements in every respect justifiable, viewed either from the state of the country or from the state of their own business. One of these, with the view of perfecting these arrangements, calls on the Bank agent of the locality in full expectation of having his wishes complied with; broaches the matter to Mr. A., the agent, who expresses himself as very happy to see Mr. B., and assures him that as far as he, Mr. A., is concerned, nothing would afford him more pleasure than to comply with Mr. B's very reasonable request. But, really, he cannot; he has received by post last night positive instructions not to advance one single dollar; his instructions are that he must begin at once to draw in his issues, and he trusts Mr. B. will be prepared to retire that note of his due in the course of next week, or if not, that he will reduce it materially; his instructions are such that he has no alternative but to put all paper in suit that is not met or materially reduced. As for poor B. ruin stares him in the face, his arrangements are all knocked on the head, yet money he must have, and the Bank won't give it him; he hurries to his lawyer cursing all Banking institutions. While we leave him closeted with Mr. C., the lawyer, devising the best mode of raising money on his real estate, and thus taking the first step to bankruptcy, we will narrate a scene that occurred in the parlor of the head office a day or two previous to the communication between Messrs. A. and B. Mr. D. walks into the head office, is congratulated by the polite manager, asked to take a chair, and all the amenities that pass between gentlemen flow between Mr. D., the great grain speculator, and Mr. E., the manager of the Bank. Mr. D opens the ball. I have called this morning for the purpose of informing you, it is with regret I have to do so, nevertheless, you must know it sooner or later, that wheat has fallen at Chicago, and things are looking downwards; you know, thanks to your kindness, I am at this moment the holder of western wheat to the extent of something like a million bushels, when I made the purchase it was fully expected that grain would rise, but the late step of the Bank of England has had a most injurious effect on the shipments of produce; who could have forseen that that infernal institution would have raised interest to the extent of ten per cent; in fact, this rise has knocked everything into a cocked hat. I could not help it; my dear fellow you must assist me, you must enable me to hold on, in fact, you must allow me to renew my paper in full; at present rates it would be ruin to force a million bushels of wheat in the market. Of course the manager is very much distressed, he sees clearly that his institution is involved heavily, and he assures Mr. D. all shall be done that can be, and suggests to Mr. D. that he will perhaps strengthen his position by finding an additional indorser on his paper. They part Mr. D. quite satisfied that the Bank must help him, and the manager very desirous of obtaining additional security, but still quite convinced that come what will Mr. D. must not go to the wall, he must be helped. With these convictions the Manager's bell is rung. Clerk enters. Send Mr. F. to me. Mr. F. appears at once. Manager—F. furnish me without delay the present position of Mr. D's account. F. vanishes, to return shortly with statement. Manager looks at it; all even worse than I expected. Mr. D. in Chicago and Milwaukie operations indebted to Bank for advances ——— wheat held as security, besides D's paper. Wheat falling, worth, say, seventy-five cents per bushel; storehouse charges; insurance, and loss on Banking capital locked up until navigation opens, will give a probable loss to the Bank by Spring not much short of two hundred thousand dollars. Thus cogitating, the Manager makes up his mind to notify Mr. A. and other managers of agencies that issues must be restricted and outstanding liabilities reduced. Thus localities must have already suffered by reason of the undue facilities afforded to Mr. D. and such like, to speculate in the markets of our opponents in trade, and are to suffer still further by having their Banking facilities to trade stopped, as Mr. D. must be carried and the issues of the Mother Bank at head quarters cannot at present be restricted, poor Mr. B. and many others may be ruined, but it would be sacrilege to allow it to appear that there had been any faulty management at head quarters, allowing Mr. D. to speculate *ad libitum* was nothing, to allow Mr. B. and other such like under existing circumstances to complete their arrangements for bringing forward the produce of their section of country would be folly, it would interfere with the value of the wheat held by the Bank at Chicago or Milwaukie. Perish Mr. B. and fifty such like, together with the whole agricultural community among whom they reside, so that the Bank secures itself and declares, whether truly or falsely a dividend of ——— per cent as the true profit arising from the working of the paid up capital of the Bank.

Seaforth.

BURNS FESTIVAL LAST NIGHT.

Yesterday (Thursday, 25th,) being the anniversary of the birthday of Robert Burns, the great poet of Scotland, an impromptu festival was got up in Dark's Hotel by a few of the Reeves, who took hold of the matter in such vigorous style as to secure the most complete success.—The notice was so short that it was impossible for Mr. Dark to get up a supper, and the guests were, in consequence, content to sit down to a festive board supplied with the liquids so generally in use at the social gatherings of our day.—There were about 70 gentlemen present, including nearly every member of the Counties Council, His Worship Mayor Detlor, the Hon. T. Fitnam, United States Consul, the County officials, and a large number of our most respectable professional and business men.

Robt. Gibbons, Esq., Warden of Huron and Bruce, took the chair about 8 o'clock, the vice chair being occupied by John Gillies, Esq.

The American Consul having entered in full uniform was introduced to the guests by the chairman, and received in a most cordial manner.

The guests having taken their seats the proceedings were commenced by a splendid piece of music from the Goderich Glee Club, which kindly turned out in full force and added vastly to the hilarity of the occasion by the performance of a selection of the most popular music of the day.

The toast of Her Majesty the Queen was given from the chair and cheered to the echo, as was also that of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The chairman then proposed the President of the United States. (Cheers.)

Hon. Mr. Fitnam, in response, cordially thanked them for the manner in which the toast had been received. The toast did justice, not only to the man, but his *measures*, for he was one of the best tailors in the United States. He had known Andrew Johnson for 20 years, and if the chairman had read his Bible carefully he must know that an honest man was "the noblest work of God." (Laughter and applause.) There was but one feeling on the part of the people of his country towards the inhabitants of this Province, and that was one of kindness and good will. (Cheers.)

The Army and Navy.—Song by Mr. Trainer, "The Red, White and Blue." Dr. Woods responded in happy and vigorous style.

The chairman then said it devolved upon him to propose the toast of the evening: The memory of *Robert Burns*, the immortal bard of Scotland, drank in solemn silence.

M. C. Cameron Esq., was called upon to respond. He said he was unfairly dealt with, for he found by the programme that Mr. Macara was to have delivered the speech of the evening. No man, whatever his intellectual capacity, could respond properly to such a toast without a little time for preparation, and he could not certainly be expected to do justice to it on this occasion. Taking his circumstances into consideration, he believed that no such genius as that of Burns had adorned this beautiful world of ours from the days of Chaucer down to the middle of the 19th century. (Cheers. No man could read the poems of Robert Burns without feeling that he had a great genius and a noble heart. He had been charged it was true with writing a great deal that was immoral and trifling, but through the lightest of his pieces there ran a beautiful moral. (Applause.) If he had never written anything but "The Cotter's Saturday Night" his name would have been immortal. That poem was a perfect picture of Scottish life. (Applause.) We were perhaps indebted to the struggles and difficulties Burns passed through for his wonderful genius. Certainly none but a sufferer could have uttered such sentiments as were to be found in "Man was made to Mourn." He ever rose from grave to gay, until, at last he burst out in the noble strain of "A man's a man for 'a that." (Cheers.)

"Scots wha hae." by Messrs Gibson and Adair, and "a man's a man for 'a that," by Mr. Gibson.

"The Land we left," was given from the chair and well responded to by Mr. McLay.

"The Land of our adoption."—Song by Mr. Adair and response by Mr. Bishop.

Mr. Lumsden also responded. He said no one could travel through the length and breadth of this magnificent province, nor behold our great rivers, our vast inland seas, our extensive forests, and abundant resources generally, without coming to the conclusion that He who created all things intended this for a great country, (Cheers.) We could boast of free institutions, for which he often felt we were not sufficiently grateful, but under which we had certainly made great progress as a nation. He was a firm believer that notwithstanding the difficulties in the way, Confederation of all the British American Provinces would take place, in which event we should have a great, united and happy country. (Cheers.)

"Canadian Agriculture" was ably responded to by Messrs. Sproat and R. Johnston.

The following sentiment from Hon. Mr. Fitnam was received with rounds of applause:—

"Her Majesty Queen Victoria,—May the sincerity with which she has always guided the administration of international obligations between Her crown and foreign nations, become practically manifest in the future, in every department of Her government, towards that of the people of the United States, and, in proportion as a reciprocity of friendly feelings is recognized and maintained by the people on both sides of the borders, so may a like reciprocity of trade, commerce and intercourse between them become mutual and irrevocable."

"Our commercial interests" was responded to by Mr. Detlor, who delivered one of the most excellent and sensible speeches of the evening. He spoke of the liberalizing and civilizing influence of commerce, declared his belief that Canada could get on *without* Reciprocity, should our American cousins in their wisdom see fit to abrogate the present Treaty, and cited such examples as Andrew Johnson and Robt. Burns as illustrating the irresistable power of self-reliance. He spoke of the liberality of our Counties Council in fostering every commercial project having for its object the development of the resources of the country. Mr. Detlor's remarks, which we are sorry we have not room for, in full, were listened to attentively, and his sentiments frequently applauded.

"Our manufacturing interests."—Song by Mr. Patton, "Paddy in the Canal." Mr. Gibson, of Howick, responded in a capital speech.

Dr. Woods proposed the health of the American Consul, and Mr. Fitnam responded in the same hearty manner.

Mr. Fitnam proposed the health of Mr. Warden Gibbons, and that gentleman responded.

Mr. Hemphill recited the side-splitting stump oration:—"Can ye not discover the signs of the times?"

"The Bar" was proposed by the vice chairman, and responded to by Mr. Hays.

The ladies are indebted to Mr. Toms for his gallant response to the toast of their good health.

"The Press," responded to by Mr. Cox, of the *Signal*.

Mr. Gillie proposed the County Officials. He spoke of Mr. Ross as a most able and painstaking officer, and was sorry he had retired for the evening. Mr. Adamson, while a Councillor, had distinguished himself as one of the ablest members at the Board, and he had no doubt but he would give every satisfaction in the capacity of Clerk. Mr. Adamson responded.

"The Glee Club" was proposed. Response by Mr. Hazlehurst.

A number of Volunteer toasts and songs were given, when, the hour being past midnight, the company sang "Au'd Lang Syne," and dispersed, all being satisfied that a pleasanter night had never been enjoyed in Goderich.

Burns Anniversary at Berne.

The one hundred and seventh anniversary of Scotland's poet, Robert Burns, was celebrated by a supper at Mrs. Drysdale's Tavern, Sable Line, Township of Stanley, on the evening of the 25th ult. Over 50 gentlemen from Stanley, Hay and Tuckersmith sat down to a splendid supper, got up in Mrs. Drysdale's best style. That she was an old Scotch matron was a sufficient guarantee that it would be a really natural affair; and a Haggis, "great chief of the pudding race," as a matter of course graced the board.

Ample justice having been done to the well-loaded table, the cloth was removed, two huge punch bowls of toddy brewed, and an enthusiastic and intelligent company of admirers of the bard sat down to enjoy the evening. The Berne instrumental band had kindly volunteered their services for the evening, and occupied a commanding position in the room. The chair was occupied by Hugh Love, sen., Esq., of the Township of Hay, the vice chair by Gilbert Anderson, sen., Esq., of Stanley. The Chairman was ably supported by R. McMurdy, Esq., of Tuckersmith, and the Vice chairman by R. Ferguson, Esq., of Hay.

The first toast, "The Queen," was introduced by the chairman, with a few appropriate remarks, and was right loyally responded to, the band playing the Queen's anthem. Next came "The Governor General," about whom, the Chairman said, we know but little, but that little was to his honor. The band gave, "For he's a jolly good fellow." The "Army and Navy," followed, coupled with the name of David Dick, sen., Esq., of Hay. "Rule Britannia," by the band. Mr. Dick gave a humorous description of the service he had seen in the British army; and his description of his anger at being sent off on a recruiting tour, which deprived him of the honor of being present at Waterloo, brought down the house.

In proposing the toast of the evening, "The immortal memory of Robert Burns," the Chairman said,

Gentlemen,—I am proud indeed to see to-night so many of my countrymen, and lovers of the memory of Robert Burns, present. I feel great diffidence, I assure you, in rising to address you on this occasion, for I feel that I am not competent to the task; and this diffidence is in no way lessened when a glance around satisfies me that I have before me many who are far better able to do justice to themselves and the toast of the night. But it was the unanimous wish of the committee, in opposition to my own inclination, that I should occupy this position; and although somewhat depressed at my intellectual deficiencies, yet I have this consolation, that I am sure I am second to none in love and admiration of the genius and writings of the man whose memory we have met this night to do honor to; I am sure that although we are but a small party no greater lovers of his memory ever sat down to celebrate it. Allow me to introduce to your notice the subject which has brought us together this night.

107 years ago this night, in an auld clay biggin, two miles from the auld town o' Ayr, in Scotland, a man child was born. Little did that fond mother, rejoicing over the birth of her first-born, or those twenty auld wives, as they swaddled the skirling stranger in his first clothes, think that the being that night ushered into existence, would after a troubled sojourn in this world of some 37 or 38 short years, leave a name and a fame behind him that would fill the wide, wide world, for throughout the length and breadth of the British Islands—on the continent of Europe—in the far off antipodes of Australia—or this great continent of the New World—in short, wherever the Anglo-Saxon has a home (and where is it that they have not a footing?) there will be gatherings of intelligent men assembled to-night to have a talk about that wonderful being. I will not take up your time by dwelling long on the early life of the poet; you are doubtless all well acquainted with it. It differed little from that of the great mass of the peasantry of Scotland He was inured early in life to hardship and toil. On one point, there must be an exception, for his nature he was peculiarly unfortunate, his father, through being unfortunate in farms which he rented, got into debt, and in the latter part of his life he was threatened with debts, duns and jails. This made such an impression on the sensitive mind of Robbie, that the idea of a jail haunted him through life. Allow me to make a remark here. It has been a matter of surprise to many that an illiterate ploughman could write such letters and pen such poems. Burns was not illiterate. Scotland even at that period had a very good system of education, and small farmers, such as Burns' father, exerted every nerve and often pinched both back and belly to get their families educated. Burns was an apt scholar; he learned fast and well, and at the age of 15 years was a good grammarian—thoroughly knew the history of his own country, and was well acquainted with the best writers of the reign of Queen Anne, in short, was perhaps a better English scholar than many of our students who graduate at the colleges of the present day. (Applause.) At the early age of 15 or 16 years this extraordinary being began to feel those first indefinite strivings of immortal ambition, which culminated in his taking high rank among the poets of the world, and the first rank among the poets of his country. And it is not strange that the sacred fire should have been first kindled on the altars of love and patriotism. How exquisitely beautiful and touching are his descriptions of his feelings at this period:—"I mind it weel at early date, when I was beardless, young and blate, and first could thresh the barn;—could haud a yoking o' the plough, and though forfoughten sair eneugh, yet unco fond to learn. When first amang the yellow corn, a man I reckoned was, and wi' the lave its merry morn, could rank my rig and lass." He tells us that when picking the cruel thorns from the hands of this lass, his pioneer on the harvest field, that his heart strings thrilled like an Eolian harp, and his pulses beat furiously. And upon her he made his first song, "My charming Nell." And again he tells us: "Even then a wish, I mind its power, a wish that to my latest hour, shall strongest heave my breast: that I, for poor auld Scotland's sake, some usefu' plan or book could make, or sing a song at best." Thus he laid the foundations of his poetic fame, and each course was unco higher and better, till the cope stone was laid with "Tam O'Shanter," and "The Cotter's Saturday Night." (Cheers.) What a master was he of that many stringed combination, the human mind! How well he understood every passion that swells and throbs in the human breast! That he wrote in the Scottish dialect; that he described and depicted the scenery of Scotland in grand and noble colours, and that he portrayed her habits and customs in language she will never forget; Scotland claims him as her own. But Scotland cannot keep him all to herself; his sturdy independence appeals to every man of every clime—his affinity with, and his glorying in being a working man—his scorn of rank or gold being a criterion for all men, but that a man was a man for a' that, are as broad as humanity, and his horror of everything that was a sham, or a hypocrite, or like a rogue, are world wide, and will be an influence and be remembered while the world lasts. (Applause). But, gentlemen, the snarling curs of detraction have been busy with the fair fame of our poet. It has been said that he was an infidel, and a debauchee. I would not like to take upon me to be the apologist of the every word and deed of any man who has ever lived in this world, far less so for this child of nature and sensibility, schooled as he was in the rigid counsels of economy, or the calculating precepts of philosophy; but he has made his own artless apology in language more impressive than all the arguments and vindications in the world. In her address to him, the presiding goddess of the Muses, is made to say: "I saw thy pulses maddening play, wild send the pleasures devious way, misled by Fancy's meteor ray, by passion driven, but yet that light that led astray, was light from Heaven." That he sometimes stayed longer at the cup that inebriates than was proper, I admit, and would not try to extenuate the habits of his countrymen in his day, and his own peculiar circumstances had much to do with this; but that he was a drunkard, I deny. That he was an infidel is a more base and falser assertion still. He was a determined and an uncompromising enemy of hypocrisy and formalism, and in his slashing satires on them, he may apparently have sometimes cut at true religion. In the opposite scale, we have in justice to him many pages that breath the ardor, nay the exultation of faith, and the humble sincerity of Christian hope; and as he himself warns us, it well befits us "at the balance to be mute, we never can adjust it, and that he alone who made the heart decidedly can try it." If he had been licentious or infidel would the best of Scotland's sons have acknowledged him while living; would the high-minded and Christian Dr. Blacklock, and the philosophic professor, and Douglas Stewart of Edinburgh have courted his company; and at his death would 12,000 of his countrymen, in silence and sorrow, followed his remains to their last resting place; nay, verily. (Cries of good and that's true.) That some men in every age will comfort themselves in the practice of certain vices, which may be quoted both the history and poetry of Burns, there is al reason to fear; but surely, surely the general influence of both is cultivated to produce far different effects. The unusual popularity which his writings have all along enjoyed among the most moral of nations, is of itself, to me, a decisive circumstance. Search Scotland over, from the Solway to the Putland Frith, and there is scarcely a cottage or hut so poor as to be without its Bible, and hardly one that on the same shelf, and perhaps next to it, does not possess a Burns. Have the people got worse? Has their attachment to the book of books declined since they began to read this new manual? Are their hearts less firmly fixed than of old to the old faith and the old virtues? I am happy to say I believe that He who knows the country and the people best, will return an answer that will satisfy every lover of Burns. A verse of Wordsworth's address to the sons of the poet will be appropriate here, as applicable to us all: "Let no mean hope your souls inslave, be independent, generous, brave; your poet such example gave, and such revere; but be admonished by his grave, and think and fear." The fame of Burns has not yet reached its zenith, nor will it till that time comes which he, prophet like, foresaw and rejoiced in. "Then let us pray that come it may, as come it will for a' that, that sense and worth o'er a' the earth, shall bear the gree, and a' that, for a' that, and a' that, its coming yet for a' that; that man to man shall brithers be, the world o'er for that." When his writings are truly understood and appreciated then will the name of Burns be inscribed in letters of living light high on the scroll of fame, among the intellectual and noble who have lived in the world; and his fame will lose none of its lustre, that he sprung from, was identified with, and wrote in the interests, and for the elevation of the honest sons of toil,

In conclusion, allow me to borrow a sentence from one of England's greatest sons. What Shakspeare makes Hamlet say of his father, we may safely say of Burns, "He was a man, take him all in all, that the world has seldom seen the like of, and may perhaps never see the like again."

Here the chairman was interrupted by a perfect storm of applause and compliments, which on its subsiding his voice was again heard saying gentlemen you will fill your glasses to the very brim, and rising to your feet we will in solemn silence drink to the immortal memory of Robert Burns, Scotland's Ploughman Bard.

Allan Mitchell, Esq., of Berne here recited a piece on Burns, composed by himself—it met with great applause, and is really a piece of considerable merit—at some future period I will give it to your readers in full. Burn's farewell, by the Band, finished this part of the programme.

The chairman then gave Poets and Poetry, and called on R. McMurdy to respond. I am really sorry that my time and space will not admit of my giving you Mr. McMurdy's speech in full—he is a young man just coming into notice, as an intelligent and capable speaker—he gave a resume of the Poets of the world, especially those of the last century—spoke of the great influence exercised by poetry; and gave a splendid criticism on the poetry of Burns—the effects it had produced, &c., and concluded amid thunders of applause, a speech well worthy of the occasion. Song, John Anderson my Jo. John, by A. Douglass. Band Banks and Braes of Bonny Doon.

"The Land we left," from the chair, coupled with the name of Gilbert Anderson, the venerable vice chairman. Mr. Anderson awoke the sensibility of all present by the vivid description he gave of the Land he left—its triumphs and its glories—all calculated to call up to the mind many a fond recollection and endearing association. Song by H Love, sen., "Scotland yet;" and also a song by Thos Dick, sen., "Ehu is my home." And Scots wha ha wi Wallace bled, by the Band.

Toast—"The Land we live in" from the chair. R. Anderson, Esq., of Stanley, responded to this sentiment:—who said, that although he sympathised with all that had been said about poetry, and other lands, yet he would stand out for his own adopted Canada; that although as yet we had not much of a history, still our present was comfortable; and our future full of hope for every honest industrious man. Song "To the West," by Allan Mitchell; and "cheer boys cheer," by the Band.

Toast—"Scottish Chiefs," from the chair, which again called up David Dick, sen., to reply, who, as usual, kept the company convulsed with laughter at his description of the state of Scotland at the time of the chiefs and clans, in the days when "right was might"—when the gude auld law, the simple plan was in force—to get who could and keep who can." A recitation followed: "Lochiel's Warning," given by A. Mitchell and H. Love, sen., with great effect "The Cambells are coming," by the Band

Toast—"Freedom," from the chair, again called up R McMurdy, who briefly responded in a neat and effective speech. Recitation by Wm Slater, jr., "The author's earnest cry and prayer." Song by T Dick. "My native Highland home." Band, "The Battle cry of Freedom."

The usual toast came from the Vice chair, "The Agricultural interests of Canada," to which Jas McLeod, and R Ferguson, Esqs., of Hay, were called upon to respond. Mr McLeod, said that he labored under great disadvantages as compared with the speakers who had preceded him, as he had no appeals to make to the imagination, but only hard facts to deal with. He gave a good description of the progress agriculture had made during the 30 years he had been in Canada, and called the attention of all to the necessity of still making greater efforts, as this was the main spoke in the wheel. Mr Ferguson fully concurred with all that his friend Mr McLeod, had said as to the progress we are making in agriculture, mentioned the "Canada Farmer," as a newspaper likely to do much for the farmers of Canada; and concluded by saying that the very essence of good farming was keeping the land clear of all weeds, especially of Canada thistles. Song Mr Jas Bengough of Hay, Mrs Peter Patterson, "come." Mr Bengough in a comic manner, as all who [illegible] selves hoarse with laughter at his songs last night—Another song from Hugh Love, of Stanley, "The good old Plough." A tune from the Band.

In proposing the next toast, "The Ladies," the chairman humorously connected with it the name of Donald Sutherland, Esq., of Hay, who [illegible] responded—thanking the company for the hearty manner in which they drank the toast. Song by R [illegible] "The [illegible] penny." "Green grows the rashes," by the Band.

In proposing the last toast of the Programme, the chairman said he was sure, at the view of the splendid manner in which we had been entertained all night all would enthusiastically respond to a full bumper to the health and prosperity of our worthy hostess, Mrs Drysdale—drunk with applause. Robt Drysdale briefly responded on behalf of his mother. Song, "Law and Physic," by Mr Bengough. Here several fine songs were sung, jest and story went round, and mirth reigned supreme. But the wee short hours ayont the Twal, had arrived, and the best of friends must part and the best of times come to an end. Vote of thanks were heartily concurred in to the chairman for the able manner in which he had performed his duties; to the Band for their attendance, to the committee of management, and to Mr McMurdy for his splendid speech on Poets and Poetry. The Band then led off with Auld Lang Syne, all joining with a hearty will and pledging the strong grip of friendship all round. The gathering then broke up, very few, I think, sorry at having been present—and many resolving to meet again on another night.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal:

Sir,—Please admit into your columns rather a remarkable affair in question with a school teacher and the trustees of School Section No. 6, Morris. The teacher's name is William Wilson, who applied to the Board of Education in Goderich, at their August meeting, for a certicate, and as was reported in your paper, he obtained a third, but as we never have had anything below a second the people in the section were not satisfied to get a third. The said teacher applied to our trustees for the school, said trustees taking his own word for it that he had a second class certificate, hired him. However, a letter from Mr. Ritchie, secretary for the Board of Education, showed plainly his standard only to be a third class; then our trustees, seeing their mistake, took the trouble to go to Mr. Wilson's place to examine his certificate, but finding him not at home, left word for him to come to his place and bring his certificate, so that he might see it. Mr. Wilson came but told the trustee that he had got some ink spilt on it, and that it was not readable. So Mr. Wilson went to see our Local Superintendent, the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, to get advice, he told him on account of his standing as a second class teacher when he only was a third, entirely broke the first agreement, and that he had better send back is certificate and get the one he had reallymerited, and the board and secretary of the trustees would make a new engagement with him, otherwise he would advise him to give up the school; but so, he was sure he could take a second if tried again. So the Superintendent advised him to go to the Board held on 26th and 27th December, and try. He went, and as I understand for a fact, got nothing. He has taken possession of the school, although our Superintendent took the trouble to come to the school bringing two trustees, with him showing Mr. Wilson his error and giving him his advice to give up the school. All to no avail, he keeps coming to the school every day, putting the trustees and superintendent at defiance; they may put him out of the school, but he is bound to collect his pay. Our newly elected trustee, Mr. Geo. Forbes has taken the trouble to call the trustee together, along with the advice of the Superintendent, for to get them to take action in the matter, and get a qualified teacher hired. But no, Mr. Wilson has scared them with his threats to make them pay his salary, they are afraid, they wont act. Now, Mr. Editor, our school is without a qualified teacher, but our trustees will find themselves in a curious mess by and by I think for one with many others, will come on the trustees for damages for not keeping a qualified teacher, besides we will receive no Government money; our trustees will have to pay also. Such trustees ought to be very scarce, putting people to such disadvantages this time of the year; and I really think that the Board at Goderich ought to call in the old certificate, and get it examined. Spilling ink on certificates ought to be put a stop to.

Yours truly,

RATEPAYER IN THE SECTION.

Sir,—Since writing you the above please put to the end of the first epistle. Mr. Wilson went over to Mr. Young, one of our trustees, to show him his certificate, on Sunday the 15th, and drew out a document for our other trustee Mr. Ingram, to sign. The sense is as follows: That J. William Young do authorize William Wilson to go on teaching, and to allow him to go somewhere else, and procure a certificate fit to draw the Government money. But no, Mr. Ingram would not sign it; so Mr. Forbes and Ingram met to see what was best to be done for the good of the school. They concluded to draw out an indictment forbidding him to come any more to school, on account of his not having proper qualifications, and their intention of hiring a qualified teacher. This was delivered to him, but sir, all to no avail. Monday morning, the 22nd, he came down the concession swinging a bludgeon of a stick, seeming to me he was determined to keep forcible possession. Now, Mr. Editor, this is merely an abstract of the [illegible] as I know you do not like to print long [illegible]; I hope the public will see the imposition of spilling ink on certificates, whatever the design was by doing so.

A RATEPAYER IN THE SECTION.

Hullett Council.

Jan. 15th 1866.

The members Elected met this day according to statute.

The Clerk presiding, the following Gentlemen made their declarations of qualification of office. Viz, Mr. Thomas McCabe, Ward 1, Mr. Humphery Snell Ward 2, Mr. George Watt, Ward 3, Mr. William Varner, Ward 4 Mr. John Morgan, Ward 5. It was therefore Moved by Mr. Snell, sec. by Mr. Watt, that Mr. McMichael be Reeve for the present year—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Watt, sec. by Mr. Warner, that Mr. Snell be D. Reeve for the present year—Carried.

The Reeve and D. Reeve then made their declarations of office as such, and the Reeve occupying the chair. It was moved by Mr. Mr. Watt, sec. by Mr. Morgan that Hugh Arther, jun. be assessor for the present year with a Salery of seventy dollars—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Morgan, sec. by Mr. Snell, that W. H. Brown be Collector for the Current year at a Salery of fifty dollars—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Watt, sec. by Mr. Varner, that John Petrie, be appointed Town Inspector for the Eastern Division, and Gaberiel Spruney for the Western division of this Township for the present year—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Morgan, sec. by Mr. Warner, that James Allen Sen. be appointed Auditor for the present year.

In Amendment, It was Moved by Mr. Watt, that Charles Morrow be Auditor for the present year.

Amendment carried by casting vote of Reeve, and the Reeve appointed James Allen Sen, as the other Auditor.

Mr. Sloan, having resigned his office of Clerk and Treasurer. It was Moved by Mr. Watt, sec by Mr. Snell, that James Bathwaite be appointed Clerk and Treasurer for the current year, at a salery of one hundred and fifty five dollars, without any percentage or Treasurer's commission, that he enter on his duties on the last Saturday of Febuary, current—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Watt, sec. by Warner, that the Clerk procure a copy of the last edition of Keele's Provincial Justice for the use of the Reeves—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Warner, sec. by Mr. Watt, that the Petition of Robert Robinson and others be laid over till next meeting of Council—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Snell, sec. by Mr. Warner, that this Council now adjourn to meet again at Londesborough, on Saturday, 24th, day of, February next, at Ten o'clock a. m.—Carried.

THOMAS SLOAN Tp's. Clerk.

Ladies' Benevolent Society.

At a meeting held at Mr Thomas's house the following ladies were appointed office bearers: Mrs Rich, president; Mrs McDougall, vice-pres.; Mrs Smith 2nd do, Mrs Fletcher, treas.; Mrs Sheriff Macdonald, sec'y; J. Haldane sec'y of acs.

Committee.—Mesdames Rich, Parsons, McKid, M C Cameron, J B Gordon, Rogers, Smith, Martin, Elwood, Whiting, Ure, Widder, Fletcher, Thomas, McDougall, McDonald, and Miss Seymour.

To take up subscriptions:—

St Patrick's Ward, Mrs Fletcher and Mrs Smith.

St George's " Mrs Widder and Miss Seymour.

St Andrew's " Mrs McDonald and Mrs McDougall.

St David's " Mrs Thomas & Mrs Gordon.

We trust the collectors will meet with abundant success.

☞ The proceedings of the Co. School Convention, held on the afternoon of Saturday will appear in our next.

☞ We have received the last No. of Chambers' Journal from Mr Moorhouse. The contents are most inviting.

Fearful Railway Accident.

A serious accident occurred early this morning (28) on the Hudson River railroad. The Cincinnati express train, due in this city about seven a. m., was partially thrown from the track. Two cars, said to be sleeping cars, were precipitated off the bridge into the road below; one was completely broken to pieces and the other very nearly destroyed. Three persons are reported killed and many seriously injured. The place where the accident occurred was a small bridge over a road leading to the brick kilns near Croton. Among the passengers injured were Mr. S. S. McLean and wife and Mr. John Murphy.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

New York, Januar 25.

The Post's Washington special says, this morning the Canadian advocates of Reciprocity Treaty were heard. It is considered certain that the treaty cannot be renewed, except by some reciprocal legislation some of the more important results of treaty can be reached.

☞ That double-headed monster, the Fenian organization, is again becoming lively. The object is plain. The Roberts section of the Fenians finds itself, by the action of the recent Congress, unceremoniously kicked out from access to the Treasury, and becomes necessary to find means of raising money by independant means. The best way to do this is to outbid the O'Mahony section and thus steal from the hearts and purses of the blackguard crowd that composes the organization. The first grand move in this direction was made in Buffalo last night, where and when the telegraph informs us an immense mass meeting was held. Speeches were made by General Sweeny, Col. Roberts, James Brenan, John W. Murphy, and A. M. Capp. Gen. Sweeny pledged himself, if supported, before the sun of May shines, to conquer a certain territory, upon which the Irish flag shall be planted, and which shall be made the base of operations against England for the liberation of Ireland. Col. Roberts promised, within ninty days, to have the green flag supported by the greatest army of Irishmen upon which the sun ever shone. The Scheme was enthusiastically endorsed, and its plan of action approved. A. M. Clapp presided. All belligerent remarks were greatly applauded."—*Times.*

Stump Tailed Wheat.—The Rochester Union says:—Several physicians of that city have expressed themselves in the most decided terms in favor of the proposition to keep back the damaged wheat now lying at Chicago. They all concur in the opinion that there is no such prolific cause of cholera as foul grain, and if cholera is ever prevailing, it must produce other diseases scarcely as fatal. One physician, who resided in Buffalo some years ago when the cholera prevailed, states that the disease was worst among the men employed about the grain elevators and ships. A good deal of this "stump-tailed wheat," as it is called, is imported into Lower Canada where it is consumed by its cheapness.

The New York *World* forcibly points out to the American governing classes the absurdity of using the negotiations relative to the Reciprocity Treaty which are now going on as a lever by which to force Canada into annexation. Our position can only be misunderstood by the treachery or strong personal piques of those who profess to be the undevoted friends of the country.

☞ "I never go to church," said a countryman to his parish clergyman. "I always spend Sunday in settling accounts." The minister immediately replied, "You will find the day of judgement will be spent in the same manner."