THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

We have received no letters intended for publication from Mr. Bayard Taylor since he joined the Japan fleet, but a private note from him dated on June 26, at the harbor of Napa Kiang, Loo Choo, states briefly a few facts of interest which it is not improper for us to communicate to our readers. He writes as follows:

"Behold me here, in this remote and rarely visited corner of the Pacific, sweating under a torrid sun, clothed in the lightest undress uniform allowed by the Navy Regulations, and living from hand to mouth, now on salt horse and sea-biscuit, and now on turtle steaks and wild boar cutlets. I have not yet been two months in the service, but its ordered, artificial life is so new and peculiar, so different from all my previous experience, that although I am now tolerably at home in it, the time seems greatly prolonged. I have, in fact, seen and done a great deal since leaving Shanghai. We sailed on the 17th of May, leaving the Plymouth there, and after a detention of three days at the mouth of the Yang tse-Kiang, sailed direct for this place at the south western corner of the Great Loo-Choo Island where we arrived on the 26th. Probably not more than a dozen vessels had ever been here before, and the arrival of our two great steamers, with the Saratoga and Supply, created, as you may suppose, an immense sensation. Loo Choo is tributary to the Japanese Prince of Satsuma, and the people are Japanese in dress, customs and government, though not, as I think, in race. They approximate nearer to the Malay. After the Regent had been received on board, and a good understanding established, the Commodore appointed a party of four—of whom I was one—to explore the interior of the island. No white man had ever been more than three miles from Napa before. We took four men some Chinese coolies with us and started on a six days' tramp, during, which we made 108 miles and thoroughly explored more than one half the island.—We were attended by Government officers, who acted as spies, but did not attempt to control our movements. We led them such a dance as they never had before, but it was impossible to escape their espionage. Scouts were sent in advance wherever we went, and the natives driven away from the road. The inhabitants either shut up their houses or hid themselves—not through fear of us, as many little incidents proved, but of their own rulers. The island is one of the most beautiful in the world; very fertile, admirably cultivated, and combining in its scenery the characteristics both of the tropic and temperate zones. We discovered a ruined castle, 550 feet long, on the summit of a mountain, besides many ancient tombs, hewn in the rocks. The northern part of the island is mountainous, and covered with dense forests, in which wild boars are found. The trip was altogether the most fantastic and peculiar I ever made. We took a tent but lodged mostly in the *cung quan's*, or Government houses, which are very neat and comfortable. Our native escort furnished us with provisions, and bearers for our baggage.—On Monday, the 6th inst., the Commodore returned the Regent's visit at Shendi, the royal residence, three miles from here. He went in state with a procession of more than 200 officers, seamen and marines, with two field-pieces and two bands. Great numbers of the natives came to witness our array. We entered the royal castle at Shendi, but did not see either the young Prince or the Queen Dowager. After the reception we had a grand native dinner at the Regent's house. I partook of 31 nondescript dishes, and was then obliged to stop. Everything passed off well. We left here on the 9th for the Bonin Archipelago, 800 miles to the eastward of this, taking the Saratoga in tow and leaving the Mississippi and Supply behind. After a delightful voyage of five days we reached Port Lloyd, the harbor of Peel Island, where we remained four days. I was appointed to the command of an exploring party.—The island is only six miles long, but very rugged, and covered with the densest vegetation. I never had such a hard day's work in my life, although we only travelled twelve miles. I had seven men—officers and seamen—with me. Two of them broken down completely, a third barely dragged himself along, and the others were wofully fatigued. We climbed down a mile of precipices by holding on to the corner of rocks and the roots of trees, shot a wild boar, kindled a fire and roasted his flesh, and had a grand time generally. The Bonin Island is of volcanic formation and, though in lat. 27 N., the vegetation is that which is elsewhere found near the Equator. The inhabitants—30 in all—are English, American and Kanak—mostly runaway sailors, who raise a few vegetables which they sell to sailors. Port Lloyd is a spacious and secure harbor, and the only one in all that part of the pacific which will answer as a stopping place and calling station for our new Pacific steamers, when they get under way. We can never afford to lose the chance of a station in Japan, if we have Port Lloyd. Altogether I have passed my time pleasantly, since entering the service. We returned on the 23rd and found the Plymouth in from Shanghai with the mail—our first news from home for seven months. We leave here for Japan in three days. The length of our stay is of course uncertain, but as soon as I get back again to some Chinese port, I shall resign, and make straight across the Pacific. I have a mighty hunger to get back to civilization. I am tired to death of barbarians, especially of the Chinese, with their monstrosities and abominations, and I suppose the Japanese are not much better. What I see of the operation of the Japanese laws in Loo Choo disgusts me.—I think we shall certainly sail on Wednesday and spend our fourth of July in the Bay of Jeddo. Amateur theatricals tomorrow night on board the Mississippi.

THE "TABLE-MOVING."—No. 1

BY THOMAS MACQUEEN.

The sensation of wonder, that, for the last two or three years, has been excited on the American continent by the inexplicable phenomena of "table moving," "Rappings," &c., &c.,—the number of intelligent investigations that have been attempted, the thousand marvellous stories which have been circulated by ignorance and superstition—the multitude of essays and pamphlets that have been published, and, above all, the numerous opinions of intelligent and scientific men that have been given to the world on the subject, render it unnecessary, on our part, to describe the *modus operandi*, or to enter particularly into the details of this wonderful phenomena. We take it for granted that the reader is aware that "table moving," in a manner which our present knowledge of the physical laws of nature cannot account for, is "a great fact," and we further presume that the reader knows that this fact has been attributed to what is called "*spiritual agency*." We do not quarrel with this expression abstractly, for it is evident from the very nature of the thing, that *spirit of mind* is the active cause of the extraordinary effect; but our object is, to enquire, whether or not the manifestations recorded are such as will warrant the belief that they are produced by the disembodied spirits of our former friends and acquaintances, as the "mediums" or performers affirm.

We do not presume to be scientific, nor would it suit our purpose even if we were qualified to be so. A light table, with a circle of living human hands, say from twelve to twenty, laid gently on its surface for some time, and with all those living minds intensely directed to the expected result, becomes possessed of the power of voluntary motion, and at the command of the leading mind, makes certain movements. This is the substance of the whole affair, and, in so far as the human mind has yet penetrated into nature's powers and operations, *this cannot be explained*. No man however scientific, or however learned, can honestly stand up and tell *why* these living human hands can communicate the power of voluntary motion to a piece of dead wood—no man can tell *why* it is, to some extent, brought under the influence of mind. All this is very astonishing, not because *we have not seen it before*—because we have not been accustomed to witness the fact. It is not our lack of knowledge, but our lack of *experience* that causes us to wonder. The iron moves to the magnet—the feather moves to the sealing-wax—the blade of grass moves and grows tall without its motion being visible, and without the aid or influence of living human or active human hands. Every movement of the law of gravity—of the law of attraction, and of the law of vegetation, is just as inexplicable as the movements of the table, and more likely to require the agency of *spirits*, because none of these have the aid of living human muscles, nor the influence of living human *thought*. We know just as little of the *why* in the one case as in the other, but our experience is familiar to the one and a stranger to the other. The first we call the regular operation of nature, the second we call a *mysterious phenomenon*. Had Noah and his family amused themselves with "table moving," and had it been handed down as a family ammusement, till we had been amused with it by our *grannies* in the nursery, we would have regarded it as a common operation of nature, and fully as tame as the act of the feather when it leaps up to kiss the sealing wax. And even after we had been familiarized with this, and a thousand other kindred operations of the laws of nature. Pride, presumption, and superstition, still, even in this enlightened age, constitute a large proportion of the human character. Men generally are fond of being thought wise; this vanity, however laudable, leads to the presumption that they neither know nor should know the *cause* of every thing that comes under their observation, and when this presumption gets baffled—when their ignorance of the secrets of nature is demonstrated, as in the case of the "table-moving," their pride will not suffer them to acknowledge their ignorance honestly and abruptly—their superstition starts into activity and aids them in the difficulty by drawing down the "spiritual agency." If all the marvellous stories and beliefs that have had their origin in ignorance and pride, were swept from the face of the earth, three-fourths of the world's superstitions would disappear, and the human family would, after all be entitled to the character of a pretty rational class of creatures. We can barely, however, even in the exercise of the best species of charity, forego the opinion that, numbers of individuals, in every country, are actuated by a determination to propagate superstition—to perpetuate a belief in the marvellous, on every possible occasion, and to introduce and impose the idea of *supernatural agency* on the wondering multitude, even in matters of the most frivolous character. We do not arraign the *motives* of those persons, but we heartily deprecate their conduct. We do not, in this remark, allude to strolling "mediums," jugglers, *spae-wives*, magicians, soothsayers, and other ignorant, itinerant wonder-mongers, who make a miserable living by pandering to popular superstition. These creatures can do comparatively little harm, as it is evident that, if the marvellous appetite were not encouraged and fostered from other more influential sources, it would speedily die out. But, we refer to the marvel mongering of *good* men, of learned, intelligent and religious men. We regard their conduct in this matter as one of the greatest calamities of the age—and while that conduct continues, the public mind will always be an easy prey to those strolling professional impostors, and will always be prepared to gulp down even the most marvellous and monstrous propositions.

We lately noticed, in the United States papers, that the Rev. Henry Lyman Beecher, who, if we mistake not, had been commissioned to investigate and report on the "table-moving" mystery, had given his unqualified and positive opinion that, *the phenomenon is the immediate result of "spiritual agency," and that the spirits are the direct and personal emissaries of the devil!!* The necessary effect of such a declaration, from such a source needs no commentary—it is fearful even to contemplate. But, bad as it is, the published opinion of the Rev. Mr. Beecher is harmless, compared with a production that will be found on our fourth page to-day, and which has been the cause of our writing on this subject. The production was cut from the the *John Bull* newspaper some weeks ago, and consists of a number of extracts from a book lately published by the Rev. N. S. Godfrey, of Wortley, Leeds, in Yorkshire; and no rational man will hesitate in saying that such a book published into society by a respectable Clergyman of the Church of England, is likely to produce more profanity—more impiety—more real evil, than the preaching of the Rev. Mr. Godfrey to the end of his life, will, under ordinary circumstances, counterbalance. We have selected this production as the basis of our remarks on "table-moving," because it contains a full description of the wonderful phenomena—because it is from a reliable source and may be implicitly credited, and because it exhibits a most forcible illustration of the natural tendency of man to apply all inexplicable phenomena to evil purposes—in other words to explain the *unexplainable* by pandering to credulous superstition. We earnestly request our readers to turn to the *fourth* page and bestow a careful perusal on the audacious doctrine that has been advanced by an accredited preacher of the gospel, during the present century, not even excepting the doctrines of the "Kilsyth revivals." We beg this of our readers in order that they may be able to appreciate the remainder of this essay, which will appear in our next. And while carefully perusing parson Godfrey's paralysing narrative, we also beg that, they will not, for a single moment, lose sight of the *all-important* fact that, *the only part which the table performs in the whole narrative, is the simple process of "moving;" that is "tipping over" or inclining a little to one side, and then speedily falling back to its natural position.* Remember *this*, and we will have little difficulty in accounting for the astonishing "spiritual" dialogue recorded by the Rev. N. S. Godfrey.—*Canadian.*

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, Oct. 27th, 1853.

The *Niagara* arrived at 1 o'clock this morning, with dates to the 15th.

The steamer *Arctic* arrived out on the 15th.

The Eastern Question.

The Sultan has announced that if the Russians do not evacuate the Principalities within 15 days, Turkey will consider it a case of declared war, and will act accordingly, but will not at present cross the Danube.

The proclamation of War is posted on all the Mosques.

The Sultan has invited the combined fleet to Constantinople.

The latest from Paris.

The Paris Police have made a search for Kossuth in the house of M. Kiff, a Hungarian, but Kossuth was not found there.

Louis Napoleon is reported to have stated on the 12th inst, that unless Russia yields, war may be proceeded with.

The Piedmontes Government has refused to admit Forrsti as consul for the United States, alledging that he is a disciple of Mazzini.

Russian agents are actively at work stirring up insurrections in Turkey.

Corn may be imported into the Papal States duty free until February next; the Emperor of Russia has ordered the free importation into any of the ports of Finland.

All the materials for equipping ships are being prepared.

Private letters from Constantinople state the Eastern question is examined in every point of view, and the conclusion unanimously come to is, that there is no escape from war.

A number of English officers are moving between the Turkish Camps, and a number are also on the way to Constantinople.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 27.

The fire last night, in the Howard Block, on Westminster street, broke out about 12 o'clock, and has been most disastrous in its results. The Howard block was composed of 310 buildings, and was the finest in the State, it was entirely destroyed. The flames communicated to the Museum, which was also destroyed, and several other buildings. Total loss $500,000.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE *NIAGARA*.

Active preparations of the Turks and Russians for War.—Great anxiety in England.—State of the Markets.

HALIFAX, Oct. 27.

The royal mail steamer *Niagara*, Capt. Leitch, from Liverpool, on Saturday, 15th instant, arrived here at twelve o'clock last night, bringing 145 passengers.

The Collins steamship *Arctic* from New York on the 1st inst., arrived out on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

The *Niagara* experienced boisterous westerly winds. On the 15th Oct. at 6 o'clock, P. M., passed the steamship *Africa*, from New York to Liverpool, inside the Calf of Man.

Oct. 21, in lat. 21 23, long 35 45, exchanged signals with *City of Manchester*.

The steamship *Golden Age* arrived out at Liverpool at sevan o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, the 12th inst, and the Collins steamer *Arctic* arrived there at nine o'clock on the same morning.

THE LATEST NEWS.

"The number of offers of aid to the Turkish government from Poles, Hungarians &c., is almost incredible. These offers are not confined to French refugees in France—they have come from the United States, from Hungary, Poland and Italy. All the offers received here by the Turkish Ambassador are politely and thankfully acknowledged, but no hope has been held out to the parties that their services will be accepted. The Turkish government will probably decline such aid, if regular assistance be given by the French and English Government."

The *Sun* says that the American Consul at Smyrna had opposed the removal of Koszta to America.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The overland mail from India is telegraphed.—It says that Commodore Perry's squadron reached Japan on the 8th July and left again on the 17th. They were well received, but the opening of Japan is postponed till next spring.

A large meeting had been held in London, in favour of Turkey—thousands attended.

Formal complaint has been made to the Pope respecting Father Gavazzi in New York.

The duty has been taken of breadstuffs in Tuscany.

PARIS, BOURSE, Friday, Oct. 14.—(By submarine telegraph) Closing rates, 3 per cent. rentes, 73, 25; 4½ per cents, 100; bank shares, 28,00[illegible]. To-day the Bourse rose 1¼ per cent.

The news is brief, but important and war-like.

The Sultan has appealed to the moral, and, if necessary, to the *materiales* of France and England, by demanding the presence of their fleets before Constantinople.

A Trieste letter, of the 15th inst., says the declaration of war was published in all the imperial manifestoes, and was posted on the walls of all the mosques.

Omar Pasha, on the 9th inst., formally summoned Gortschakoff to evacuate the Ottoman territory.

If Gortschakoff refers to his government, Omar Pasha will allow fifteen days; but if Russia definitely refuses he will commence hostilities at once, but, in the meantime, will not cross the Danube.

This would delay operations till the 24th October.

A corps of 150,000 additional Turkish troops had been ordered.

The navigation of the Danube and Black sea is guaranteed to neutral flags.

The clergy had offered to place 200,000,000 piastres of church property at the Sultan's disposal.

The remaining officials had left Turkey. Thirty thousand Redifs, under the French Colonel Magnan, has been pushed forward to the Bosnian frontier, to watch the movements of Prince Daniel, of Montenegro, who was again arming.

There was a rumour (but it was disbelieved) that the Porte had appointed Dembenski and Klapka, the Hungarians, to high commands.

Conflicting reports were received from Persia. The latest advices say the Shah, acting on the advice of the British minister, had rejected the request of Russia to take arms against the Turks.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Queen had returned to London, and all the ministers were assembled there; but it was not intended to summon Parliament unless events became more threatening.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer assisted in the inauguration of the Peel statue, at Manchester and spoke at length on the Turkish question, mystifying what particular course England would take in the coming struggle; but admitting that it is England's duty to set itself against the absorption of power by Russia, that would follow the fall of Turkey; and significantly hinting that England would not enter into the deep questions which may develop themselves out of the peculiar internal organizations of the Ottoman Porte. He expressed a strong anxiety for peace.

The Sultan had represented to the ambassadors of foreign governments that he desired to settle the difficulties with Russia peaceably; but as his ancestors had gained their empire by the sword, the Turks would perish in its support; or if fate ordained that their country should fall to another master, they should quit Europe as they entered it—sword in hand.

The opinion is that the French and English will allow the Turks and Russians to fight their own battles, but if the Turks are defeated, will prevent the Russians from marching on Constantinople. With this view a protecting force might occupy a strong position between Broosa, on the Danube, and Bestendge, on the Black Sea, or they might perhaps occupy Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmora, or Riestchaut.

Neither France nor England are arming openly, but the forces of both countries are in a very effective condition.

The Russians on their part are active. General Ludays has arrived at the camp.—The troops were in motion up the river.—Fifteen battalions of infantry, with thirty-two pieces of artillery, had marched through Bucharest. Prince Gortschakoff, it was reported, had in effect annexed the Principalities, having formally notified the Hospodars that Prince Menschikoff will in future administer the government!

The Peace conference was in session at Edinburgh. Messrs. Cobden, Bright, Sturge, Burritt, and other peace apostles were present.

The Sheffield manufacturers had memorialized the Government against war in aid of Turkey.

The quarterly meeting of iron masters at Birmingham on the 13th reported the trade healthy. Prices were firm. Stock low, and the make considerably restricted by collier's strike.

Turkish hostilities will be immediately followed by a rise in prices. The cotton mills at Preston were to be temporarily closed by owners, to starve their operatives into submission. The number of turn outs in the manufacturing districts will then number nearly five thousand, who must soon be driven back by hunger to their work.

FRANCE.—The Emperor and his wife were at Compeigne. At Amiens the religious solemnity of transferring the bones of St. Theodosia, called together twenty-seven Archbishops and Bishops French and foreign.

DENMARK.—The diet opened on the 3rd inst.

PRUSSIA.—A Prussian squadron of 4 ships was telegraphed off Deal on the 13th, proceeding to the Mediterranean, probably.

ITALY.—Numerous arrests were recently made in the Venetian provinces—the prisoners were taken to Verona. Four persons, supposed to be revolutionary agents, were arrested at Aspruck with forty thousand florins in their possession.

NAPLES.—Naples is threatened with scarcity, and the government contemplates buying grain.

GREECE.—Advices to September 13, mention another shock of an earthquake there and at Thebes.

AUSTRIA.—Austria continues to augment its forces on the Turkish frontiers, and the supposition revives that in the event of hostilities they will attempt to occupy Servia, which territory is disaffected towards Russia.

Mr. Dickson made his official visit on the 8th inst.

A letter says that Koszta is in the ship *Racehorse* of Baltimore.

The qustion on American citizen ship is to be discussed soon at Vienna.

SARDINIA—Turin papers mention the discovery of Mazzini plots at Serzama to invade Piedmont, but the story seems fabulous.

Giardini, the Jesuit condemned to death at Naples for his share in the revolution of the 4th, had escaped to Torin after four years confinement.

Miss Cunningham was liberated from prison at Florence.

Count Cæsar Saluzzi, an eminent author, is dead.

The Papal government has forbidden the exportation of grain.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Money continued in demand, but without change in the rate of discount. Government had advanced the interest on a portion of the exchequer bills to three per cent. The funds have fluctuated much, but the settlement in consols was, on the whole, satisfactory; closing prices 91¾ a 92. Considerable arrivals of silver have taken place, sals 5s 1 3-8d. Dollars 14s. 11 5-6d.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS.—During the early part of the week the market was flat, but the receipts of the Turkish declaration of war recovered the decline, and the quotations of last week were again current. Wheat and flour were active; transactions large—Indian corn in moderate inquiry and supply. United States white wheat quoted 8s. 9d. a 10s. 2d; red 9s. 7d.; Western canal flour, 33s. 6d.; Baltimore, Philadelphia and Ohio, 34s. 6d. a 35s; Canadian, 33s, a 34s., sour, 29s. a 31s.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1853

TADPOLE MEETING AT GODERICH.

For some time back a few admirers of George Brown, Esq., aided and abetted by the Tories of Goderich have had it in contemplation to invite that gentleman to hold a public meeting at this place. A requisition to that effect was got up according to a state ment made in the large bills which were freely circulated, to which were appended the names of Robert Gibbons, James Watson, William Malcolm, George Bisset, and Alexander Melvin and the words "one hundred others;" whose *names* were not given. Accordingly Mr. Brown appeared as announced in said Bills on Wednesday (yesterday.) the 2nd November inst.

As Mr. Brown is quite a rarity up this way, and as ample notice was given of their meeting, we certainly expected to have seen a very crowded audience, and were rather surprised that the persons present did not number much over one hundred, of whom at least three fourths were Conservatives. We saw very few good, reliable reformers among those present, and in fact such are too sensible of the suspicious nature of the movement now making by Mr. Brown, to indentify themselves with it, and in fact the very sight of a large number of well known Orangemen, and professed anti-state church, thorough going reformers in close sympathy, is, or ought to be, more than enough to awaken the suspicions and the utmost caution of the real friends of reform.

Robert Gibbons Esq was called to the chair, and in a very brief speech introduced Mr. Brown with much favor. He expressed his own satisfaction at the course pursued by Mr. Brown, and thought the people present would not be disappointed by the explanations of that Gentleman. Mr. Brown then rose and spoke very rapidly for upwards of two hours and it is impossible for us to enter very lengthily into the substance of it. But this is not necessary, as it was almost a stereotype copy of others he has already given at other places. He commenced by drawing attention to the great questions of the day, placing his own conduct out of view. He spoke of the position of parties at the time of the Union, and traced the various party changes that had taken place up to the present—and condemned the alliance of Upper Canadian Reformers with the French of Lower Canada. He accused the ministry of sacrificing principle for the sake of continuency in office, and stated that his opposition arose from a want of confidence and a conviction that the present government was founded upon fraud. That they never expected to carry the Clergy Reserves question, that they proceeded to effect that object by address, instead of by bill, and that the success of that address was contrary to their expectation, and was incident only on a change of ministry in Britain; and in fact that the ministry intended to hang it up there, and to evade the question. He stated that there would be a short session next February, but that the Reserves would not be settled then, but would be kept as a stalking horse for another election. He made the same statements at Chatham lately, and the Kent *Advertiser* in commenting upon them, sensibly remarks "That if ministers had really been desirous of having the Tory government of England withold the Reserves to shield themselves from blame, they would most likely have proceeded by Bill, secularizing them at once, and so have ensured its rejection at once, for no one believes but that the Derby government would have refused such a Bill, while there was fair ground to believe that they would grant us the power to dispose of them upon the principle that we ought to manage our own local affairs." And yet there are some people so gullable as to believe that Mr. Brown arrived at the patriotic conclusion that the whole government was one great *fraud* by such an improbable and illogical course of reasoning! Most assuredly, notwithstanding the boasted increase of intelligence among the people there is yet something to encourage crafty demagogues and unprincipled politicians.

He proceeded to animadvert upon the conduct and measures of the ministry, finding fault with everything and giving them credit for nothing but failed to show how they could have accomplished more by any other course of conduct. The Representation Bill was not based on population, the Grand Trunk was comparatively of insignificant moment and was a humbug; the Rectories had not been dealt with; pledges had been forfeited on the School question, and the Reserves would be shuffled out of! In fact that the whole reform members, ministry included, had forsaken their posts and thrown the gates open to the enemy, while He, the *only* faithful champion of civil and religious liberty, had, unaided and alone, stood up for Reformers of Upper Canada, and performed the duty of the whole of their reform representatives, and that this onerous duty was the cause which led him to devotedly to expend the time and funds of the country by long speeches in the house of Assembly! Surely the country owes Mr. Brown a vast debt of gratitude, but we wonder much whether his alliance with his Orange confreres to whom he appeals so sympathetically will be a more natural one than that of the French of Canada and the present Ministry, and whether should the reformers of Upper Canada so far forget their principles, as to entrust Mr. Brown with the premiership of the New amalgamation, they will have more confidence in the settlement of the Clergy Reserve question by such a mongrel clique, than he professes to have had at the commencement of the career of the present ministry in them. The present ministry are pledged to the settlement of that quesion, we go with them upon that condition, and without prejudging them unreasonably, we will patiently award them a fair opportunity to do so. It becomes Reformers to be extremely cautious and wary of espousing a course which must inevitably thaow the great questions which the reform party have been contending for, during the last twenty or thirty years, into the arms of an apparently plausible schemer, to be disposed of forever by the enemies of their party. Reformers BEWARE!

We have not time or space to follow further the remarks of Mr. Brown, at present suffice it to say that resolutions were passed at the close condemnatory of of the Ministry, and approbatory of Mr. Brown, and we will conclude with a brief account of the

DINNER,

Which took place at Mr. Ellis's Hotel, out of compliment to Mr. Brown. Number present at the Dinner 43. At least *two-thirds* of whom, by the admission of af a conservative Dixie Watson Esq in a speech made during the evening, were TORIES. Robt. Gibbons Esq. presided. And we noticed among those present, many of the stiffest conservatives, our community can boast, such as Isaac Rattenbury, James Watson, Jasper K. Gooding, William Piper, Hugh Johnston, Henry Hands, Thomas Sowerby, Thomas Watkins, J. Elliott, Elijah Moore, and a large number of other Esquires and gentlemen.

The usual toasts were drank and Mr. Brown replied at considerable length in his usual style and import. During the evening Mr. Jasper K. Gooding proposed the health of the Hon. William Cayley the late member for Huron, which was drank with considerable applause, and with as much enthusiasm as that of Mr. Brown himself, although to do that gentleman justice, he stated that he could not work with Mr. Cayley unless his views should materially change on the Clergy Reserve question. Other toasts were drank and the evening passed off very socially, and thus ended the Tadpole, Orange Jubilee of Goderich. Of the practicability of Mr. Brown's schemes of amalgamation and of the results likely to flow therefrom to Reform—we leave Reformers of principle to judge for themselves, and are convinced, that, they will not easily be induced to espouse a cause so dangerous to their best principles.

THE BUFFALO, BRANTFORD AND GODERICH RAILWAY.

It will be seen from the following, which we cut from the Brantford *Courier*, that the Road below Stratford is making the same rapid advances towards completion, that is manifest near Goderich. We shall take an early opportunity of giving our readers some account of its condition and prospects in our own neighbourhood. The *Courier* says:—

"The following is the present state of the Brantford and Buffalo Railway, as represented to us by a gentleman whose statements can be depended upon. We congratulate the public and all concerned in the formation of the road, upon the forward state of the works and the enterprising spirit exhibited by the Contractors, Messrs. Mellish, Morrell and Russell. On the Section between here and Paris the work is fast progressing towards completion, the greater part of the excavation and the embankment are finished to the Governor's Road; by the first day of December there will be between five and six miles ready for the permanent track.—On the other side of the Governor's Road there is a heavy gravel cutting and embankment of the East side of the Bridge which spans the Grand River. The heavy bank is gaining fast in its progress to the Bridge, and now upwards of sixty feet high, and when completed will add much to the appearance of the scenery, and contain more than one hundred and fifty thousand cubic yards of earth. The River is spanned by a Howe's Truss Bridge, 750 feet long, resting on massive stone piers and abutments 150 feet each span, and 82 feet high. The masonry is nearly completed and the builders are are raising the timbers of the Bridge, three spans of which are nearly finished. The rapid progress that has been made with this noble structure as well as the work itself, reflect great credit on the Contractors, the Engineer, and in fact the whole Company. There are quite a number of men at work between here and the Great Western Depot. On the West of the Great Western there is an embankment which is making great strides to get united with the Paris section.—The line passes through Blenheim, Brantford and Zora, which being a splendid country for agricultural purposes, must derive a vast benefit from this road. Between Paris and Stratford therefore is some very heavy work; four miles from the former place the road crosses the River Nith over which a temporary bridge is erected by the Contractors, nearly 350 feet long, and on which the cars pass rapidly conveying Mother Earth to make an embankment on the West side of the River, and over which will be erected for the permanent Railway, one of Howe's Patent Truss Bridges. All the distance to Stratford men are working at every available point, excavating, building culverts, framing timber, and making every exertion to get this section pushed on as fast as human means and money can. From present appearances we may look forward to a ride on the Rail, before this day twelvemonth, to the Classic Village of Stratford, on "Avon."

"Our informant's observations extends at present no farther; but from all we can learn the whole line will be completed at an early day."

JUDGE ACLAND.

The various remarks which have been of late circulating with respect to the removal of Judge Acland from the bench in Huron, have given an uncertainly to reports of that kind, but the following which we cut from the Hamilton *Canadian* appears to be well founded:—'We learn that Judge Acland of Huron has received notice to vacate the Bench, and that the government intend to offer him the Registrarship of Kent. This is certainly very generous on the part of the government, and we dare say, few who know Judge Acland, will take offence at the generosity." The *Leader* has also made a similar statement.

WRECK ON LAKE HURON.—The Brig *Philo Scowill* of Buffalo from Milwaukee to that Port laden with Wheat, flour, fish and lead, lost part of her rigging and went on shore on the "Scotch bonnet" three miles from the Canada Main land on Sunday the 23rd ult. She was upwards of 200 Tons burthen and a new vessel and has together with her cargo become a total loss.

TABLE-MOVING AND RAPPING.—Our Goderich table movers and rappers will be interested by the perusal of Mr. McQueen's remarks on that subject in our columns. We will give his concluding remarks on the subject next week.

☞ We publish a letter from Mr. Hays in answer to Mr. Fraser, Reeve of Kincardine. This must be allowed to close the Gravel Road dispute. The question is obsolete.

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I find, in the *Signal* of the 20th inst., another letter from Mr. Fraser, of Kincardine, I thought our communications had ceased, but, so long as you continue to publish his complaints and fancied grievancies against myself and other reeves of Huron, I trust you will, in justice to us also, publish our defence and reply. Mr. Fraser first states that his letter is in reply to one of mine, lately published in the *Signal*, on the subject of the Gravel Roads loan, or rather on him, as opposed to that project. I think, sir, you will see, by referring to my letter, that Mr. Fraser has no such letter to answer, as there never was such a letter in existence by me my letter can yet be seen, and I deny that it was written on the Gravel Road project, or on Mr. Fraser for opposing that project. I think it will be found that my letter was to justify myself, and the other reeves of Huron, against a charge preferred gainst us by Mr. Fraser for legal robber, and taking money for the benefit of Huron, giving none to Bruce, &c., &c. I deny that I, at any time, advocated the Gravel Road project, further than my vote to have the By-law sent to the Townships or ratepayers for their approval or rejection. Mr. F., in taking a glance at misrepresentation, will find the above over again.—Mr. Fraser says that he knew well there was no keenness between him and Mr. Flanagan; now, Sir, I will state the facts, and allow you, and your readers to judge whether or not it was a keen debate. At the beginning of the debate, I was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Fraser laid his watch before me, and each of the debaters, Mr. Fraser and Mr. Flanagan, was allowed to speak five minutes at a time, and the debate lasted at least two hours. Mr. Fraser cannot say, in the face of so many witnesses as were there, that the debate was not both keen and noisy; the debate was on the merits and demerits of the Gravel Road. Mr. Fraser saying there was no keenness is certainly a misrepresentation. I think, in my letter, I did not say that Mr. Fraser was drunk, and my reason for mentioning drinking was to show where the debate took place, as by Mr. F.'s letter it would appear to be in the Council before a majority of reeves and others, and he made some unjust remarks respecting the Warden which would appear to have been in an official capacity. Mr. Fraser does not deny stating that he made himself a fool, but says that he would not have me for his confessor, I think in that he is right, he done better to make a public confession as he did, as it was the public that was annoyed with him the night before. Mr. Fraser says, that contrary to law, the Council granted or voted £18 to his school in Kincardine, this, I think, could not give much offence, but the Council was not so liberal, but, according to the school act, our Treasurer is bound to pay any Local Superintendent's lawful order to a Teacher in anticipation of the payment of the County School Assessment, truly Mr. Fraser does not know how he comes by his money. Mr. Fraser says that to tax Bruce for improvements in Huron is legal robbery, and for Bruce to be attached to Ashfield or Wawanosh is illegal, and the poor man who paid his Tax was a fool he does not say the thing is dishonest, (that he could'nt say) but he wished to take the advantage of a legal quibble, and pay no taxes, this, in my opinion, does not look very honest, while Huron all the time was paying the expenses of Bruce, Mr. Fraser states that I know as well as he does about some £30 paid in his quarter, and in his next sentence he says he is informed it was paid. I confess I know as much about the payment as he did, but I am satisfied that neither he nor I know it was paid. Mr. F. says that he will expect more liberality in time to come, I cannot see how a man could expect liberality from a county to which he has not paid any money, and take the advantage of a legal quibble and not pay their just taxes and call the people fools who were inclined to pay their taxes. I am satisfied that be-