Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

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

$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE] GODERICH, C. W., THURSDAY, AUG. 3, 1865. [VOL. XVIII.—NO 27

Business Directory.

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

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

Thos. F. McLean, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., (Late House Surgeon, Kingston Hospital).—OFFICE—At Arthur's Boarding House, [sw60w9] Goderich, C. W.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Letroy & Patterson,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Notaries, Conveyancers, &c. Office Mc Kay's corner, West Street, Goderich. 9:42

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

William T Hays,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Goderich, C.W.—Office, over H. Gardiner & Co's Hardware Store. v10n39

Money to Lend on Real Property.

Shade Gooding,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., GODERICH, C. W.—OFFICE: Up Stairs Watson's Block, West St.; entrance First Door west of Gaslow House.

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

B. L. Doyle,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR &c. OFFICE Crabb's New Block, Goderich, C.W. v15swn5ly

S. P. YEOMANS,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY, NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.—Office over the new Post Office, Goderich. sw18

J. F. CASSADY, M. D., C. M.,
(Graduate of McGill College, Montreal)
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR. Office—At the Division Court Office, Dungannon, C. W. w17

J. Y. Elwood,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Clinton.
Office—a few doors north of the Post Office.
MONEY TO LEND.

William Fraser,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Walkerton, Co. of Bruce. v16n15yly

D. Wilson Ross, B. A.,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Notary Public, General Land Agent, &c., &c., Kincardine, County Bruce. v18 w12-1y

Frederick Proudfoot,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. Southampton, Co. Bruce. [sw42-6m*

Thomas Weatherald,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor, Office and Residence, Hamilton Street, Goderich. v15n3

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

L. B. Hamlin,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR Land Agent and Conveyancer, Kincardine 11:

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

G. M. TRUEMAN
LAND AGENT,
Market Square, Goderich.
Sands CLINTON every Wednesday, from 11 a.m to 4 p.m. 81:10

DENTISTRY.

Dr. PHELPS,
SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST, (successor to T. B. Montgomery,) Goderich, C. W.
Rooms over Mr. F. Jordan's Drug Store
January 13th, 1865. sw28-yly

THOMSON & HAZLEHURST,
(LATE SMAILL & THOMSON,)
Auction & Commission Merchants,
Cameron's Block, Kingston St., Goderich;
And next Door to Strong's Hote
SEAFORTH.
SALES of Household Goods, Horses, Waggons, &c at the mart, every Saturday at noon. Particular attention paid to the Sale of Bankrupt Stock, Farm Stock, &c. Cash advanced on goods left on Commission. Goods appraised, debts collected, landlord's warrants executed, mortgages foreclosed, houses rented. Division Court Business attended to. Sales at the Branch Auction Mart, Seaforth, every Thursday.
County Sales attended to on reasonable terms
Goderich, July 12th, 1864. w22-1yr

D. McDougall,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD, County of Huron. Sales in village or country punctually attended to. w3-3y*$o

Alex. Findley,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for HURON and BRUCE. Sales punctually attended to. Address, Bodwin P. O. w50-1yr$o

Business Directory.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.,
Office in Mr. Gordon's Law Chambers.
JOHN HALDAN, Jr., Agent.
Goderich, October 13, 1863. sw12-1vr

JOHN BRETT,
Tin, Sheet-Iron, and Copper Smith,
EGMONDVILLE, C. W.
Stoves, Cultivators, &c., for Sale.
Repairing Done at Short Notice.

MARINE INSURANCE.
British American Insurance Co
OF TORONTO,
Marine Department.
GEORGE RUMBALL, Agent.
Goderich, April 25th, 1865 w13tf

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

MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH
E. HOSKER, PROPRIETOR. THE above is most pleasantly situated on an eminence 120 feet high, overlooking the Harbor and Lake Huron;—good Orchards, Gardens and Rural Walks attached. Board $1 perday; single Meals or Beds, 25 cents. v15n10yly

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

DAYS' HOTEL,
WROXETER
IS situated on the Gravel Road running from Seaforth to Southampton, one mile north of where it leads off to Wroxeter, and anyone travelling to
Belmore, Walkerton, Southampton,
or any place in that direction, will find accommodation such as he only expects to find at first class city hotels, in all respects.
ICE ALWAYS ON HAND
FOR HIS
Trout-Fishing Friends!
THE BUILDINGS COVER A LENGTH OF
A HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET!
CHARLES DAYS,
w46-1. Proprietor.

Commercial Hotel, Mitchell C.W
JOHN HICKS, Proprietor. This is the largest and best Country Hotel in Western Canada, and charges as moderate as any House in Mitchell. Stage Proprietor. Good stabling for 100 Horses. Horses and Carriages for Hire, on the Shortest Notice 14-7

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

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

Peter M'Rae,
FORWARDER AND COMMISSION Merchant, INVERHURON, C. W. Notes and Accounts collected. Business of any kind entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. w40-1y$o8z

J. & J. SEEGMILLER,
TANNERS!
DEALERS
IN
LEATHER FINDINGS!
&c., &c.
GODERICH, C. W.
February 12, 1864. $47w

MONEY TO LEND
ON IMPROVED FARMS,
AT 8 PER CENT!
—ALSO,—
Some to Invest in Town Property.
J. B. GORDAN,
Barrister, &c., Goderich.
Goderich, Sept. 13, 1864. sw3-tf

Business Directory.

ROYAL
Insurance Comp'ny
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL—TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
Accumulated Funds on hand, $5,000,000.
Annual Income Exceeds $2,000,000.
FIRE Insurances effected at the *LOWEST RATES* consistent with safety.
Life Insurance—Ample Security.
LARGE BONUS AND RATES LOWER THAN MOST ENGLISH OFFICES.
Losses Promptly Settled Without Reference to a Board of Directors.
CHARLES FLETCHER, Agent.
Goderich, May, 1864. w15

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES
At H. GARDINER & Co's
Market Square, Goderich.
May 13th, 1864.
2lbs Free Stone kept on hand for Building purposes
Such as Caps, Sills, Bases, &c., Cheap for Cash
w43

GODERICH
MARBLE WORKS,
W. C. TRELEAVEN
Monuments, Headstones
Tombs, Tablets, Table-Tops, &c.
GODERICH, C. W.

MATT. ROBERTSON,
MANUFACTURER
OF ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE!
SUCH AS
Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads in endless variety, Wardrobes, Book-Cases, Mattresses, Center Tables, Dining Tables, Breakfast Tables, Toilet Tables, Wash Stands, Chairs, and many other articles too numerous to mention. All kinds of
WOOD TURNING
Promptly attended to. UPHOLSTERY, in all its branches.
UNDERTAKING, &c., &c.
Mr. R. respectfully invites an examination of his stock. Warranted to be made of the best material and workmanship, and at greatly reduced prices. Call and compare, and be satisfied before going elsewhere.
☞ Cordwood and all kinds of Farmer's Produce taken in exchange.
☞ Warerooms on Elgin Street.
Goderich, March 24th, 1863. SW59

WAGGON AND Carriage Factory
LIGHT-HOUSE St., GODERICH
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to return thanks to the public for past favors received at their hands, and would beg to intimate that he is determined to sell waggons
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
I will sell you a waggon complete for $55,00 cash, and all other things in proportion. All work
Warranted to give Satisfaction.
All kinds of Farming Implements made to order.
JOHN McPHERSON.
Goderich, Jan. 9th, 1865, wsw37

Business Directory.

DRUGS, DRUGS!
F. JORDAN,
(Successor to R. B. Reynolds)
Medical Hall,
Court-House Square, Goderich,
DISPENSING CHEMIST & DRUGGIST
Dealer in, and Importer of
GENUINE DRUGS
Chemicals, Perfumery,
Hair Tooth, and Nail Brushes!!
PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, DYESTUFFS,
HORSE & CATTLE MEDICINES
GARDEN SEEDS, &C., &C.
Orders from Medical men punctually attended to at *Lowest Trade Prices.*
N.B.—Physician's Prescriptions carefully dispensed.
Goderich, Jan. 10, 1858. 49

LIGHT! LIGHT LIGHT!
ROCK & COAL OILS,
Burning Fluid, Lamp Oils.
For Sale by
F. JORDAN.
Goderich, Jan. 17, 1859. 50

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Capital, £2,000,000, Stg.; *Accumulated Fund*, $5,671,728.
Brittania Life Assurance Co. of London.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above highly respectable Companies, is prepared to accept both Fire and Life risks, at moderate rates of premium.
A. M. ROSS, Agent.
Goderich July 1st 1859 v12n21

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c. &c.
FOR SALE!
AND
MADE TO ORDER,
BY
J. C. M'INTOSH.
Opposite the Market.
☞ All kinds of repairing done on most reasonable terms. ☜
Goderich, August 2n 1864. sw94

CEDAR.
PARTIES desirous of obtaining First Class Cedar for Fencing and Building purposes can be supplied in any quantity, and on reasonable terms, by applying to
J. W. ELLIOTT.
Goderich Feb. 0th, 1864. w2

FARM FOR SALE IN WAWANOSH
THE undersigned offers for sale the following premises, situated on the Gravel Road in the Township of Wawanosh.
Within 11 Miles of Goderich!
containing 100 acres, 50 of which are cleared. On the premises there is a good Frame Barn 36 by 63, a good Frame House, young orchard—bearing. A good creek running through the farm. Apply to
HUGH McMATH,
Lot 3, 4th con.
Wawanosh, Jan. 30, 1865. w1-1m

Money to Lend,
UPON Mortgages. Apply to D. Shade Gooding, Solicitor. Office over R. Booth's store.
Goderich, 18th May, 1865 sw74tf

NEW MARBLE WORKS
Main Street, Exeter.
D. & A. M'CONNELL.
MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, Posts, &c., of every description and style of workmanship, furnished on short notice, and at the lowest prices. Liberal reduction made for cash.
ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO
Designs of Monuments &c. may be seen at the shop.
Exeter, October 1st, 1864. w12-1y

FARM FOR SALE
LOT 3, Con. A, Township of Howick, ½ mile from Wroxeter, on
THE GRAVEL ROAD.
Log house and barn,
92 ACRES, 28 CLEARED
Apply to
F. W. THOMAS, Esq., B. M.
Goderich, Feb. 26, 1864. w6sw51-tf

COAL! COAL!
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
BLACKSMITH'S COAL!
ON HAND AND
FOR SALE
At the Wharf!
GEO. RUMBALL,
Agent.
Goderich, May 29th, 1865. sw77

Loss of the Ship William Nelson

INTERESTING DETAILS BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post*, who was a passenger on board the Lafayette, supplies the following account of the rescue of the passengers of the burned ship William Nelson:—

On Tuesday, the 27th, the sky was without a cloud, the sea smooth and the air superb. The deck of the steamer was luminous with happy faces. But a few moments after we had taken our seats at the dinner table, 4½ o'clock p.m., the ship suddenly came to a stop. No notice was taken of this. In an instant more we heard hurrying steps on the deck, and a cry of 'A wreck!' A wreck!" brought us all to our feet. We rushed up the gangways, and saw a little to the south-west of the bow of the Lafayette two full boats filled with half naked men and women, pulling towards us for life.

As they neared the side of our ship their upturned faces beamed as if the gate of Heaven were opened for them. The steps of the Lafayette were lowered, and 30 hopeless beings were rescued from a watery grave. With a tender hand Captain De Bucande received them one by one, and caused chairs and mattresses to be brought for those who had not strength enough to stand. The sufferers were silent. Tears alone spoke their gratitude.

Now ensued a great moral lesson for the non-believers in the innate goodness of the human heart. There was scarcely a dry eye among the hundreds that crowded the deck of the Lafayette. Tears stood on many cheeks and in the eyes unaccustomed to weep. Ladies took from their persons rich silks and stuffs to clothe unfortunate women. Gentlemen doffed their broadcloth for the comfort of the men; and weeping sailors stripped themselves for the fellow seamen.

The kind purser conducted those that could walk into the cabin, and placed the best of the ship's board before them; and the helpless were fed like babies. We saw sailors forcing small pieces of bread, dipped in wine, between the parched lips of the shipwrecked seamen. In as short a time as possible they were all made comfortable, and the history of their misfortune ascertained. They were passengers in the William Nelson, from Antwerp, which had been burned at 12½ o'clock, the 26th inst., in lat. 40 21, long. 50 22.

Two boats were yet out; the long-boat, containing 37 persons, and a small boat containing 14, and a raft on which were about 100 others.

Capt. de Bocande immediately put his ship about and went in the direction of the wreck of the William Nelson, with the hope of saving more lives. At half-past five the sailors at masthead cried 'Another boat!' In about an hour we made a Russian bark, bound to the south of France, which picked up the small boat, containing 14, before we reached her. These consisted of a family of six, the father and mother and four children, the youngest only a few weeks old, and eight seamen. They were nearly exhausted, and to render them more comfortable, and to forward them to their homes with more speed than was in the power of the captain of the bark, Capt. de Bocande caused them to be transferred to the Lafayette, making in all 44 that the sea had rendered up to his care.

As the purser of the Lafayette handed up these little children to the ladies on deck he kissed each one of them with a tenderness that brought tears to many an eye.

The long-boat and the raft were still out. With a promptness and humanity that won the hearts of all on board, Capt. de Bocande cruised in the vicinity of the wreck, firing cannon and rockets till nearly morning, but could neither hear nor see anything of the boat and raft. He then put his ship on her course. If the Lafayette had not been delayed the second day out, she would have been 75 miles beyond the scene of the wreck of the Nelson at the time she picked up her passengers. This and the southerly course of the Lafayette is something for all to think of.

William Rothstien's account of the burning of the William Nelson I have obtained as follows:

The William Nelson was a first-class packet ship of New York, commanded by Captain Levi Smith. She left Antwerp on the 2nd of June, and Flushing on the 4th, for New York, with 550 souls on board. On the voyage there had been two births, sixteen cases of fever and six deaths, making frequent fumigations of the ship necessary.

The morning of the 26th Rothstien descended into the ship where the sick were lying, and found the air so infected as to make fumigation necessary to insure the safety of the passengers. Captain Smith gave Mr. Rothstein charge of cleansing the ship, which is done by dipping heated irons into tar and swinging them through the air. During this process one of the men employed in fumigating let a red hot iron fall into the pail of tar, which instantly blazed as high as the ceiling. Rothstien, who stood behind the men directing them, caught up a mattress and flung it and himself on the pail of blazing tar, with the idea of smothering the flame, when it exploded and threw him and the mattress backward about ten feet. The men now became alarmed, threw upon it straw beds and other combustible substances, which burned like torches. In ten minutes the flames burst up the hatchway, and were running up the main mast and rigging like fire serpents.

The scene now was indescribable. The flames bursting out in the middle of the ship, divided it into two parts, separating friends and families, and driving them to the extreme ends of the burning vessel. Some became frantic and leaped into the sea. Others flew up and down the deck, wrapped in the flames of their clothes, rending the air with their shrieks. Strong men clenched in deadly combat for the possession of a life-preserver or a spar, and ghastly men and women, with children lashed to them, swung themselves outside the ship by ropes, to which they clung until the fire burned them in two, and let them down into a watery grave.

About 100 persons had gathered on the bowsprit when the foremast fell, killing many and hurling the rest into the sea. When the fire first broke out ten sailors seized the long boat, capable of holding sixty or seventy persons, and rowed off. They were prevailed upon to return and take in twenty-seven passengers.

Capt. Smith, the two mates, Rothstien, and as many of the sailors as they could control, lowered the three small boats (neither of them seaworthy) and placed in them Rothstien's wife and four children, and the rest of the Nelson's passengers picked up by the Lafayette. As the boats were rowed from the burning ship some chickens, to escape the flames, flew after them and alighted on the shoulders of the passengers. A fat pig swam up to one of the boats and indicated a desire to be saved. He was picked up, and showed his gratitude by remaining quiet in the bottom of the boat. Some of the chickens had appeased the hunger of the voyagers before they were rescued.

When Captain Smith and Rothstien could do no more for the sufferers, they leaped into the sea and swam away, more to escape the cries of those whom they could not aid than to save their own lives. After having been in the water about two hours, they were picked up by one of the boats.

On Wednesday, June 28, at 3 p.m., the passengers of the Lafayette assembled on deck to witness the baptism of the son of William Rothstien, only a few weeks old. A prayer-book and a silver cup, containing water, were placed upon a table, and the little fellow was brought forward to receive the prenomens Lafayette Bocande, the names of the ship and the Captain who saved him from an early grave. President King, of Columbia College, New York, officiated.

After the ceremony Judge Edwards Pierrepont made some remarks, touching the condition of the passengers of the Nelson, and proposed that subscription be taken up for their benefit.

In a few minutes $600 in gold were raised and divided among them. Most of the passengers saved from the wreck of the Nelson are Americans.

Advantages! of Annexation.

The prices of imported articles have not declined in the United States in proportion to the decline in gold, and the cost of living is consequently very high. Members of the Detroit Covention inform us that the hotels charged $4 per diem for board and lodging; that cab hire cost $1 for the shortest fares; that kid gloves were retailed at $2 50 to $3.00 per pair; that a "drink" of brandy and water was marked at 40 cents in every bar-room; that the omnibuses from the hotels to the railroad stations charge 40 cents instead of 25 as formerly; that a mutton chop in an eating house costs 70 cents, and a pint bottle of ale 75 cents more; and that all other prices are in proportion. This is with gold at 140.

The reason of these excessive prices is probably to be found in the pressure of taxation. With import duties averaging 60 to 70 per cent., and internal revenue duties in every stage of every manufacture, how can living be reasonable.

One phase of the disease under which the American body politic now of necessity labors, shows itself in the great advance of price in manufactured goods as compared with the raw products from which they are made. Thus the difference in price between wool and cloth is now much greater than it used to be, as is between wheat and flour, raw and refined sugar, corn and starch, &c. The ultimate effect of this will undoubtedly be that, since manufacturing in Canada remains cheap, we shall soon be able to supply the Americans with our manufactures, even after paying their import duties, much more if the articles are such—*e. g.*, whiskey—as to offer inducements to the smuggler. Indeed we could already mention instances in which this trade has commenced on a considerable scale.

This is another strong argument against "a more fraternal union with the States;" and we will take the liberty to suggest that our neighbors, who so loudly and unduly accuse us of annexation proclivities, would do the Province more good by furnishing the public with such reasons as freely as we do, instead of indulging in unreasoning abuse of the people across the border, which but exasperates them without paving any good influence with this country.

Conclusion of the Harris Trial.

The feelings of the jury in the Harris case may be judged by the remark of one of the jurors this evening, who said that but for making a show of respect for the District-Attorney, the jury would not have retired from their box at, in delivering their verdict. The trial has consumed two weeks.

The scenes in the court room, during the trial, especially during the closing hours, were of a most disorderly, not to say disgraceful, character. The counsel for the defence and the District-Attorney indulged in the most insolent language towards each other, which the Judge himself, lacking in the dignity essential to the bench, was comparatively powerless to repress.

The closing scene, after the verdict was rendered, with Miss Harris fainting, carried out and tenderly kissed by her counsel, Mr. Bradley, and the boys yelling, "Hi! Hi!" "Bully for you," &c., would have been laughable had the occasion been a less serious one. To day's proceedings, comprised in the stump speeches of Mr. Voorhees, and the rambling argument of the District-Attorney, and the confusion of the finale, bore much more resemblance to the end of a political convention than to the close of an important trial in the sacred halls of justice.

The verdict only furnishes a new illustration of what must be regarded as a settled principle in American law,—that any woman who considers herself aggrieved in any way by a member of the other sex, may kill him with impunity, and with an assured immunity from the prescribed penalties of law. The man may really have been guilty neither of a crime against her person, an assult upon her honor, nor an offence against her feelings; if she is seized by a fancy that his course of conduct toward her is not such as she had anticipated from his addresses, she may kill him upon notice or without notice. If a man is murdered by a member of the opposite sex in any of the cases supposed, or in almost any supposable case whatever, she is almost certain to escape, not only the extreme penalty of the law, but any penalty whatever. [N. Y. Times.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PENALTY.—On Thursday last a case was adjusted before the Police Court, brought on a charge of refusal to perform statute labor on the highways, which involved the infliction of an enormous penalty. The complainant was one Williams, road overseer of the 21st division of the township of Barton, and the defendants were I. and H. Hill, two colored residents of the township, following the occupation of barbers. The complainant testified that about six weeks since he left notification at the resident of the brothers Hill, of the amount of labor they were jointly or respectively required to perform upon the highway the present year, and that no return had been made to such notice. The brothers Hill claimed in defence that no design was entertained to shirk the liability; that the neglect was attributable to a misapprehension in supposing that it was the duty of the road overseer to call and collect the amount of commutation. H. Hill stated that he had resided in the township eight years, and had previously experienced no difficulty in the relation; some seasons he had performed the labor required himself, and at other times he had employed a substitute, or paid commutation money; but the present year a new overseer had been appointed, and defendant supposed that the neglect had been on his part, in not calling to collect the demand after the notice had been served; further, defendant stated that he had not been notified in the matter directly by Williams, and had no opportunity of paying the claim. The Magistrates ruled that it was the duty of defendant to pay the claim without further notice than the serving of the paper at his residence, and his neglect to do so was virtually a refusal to comply with law, and rendered him liable to a penalty of $2 for each day succeeding the serving of the notice in which the demand was not paid. A fine of $78 was therefore inflicted. This result is no doubt strictly in accordance with the law, but considering the circumstances, we cannot commend the explicit conformity to law, when perpetrators of diabolical offences, not producing even the poor apology of having labored under missapprehension in cracking a fellow-mortal's cranium, or some similar atrocity, are frequently the subjects of magisterial clemency.—[Ham. Times.

European News.

The steamer "Scotia" from Liverpool on the 15th, via Queenstown on the 16th, has arrived. The ship "Mercury" at Havre, from New York on the 28th of June, picked up from a boat of the burned ship "Wm. Nelson" 38 additional passengers, and 5 more from pieces of the wreck. A bark was visible, and it was hoped she saved others. The "Great Eastern" was expected to leave the Nore for Valentia on the 15th. The steamer "Carolina" from London for Valentia, with the shore end of the Cable, put into Falmouth on the 13th. The election engrossed the attention of England. 421 contests were completed. The Liberals had 263 and Conservatives 158; a liberal gain thus far. The Conservatives only admit a gain of 4. Another week will elapse before all the contests would be over. The Swiss Federal Council has received notice of the recall of Mr. Fogg, the American Minister, and the substitution of Mr. Harrington. Cotton sales to-day, 20,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant with an advance of ¼d to ½d. The advices from American per the steamer Asia, caused the advance. Breadstuffs quiet and steady.—Provisions dull. Lard firm. Liverpool, July 16.—The coals were all on board the Great Eastern on the 14th, and everything was in the best condition to leave the Nore on the 15th for Valentia.

Pleasing Incident on Board the S. S. North American.

The following, which is clipped from a recent Irish paper, will be read with interest by many of our subscribers:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BELFAST NEWS-LETTER.

Sir—At the request of the passengers by the steamship North American, from Quebec, and which arrived off Moville on Tuesday last, I beg to solicit a corner in your valuable sheet for the purpose of recording an unusual, yet pleasing incident, which took place during the voyage.

The Rev. John M'Cappin, a native of your town has been labouring as a missionary in the back settlements of Western Canada for the past three years, and was on his return to attend the Conference of the Primitive Methodist Society, now assembled at Belfast. Being the only minister on board the ship, Mr. M'Cappin was naturally solicited to conduct the religious exercises on the two Sabbaths spent on board, which he did to the complete satisfaction of the passengers, among whom were members of almost every religious persuasion. In acknowledgment of these services, and of the frank and cordial, yet Christian conduct of the rev. gentleman during the passage, the cabin passengers considered that some mark of their esteem towards him would not be misplaced. A subscription was therefore taken up, and the handsome sum of £10 was speedily subscribed to form a purse, and to which Captain Kerr, of the North American, also contributed. On Tuesday, the 27th inst., the purse was presented to Mr. M'Cappin in the saloon of the ship, by T. M. Thompson, Esq., merchant, of Montreal, Canada, in the name of the passengers, together with a suitable address. Mr. Thompson, in performing the agreeable duty, alluded in appropriate terms to Mr. M'Cappin's hearty, whole souled, Irish manner, as also to the value and acceptance of his attentions as a Protestant minister of the Gospel to the spiritual wants of the passengers and crew. Mr. M'Cappin made a suitable and feeling reply, in which he expressed the deep sense of gratitude he felt at the kindness of his fellow-passengers (all of whom had heretofore been unknown to him), and, having recounted some of the trials of missionary work in Canada, gracefully alluded to the happiness he felt in having won the Christian regard of those on board the North American, after so limited an acquaintance; he also trusted that his humble efforts for the Spiritual benefit of the passengers and crew would bear abundant fruit.

Such, in brief, is the incident referred to, and I feel sure, Mr. Editor, that it is but due to the Rev. J. M'Cappin, as a Christian missionary, that publicity should be given to the above pleasing and interesting occurrence.—I beg to enclose my card, and remain, Sir, your obedient servant.

A PASSENGER BY THE STEAMSHIP NORTH AMERICA.

Londonderry, June 28, 1865.

Hullett Council.

June 12th, 1865.

All the members present. The minutes of former meeting were read and confirmed.

1. It was then moved by Mr. Warner, seconded by Mr. Morgan, That the name of Geo. Armstrong be inserted as pathmaster for R. Division, No. 16, ward 2, instead of Joseph Armstrong.—carried.

2. Moved by Mr. Longbottom, seconded by Mr. Warner, That Litchfield Bairds be poundkeeper for ward 1, and William Hiles for ward 4, for the present year.—carried.

3. Moved by Mr Warner, seconded by Mr. Morgan, That the sum of four dollars be paid George Moore on account of Statute Labor done in 1864.—carried.

4. Moved by Mr. Warner, seconded by Mr. Warwick, that the Clerk notify Mr. Melville, Pathmaster Division No. 10, to allow Messrs. Collins and Lee to work their Statute Labor on Mill Road.—Carried.

5. Moved by Mr. Warner, seconded by Mr. Morgan, That the Treasurer pay the following accounts, viz.: Geo. Watt for notices, $3.00, and Thomas Oliver $2.00, from township funds; also Mr. Sanderson $3.45, and Mr. Wm Vittie $3.20, from ward 4 appropriation.—Carried.

6. Moved by Mr. Morgan, seconded by Mr. Warwick, That the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars be expended in each ward for the improvement of roads and bridges for the present year.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Longbottom, seconded by Mr. Warner, That the sum of $150 be expended in each ward for the current year.—Motion carried by casting vote of reeve.

7. Moved by Mr. Warner, seconded by Mr Warwick, That the poundkeepers be allowed one half of all the fines paid, or recovered according to the by-laws of this township, in addition to all other fees allowed and that the Clerk notify the poundkeepers accordingly; also that by-law No. 57 be amended in accordance with this resolution.—Carried.

8. Moved by Mr. Warner, seconded by Mr. Longbottom, That the Reeve having submitted the appropriation of the B. Line money for our opinion, be it resolved that $20 be given to Hullett and Tuckersmith B. Line; the sum of $70 to McKillop and Hullett; the sum of $60 to Morris and Hullett, $40 to be expended opposite Ward 3, and $20 opposite Ward 4; also the sum of $57 to Hullett and Goderich Base line, in all $207.00.—Carried.

9. Moved by Mr. Morgan, seconded by Mr. Warner, That the Clerk instruct Mr. Ross to advertise the unsold village lots in this township, as soon as possible, at an upset price of one dollar each.

10. Moved by Mr. Longbottom, seconded by Mr. Warwick, That the sum of $30, be given to Mr. J. Abby, towards supporting the children of Hamilton Stewart, who has left the country.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Warner, seconded by Mr. Morgan, that the sum of fifteen dollars be given to Mr. J. Abby for supporting saidchildren.—Amendment carried by vote of Reeve.

11. Moved by Mr. Warwick, seconded by Mr. Morgan, That Assessor's salary be paid. Carried

12. Moved by Mr. Warwick, seconded by Mr. Longbottom, That this Council do now adjourn to meet again at Londesboro' on Tuesday, August 1st, prox., at ten o'clock, a. m.

THOMAS SLOAN,
Township Clerk.

FLAX-CULTURE is attracting increased attention daily, From the Brampton Times we learn that flax-pulling has commenced in that vicinity. The specimens are said to be excellent, some measuring three feet six inches—the seed and fibre capital. We notice that Messrs. Gooderham & Perine, who are devoting their immense capital and business energy to the cultivation of this new staple, and the manufacture of linens, have employed an experienced puller to visit the different sections of country near Toronto, to instruct the time and best method of harvesting flax. This is of obvious importance, as it makes considerable difference in the value of a crop to have it properly handled. The flax enterprise is becoming a valuable addition to the industry of Canada, and we are convinced the specimens that will be shown at the coming Provincial Fair will exhibit an improvement on last year.

THE BEGINNING OF THE HUMAN RACE.—According to the calculations of Professor Casalis de Fondoace, the present population of the world is 1,300,000,000. Allowing for increase in population at an annual rate of 1,292, it is shown that the present population would be reached in 5,863 years. This would be putting the increase at a low rate. In France, it is 1,227 annually. Calculated on the latter basis, the present numbers would be reached in 4,207 years from Noah, allowing that he left the ark with three sons and three daughters. Thus another proof is added to the chronological accuracy of the Scriptural record, and the foundation laid for a successful argument against one of the many infidel theories respecting the antiquity of the human race.

CANADIAN STATISTICS.—The New York World says: The Tribune asserts that the provincial debt of Canada is "proportionally nearly as heavy as that of the United States." The statement is grossly inaccurate. Our debt is about three thousand millions, or nearly one hundred dollars for each of us, while that of Canada is about seventy millions of dollars for two and a half millions of people. Approximate accuracy is reached when we say that the Canadian debt is twenty-eight dollars per head and our one hundred dollars. *Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus.* How far can the authority be reliable on other points connected with Canada which makes this, one of the greatest possible mistakes, as to the relative condition of the two countries?

TO MAKE BLACKBERRY WINE.—There is no wine equal to blackberry wine when properly made, in flavor or for medicinal purposes, and all persons who can conveniently do so, should manufacture enough for their own use every year, as it is invaluable in sickness as a tonic, and nothing is a better remedy for bowel complaint. Measure your berries and bruise them; to every gallon add one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask; to every gallon add two pounds of sugar; cork tight and let it stand till the following October and you will have wine ready for use without further straining or boiling that will make lips smack that never smacked under similar influences before.—[Maine Farmer.

☞ The Russian papers generally admit that their Government will sooner or later annex what yet remains of independent countries in Central Asia,—Bokhara, Khokand and Chives. They don't want, they say, any further aggrandizement of their immense country; but they want peace on their borders, and as there is no lasting peace possible with any of these barbarous tribes, Russia will finally be compelled to annex all of them. These uncivilized tribes are, of course, at the mercy of Russia, and England is, from geographical reasons, as unable to sustain a war against Russia in Centeral Asia as France would be to sustain one against the United States in Mexico.—[N. Y. Paper.

☞ Four years ago, O Illinois, we took from your midst an untried man, and from among the people. We return him to you a mighty conqueror. Not thine any more, but the nation's; not ours, but the world's. Give him place, O ye prairies! In the midst of this great continent his dust shall rest, a sacred treasure to myriads who shall pilgrim to that shrine to kindle anew their zeal and patriotism. Ye winds that move over the mighty plains of the West, chant his requiem! Ye people, behold a martyr whose blood, as so many articulate words, pleads for fidelity, for law, for liberty.—[Henry Ward Beecher.

MONSTER CHEESE.—The Ingersoll Chronicle says that Mr. Smith & Co., proprietors of the North Norwich cheese factory, are "building" a cheese, which, when completed, will weigh four thousand pounds!—the largest cheese ever manufactured in Canada, or perhaps in America. It will be exhibited at the Provincial Fair to be held in London in September.

A MATRIMONIAL LOTTERY.—In the Highland parish of Abernethy a young man purposes to open a lottery under the following conditions:—All widows and maidens who have not attained the age of 32 are invited to buy a ticket at the price of 10s. After 300 tickets are sold at this figure the drawing will take place. There will be only one prize, and it will be the right of the fortunate lady who wins it to claim the young gentleman for her husband, and partake with him the comforts to be derived from the $600 produced by the lottery.—Banffshire Journal.

THE BITER BIT.—A New Hampshire