Moved by Mr Lumsden, seconded by Mr Adair, That the Warden and Clerk be required to communicate with the member of these Counties and to the Hon. Messrs. M'Donald and M'Pherson, Ms. L. C., requesting their assistance in obtaining from government the immediate payment to the minor municipalities in these Counties the sums agreed to be allowed from the Land Improvement Fund —Carried.

OPPOSITION TO AMALGAMATION.

Moved by Mr Bishop, seconded by Mr Smillie, That the Warden and Clerk are hereby instructed to petition the government that the Council is opposed to the Amalgamation of the Grand Trunk with the B. & L. H. Railway for the following reasons:—That Monopolies are, in themselves, always injurious, and also that we as a corporation having given the B. & L. H. Railway a bonus of $300,000, consider that the government by ratifying such a union would vitiate the claim it has upon us on account of the Municipal Loan Fund, as we borrowed that money and gave it to an independent Company and not to the G. T. And further, we conceive the manner in which the Railway was managed last winter was a violation of the Contract on the part of the Railway Company, seeing that the rolling stock which was the actual property of the B. L. H. Co. was taken off the road to carry foreign produce, and that at a lower rate than what they carried the produce of these Counties for, which we consider a peculiar case of hardship, seeing that we have regularly performed our part of the contract by paying our indebtedness to the Municipal Loan Fund. And we would further suggest that the Warden and Clerk would respectfully solicit the government to furnish a clear statement as to when our payment to the Municipal Loan Fund will cease—Carried.

Moved by Mr Sproat, seconded by Mr Gibson, That the Cos. Engineer be instructed to advertise the necessary period previous to the next meeting of Council and have the toll-gates released in the Court House, on the second day's sitting of this Council—Carried.

Moved by Mr Perkins, seconded by Mr Leckie, That the report concerning the Fairs be altered as follows:—That the said Fairs shall be held at Howick village on the 3rd Tuesday of February, October and December, at Belmore on the 3rd Wednesday of same months, at Wroxeter the 3rd Thursday of same months, and at Ainleyville on the 3rd Friday of same months—Referred to Finance Com.

7 O'CLOCK P. M.

The Council met. The same Councillors present as in the forenoon, and the Warden presiding.

BRUCE GRAVEL ROAD SCHEME.

By-Law to raise $220,000 in Bruce was read, when it was

Moved by Mr Valentine, seconded by Mr Gillies, That the By-Law be not passed as it now stands, but that it be changed as after mentioned in this motion:—That before it is published, and the vote of the ratepayers taken on it, the views of the various municipal councils in the Co. be ascertained and indicated by the Reeves to the Prov. Warden, and in case of the majority of the said Councils proving favorable to the scheme that the vote of the ratepayers be not taken until the general elections in January next, and to this end that the date for the By-Law to take effect be changed to the first of February, 1866. Upon the yeas and nays being taken, the motion was lost by a majority of 8.

On motion of Mr Sutton the By Law was ordered to be published in the *Review*, *Herald* and *Advocate* newspapers, the first publication to take place on the 30th day of August next—Carried.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance committee reported upon the various documents submittd. The following recommendations were made.—Communication of Capt. Coleman, amt. to be paid $200. Action declined in the matter referred to in letter of Warden of Perth. Mr. Stewart's account to be paid $102.72. Mr DeWitt Martyn's do $5.47. Mr Eckford's $127. Mr Nairn's $37.86. T. J. Moorhouse $15.13. Mr Inglis $4.50 (In future all accounts for attending either Board of Instruction be certified by the Secretary of each Board.) James Flemings $12.00. Jno. M'Lay $3.10. Mr Redden $46.50. George Dorrance $18. W. T. Cox $158.00.—Petition of Peter Robertson and others from Colborne—prayer of petition be not granted. Co. Treas. to give tp. treas. of Brant credit in Co. rate for 1864 for $293 paid on account of Hanover Bridge. Account for excavating Bilkie's Hill, same deliverance, amount $100. Ac. A. Sproat for superintending Allen's Bridge amounting to $25.50 to be paid, and account of Neil Campbell for repairing said bridge, certified by A. Sproat, amounting to $400.00, recommended to be paid out of road and bridge appropriation for Bruce. Ac. of A. Fraser $130 and T. Patterson, amounting to $20, for work done, same deliverance as Hanover Bridge account.—$400 work done on Teeswater Bridge, same deliverance. Letter of County Treasurer calling attention to the Municipalities' Indebtedness for Co. rates, we recommend that the County Treasurer make out an exact statement of the real indebtedness of each Municipality, to be printed in the minutes of this session of Council. In regard to the above indebtedness, your committee recommend that unless the various municipalities levy for the amounts due by them on account of Co. rates and Non. Res Debentures over and above the Co. rates of 1865, and pay the same on or before the 1st of February 1866, and that failing to do so the Co. Treasurer is hereby instructed to take legal steps to collect the said arrears, and that the Co. Clerk is hereby instructed to communicate with township Clerks, stating the amounts due, with a copy of this resolution; we further recommend that Mr Harrison's opinion concerning the payment of taxes on unpatented lands be also printed in the minutes. Alexander Kilpatrick $106 to be paid. Several other accounts and a number of accounts certified by the County Engineer were ordered to be paid. The following are the sums to be raised for the current year:—

General County purposes, as per Treas. statement	$38,362
County of Huron special, do do	44,000
County of Bruce special, do do	5,000

The necessary By-laws for raising the above were ordered to be prepared, &c.

The Council went into a committee of the whole on the report, Mr. Sutton in the chair.

Moved in amendment to No. 27 by Mr. Spence, seconded by Mr. Mallough, That the report be altered, and that this Council do grant the sum of $250 for the purpose mentioned in the petition from Colborne. Lost on a division.

Moved by Mr. Adair, seconded by Mr. Fisher, That No. 57 of the report be amended by this Council granting the sum of $100 out of the funds of Huron and Bruce to be expended on that portion of the Elora Road leading through the township of Howick, carried by a majority of $30. The committee then rose, and the Warden resuming the chair, the report as amended was adopted.

The Reeves of Howick and Carrick were authorized to superintend the expenditure of the $100 on the Elora Road.

The $100 granted for the boundary line of Bruce and Greenock to be done under the superintendence of the reeve of Greenock and deputy reeve of Bruce, the $100 granted for boundary line of Culross and Kinloss under the superintendence of the reeve of Kinloss and deputy reeve of Culross.

Moved by Mr. R. Brown, seconded by Mr. Sweet, That the Engineer be instructed to examine the bridges over the Sable river and Black Creek on the boundary line between Hay and Stephen, and report at next meeting of Council what repairs will be necessary to put them in a good state of repair.—Carried.

By-Law No. 8, to raise general County rates was read and passed.

By-Law No. 9 to raise special rates in Huron, was read and passed.

COAL OIL.

Petition of James Watson, Esq., and a number of others requesting assistance to bore for oil, was read, when it was moved by Mr. Sutton, seconded by Mr. Gibson, That the petition before the Council be laid over until to-morrow.

Moved by Mr. Bishop, seconded by Mr. Lumsden, in amendment, That the petition lay over till December meeting. Upon the yeas and nays being taken the motion was carried by a majority of 4.

Moved by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Bishop, That the Counties Treasurer be instructed to insert the sinking fund raised this year for the gravel roads debentures in the purchase of the new issue of debentures of $20,000, authorized to be passed at this present session of Council. —Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Council met, the Warden in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Cameron, seconded by Mr. A. Johnston, That the sum of $5000 be granted out of Huron general funds to aid in completing the Bayfield harbor, provided Government give a grant of $20,000 for the said harbor. Lost on a division.

Moved by Mr. Sproat, seconded by Mr. Gibson, That any necessary furnishings required for the Court House, be procured by the Warden and Clerk.

Moved by Mr. Sproat, seconded by Mr. Elliot, That the check gate attached to No. 13 toll-gate be put off at the end of the year, and that the Engineer be instructed to that effect when releasing the gates.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Piper, seconded by Mr. Ford, That $100 of the boundary line appropriation of the township of Goderich be expended on the Base Line, between Goderich and Hullett and that the balance be expended on the Huron and Bayfield Roads, for purchasing gravel, repairing bridges, &c.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Purvis, seconded by R. Johnston, That this Council grant the sum of $60 to improve the boundary line between the townships of Huron, Kinloss, and Ashfield, $30 to be expended between Huron and Ashfield, the remaining $30 between Kinloss and Ashfield, said sum to be taken from the funds of the County of Bruce.—Carried on a division.

Moved by Mr Nicholson, seconded by Mr Dobbin, That the sum of $100 be granted to improve the townline between Arran and Elderslie, said sum to be taken out of the Bruce funds—Carried.

Report of Gaol Committee was read and adopted.

Moved by Mr Cameron, seconded by Mr A. Johnston, That the sum of $3000 be granted out of the Huron General Fund to aid in completing the Bayfield Harbor, provided government grant the sum of $20,000 to the same Harbor—Carried by a majority of 12.

Moved by Mr Adair, seconded by Mr Lumsden, That the Treasurer be authorised to pay over from time to time any sums that may be in his hands from appropriations made by this Council or granted by Government for the improvement of the town line between Arran and Amabel, for the erection of a bridge at Denny's Mill upon certificate of A. Sproat, P. L. S., of Southampton, he having been appointed Engineer of said works, —Carried.

Moved by Mr Schoales, seconded by Mr Fisher, That this Council grant the sum of $60 to aid in completing a portion of the boundary line yet unfinished between the townships of Carrick and Culross; said sum to be paid out of the funds of Bruce—Carried.

Report of Special Committee on Municipal and Assessment Acts was read and adopted.

Moved by Mr Sutton, seconded by Mr Millar, That the Warden do petition the government in behalf of this Council for a grant of money to improve the Harbors in the County of Bruce, and that he likewise address a note to Hon. D. M'Pherson, Hon. D. M'Donald, and J. Dickson, M. P. P., requesting their support to the same—Carried.

Report of the Gravel Road Committee was read and adopted.

Report of R. & B. Committee of Huron was read and adopted.

Moved by Mr Gillies, seconded by Mr Lumsden, That the amount of $100 granted by this Council for the improvement of the town line of Arran and Elderslie be expended under the superintendence of the Deputy Reeves of said townships—Carried.

Moved by Mr Valentine, seconded by Mr Corrigan, That in view of the proposed Gravel Road Scheme under which the Durham Road will be gravelled the $200 granted for the improvement of that road through Greenock at the January session be expended on the 5th and 6th side line of that township. Lost on a division.

Moved by Mr Hogg, seconded by Mr Wilson, That Messrs. Schoales and Fisher attend to the overseeing and expending of the sum of $60 now granted on the boundary between Carrick and Culross—Carried.

Moved by Mr Leckie, seconded by Mr Whitehead, That the Co. Engineer be instructed to examine the jam in the Maitland River near Ainleyville, township of Morris, and report to this Council at its next meeting as to the best mode of removing the same, and the probable cost of so doing—Carried.

Petition of James Watson Esq., and others requesting aid from Counties Council for the purpose of boring a test well for oil or salt was read, when it was

Moved by Mr McDougall, seconded by Mr Whitehead, That although the Council cannot agree to the petition of James Watson and others of the Town of Goderich, but at the same, desirous of encouraging enterprises of so valuable a nature to the inhabitants of these Counties will grant the sum of $1000 to any Company that will sink a test well for salt or oil to the depth of 1000 feet, or to a less depth, if oil or salt be sooner obtained, or in the event of two Companies commencing, viz: one in the County of Bruce and the other in the County of Huron, the said sum be divided in two equal proportions between the said well, the site of sinking said well be left to some competent and scientific person, the said Company to commence operations within six months—Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr Valentine, seconded by Mr J Whitehead, That the Engineer be instructed to have a counter constructed in the office of the Clerk of the Peace as in the other public offices in the Court House—Carried.

Moved by Mr Valentine, seconded by Mr Corrigan, That the motion with regard to a premium for the digging for oil or salt be inserted three times in the *Leader*, *Globe* and *Signal*—Carried.

Moved by Mr Currie, sec. by Mr Spence, That this Council do now adjourn to meet again on the first Tuesday in December next. —Carried.

R. Runciman, S. Platt, W. E. Grace, and the mover.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die.*

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., JUNE 15, 1865.

The Goderich Petroleum Company.

We now feel satisfied that the present summer will fairly test the question of the existence or absence of Coal Oil or salt in this section. Our good people are taking hold of the matter in a spirit that must insure success, if it is really true that the valuable deposit is under our feet. At a large, influential, and enthusiastic meeting held in the Town Hall last (Monday) night, the subscription list showed an aggregate of *over two thousand dollars*, and we have no doubt that, hard as the times are, a sufficient amount of money will be scraped together, with the grant so liberally voted by the Counties Council, to bore 1000 feet. A committee has been appointed to transact preliminary business, and application will be made at once to the Governor in Council to secure for the Company a legal existance. We have examined maps on which Goderich is marked down in the oil bearing region of Canada—we have read all about the different formations, Hamilton, Clinton, Corniferous, &c., and what we now want is vigorous, united and intelligent *action*. If successful, we shall proclaim to the United Counties that *Oil is King*, and every landholder will share in the benefits derived, but if the 1000 feet hole spouts only water, we will have the satisfaction of knowing that we have discharged a duty which we owe to ourselves and our posterity. Success to the enterprise! Speed to the drill!! Now for Petroleum!!!

COUNTY COURT AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

These Courts opened before His Honor Judge Cooper, to-day (Tuesday) at noon.

The following gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors:—

R. Booth, Esq., foreman, Jas. Bell, R. Bell, jr., Colin Clark, David Campbell, Robt. Esplin, Jno. Finlay, Jno. Fleming, Wm. Fowler, Jno. Govenlock, Jno. Jackson, R. B. Laidlaw, Jas. Mercer, Jno. McGregor, Chas. Stewart, N. Smith, Wm. Tindale, Hugh Gardiner, Alex. Watt.

In addressing the Jury, the learned Judge stated that he found ten cases to be tried, and entered into an explanation of the law bearing upon the most important of them. He alluded to the new alien act, and impressed its important provisions upon the magistrates and others present, and also stated that an Act had been passed removing doubts as to the Foreign Enlistment Act applying to this Province. His Honor also alluded to the death of Mr. Robertson, gaoler, paying a just tribute to his worth as a good citizen and faithful public servant. The jury then entered upon the discharge of its duties.

OIL MEETING.

Next to Mr Andrew Donogh's.

For Sale

200 BARRELS SALT!

AT

$1.25 PER BBRL.

A QUANTITY OF

IRON!

Assorted, at

$2.50 PER 100 POUNDS!

WM. E. GRACE.

Goderich, December 22nd, 1864. sw32-tf

LOGS FOUND

FOUND on the beach of Lake Huron, about 5 miles from Goderich, on the 15th of April last, a quantity of Pine Saw Logs, marked I. P., W. and F. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take them away. If not claimed within one month from this date they will be sold by auction.

RICHARD YOUNG, Jr.

Goderich township, May 5th, 1865. w15-4t

Small Pox Remedy.—Dr. McDougall informs us that the small-pox remedy mentioned by our Hay correspondent may be had from the druggists of this town, and that he has used it with much success in several cases.

Theft Last Night.—Some person or persons broke into the Market House last night by prying open a window, and stole a considerable quantity of wool from Mr Sloan, some meat, &c. The building is very insecure and shall be attended to by the Council without delay.

☞ In our police report of last week read John Dougherty instead of John Durnin, the latter being a mistake.—Young Shannon, on a charge of stealing a cow, has been sent up for trial at the sessions.

An Imposter.

Quite a respectable looking and well dressed woman stopped at one of our principal hotels on Tuesday morning, when she informed the clerk at the office that she was going out, and would be back soon and settle her bill, as she was going away on the evening train. The lady did not return to the hotel, but was observed to enter another. The clerk of the first hotel saw the lady on the street in the evening on her way to the depot, as she said, and on enquiring the reason she did not settle at the office she feigned great indignation, etc, and said she was able to pay all she owed, but had forgotten to do so in this particular case. She was well supplied with money, and paid the bill. From information received, I am led to believe that the woman had practiced the same game at various places, and it would be well for hotel keepers to be on their guard. She was accompanied by a little boy, whom she registered as her son. She left the city on the evening train.

So says the Hamilton corr. of the Leader. Was it not the lady who borrowed the money from Rev. Mr. Schneider?—Ed. Sig.

☞ On Wednesday morning, while a child of Mr. James Russell, of Garafraxa, was playing upon a waggon, the horses attached suddenly moved on, and the poor little fellow fell out, breaking his neck, from the effects of which he died.

Coming it Strong.

Some time since, we published a report of a "Sensation Meeting" in Brucefield, the object of which was to enable a number of ladies to express their opinions upon a subject that they considered affected them. We looked upon the thing as a bit of fun, and therefore printed it without compunction. When the single copy of the Semi Weekly edition that we mailed to Brucefield, came to hand, it created such a row in the camp, that, by request of a friend and in the interests of good order, we suppressed it in the weekly edition, and thought the matter would drop there; but a young lady by great exertion hunted up a copy, and now sends us an answer covering *fifteen* mortal pages of foolscap, with the request that we will "revise, mend and polish" it. The article certainly requires all three, but, at the risk of offending a lady, we beg to decline the task. At the end of a week's labor it would be impossible to determine whether it is composed in verse or prose, or where *the point* is to be *seen*.

Literary Notices.

Chambers Journal.—The May No. of this staunch old magazine is to hand from Mr. Moorhouse. It maintains its reputation as one of the most useful and popular of British periodicals.

Household Poems.—The series of Companion Poems for the People, of which the present is the initial volume, has been begun by Ticknor & Fields, the great Boston publishers, to answer an almost universal demand for cheap literature of a high class. The plan of the series is to present the choicest and most deservedly popular poems of the best poets in a tasteful and elegant style, and at the same time at a price so low as to bring the series within the reach of every household. The present volume contains all Mr. Longfellow's shorter poems of a domestic nature, with illustrations by leading English artists. The next volume,—"Songs for all Seasons," (which will be issued June 15) will contain the exquisite lyrics and songs which are scattered through the pages of Tennyson. Other volumes will follow, according to the announcement on the cover, to which the publishers invite the attention of all into whose hands the volume may fall.

The London Quarterly Review, for April is unusually interesting, and will be scanned with delight by the general reader. The following is the splendid table of contents:—Galleries of the Louvre; Classical Learning in France: The Great Printers Stephens; Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's Later Novels and Collected Poems; French Education; Our Ships and Guns: their Defects and the Remedy; Bishop of London's Fund; Clerical Subscriptions; Travels in Central Asia; Libel and the Freedom of the Press; Parliamentary Reform; L. Scott Co. New York, T. J. Moorhouse, Goderich.

The Detroit Convention.—The great Convention of delegates from the various Boards of Trade in the United States and Canada meets at Detroit early next month, and we would urge the necessity of Goderich being represented on the occasion. The interests of these Counties are intimately connected with those of the Western States, and we think it would be a very great oversight to let the Convention pass over without some gentlemen from this section having a voice in its deliberations. Immediate action is necessary.

HARD TIMES.

"Hard times is now on every lip,
And breathed from every tongue"

Most of our readers, no doubt, remember this poetic effusion which is so applicable at the present time when every person feels its truth. It is a melancholy fact that most of our citizens, of all classes and whatever their profession, trade or occupation may be, have less *change* in their pockets this year than for many years past; and why is it so? Are we as a people more slothful in business than formerly? Or have we in former years united more capital with more labor with a greater degree of activity than at the present, and are the dull times now attributable to this fact? We find that some towns and cities even in our own Province are rapidly accumulating wealth while the wealth of others has for years stood stationary and in some instances it has diminished. Under which of these heads can Goderich be classed? Are its people accumulating wealth—are they standing stationary or is their wealth diminishing? We don't like to think that we are retrograding, for we believe that Goderich possesses all the natural advantages requisite to make it a large and flourishing Town, and all that is wanting is a little more capital and that the people should nourish those elements of success with which they are or *ought to be* endowed. We are told that "The hand of the diligent maketh rich," and "Seest thou a man diligent in his business he shall stand before Kings; he shall not stand before mean men."

That some of our citizens do possess the proper elements of industry and enterprise, there is no doubt; for notwithstanding the hard times they are energetic. As a proof of this, in several parts of the Town we can see shops and dwellings being erected with a rapidity which is quite refreshing this hot weather. And even from our own sanctum we can hear the welcome sound of the trowel and the hammer laying the foundation and reerecting the walls of those buildings lately destroyed by the devouring element. This is, so far, encouraging; but we want something further to make us more prosperous and to dispel the gloom cast over us by the hard times of which we complain. We all know that among all places in Canada for healthful recreation Goderich stands foremost. No place in the Province can equal it in this respect; yet what have we done to make this the resort of our own people at a distance or of our American cousins who year after year turn away from the heated city to "Saratoga" or some other favorite watering place to find rest and relaxation from the toils of the year? It is encouraging to know that Goderich is gradually becoming, and we predict for her that she will eventually become, quite as famous as "Saratoga" or any of the fashionable springs in York State, for a Summer retreat and for recuperation. Still the thought suggests itself and we ask the question, How many Canadians are there now picking up their trunks and otherwise making preparation to spend the summer months with us in Goderich? Do they desire to make our own country famous, or will they contribute year after year to the wealth and opulence of our neighbors and then complain of hard times at home?

Every stranger admires "Galt's Hill." He will for hours walk through "Hosker's Pleasure Grounds" and admire its *natural* beauties together with the delightful Banks of the River Maitland and then return home so invigorated and with such a glow of health thrilling through his veins and pictured in his cheek that his astonished physician will denounce our Banks and the balmy air of "Old Huron" as being "disagreeably healthy," reminding us of the old adage that "Nature does the cure but the doctor gets *paid for it.*" We have a few visitors already—among whom we are pleased to mention Richard Hawley, Esq., who has lately brought his family and a number of his friends, we understand, from Detroit to spend the summer in Goderich. Mr. Hawley has a magnificent residence a short distance from the town and, judging from his *fast* horses which we every morning see in town, we are convinced that he and his family are enjoying life, that *they know how to enjoy it*, and by coming to Goderich they show that they know *where to enjoy it*. We want a few more such families in our midst to make our town attractive and to give it that reputation which it is entitled to as a fashionable, attractive and recuperative watering place,—and that it will become such we have no doubt if our citizens will endeavor to make it so and to increase its growing reputation in this respect, by which means we will be the better able to work through the hard times and to regain for Goderich that reputation which she formerly bore—as a pleasant and prosperous Town, and we may then hope that she will in time be looked upon as the "Saratoga" of Western Canada.—Comm.

Letter from Bayfield.

Dear Signal:—Your paper is getting very popular now, and it well deserves it the opinion of the Brucefield Canadian in your last issue to the contrary notwithstanding. Is he one of the Stanley Emigrant Agents who, in order to gain popularity, has been exerting himself to increase our population this year. We are a noble class, sir. Look at the minutes of council published in your issue of the 1st inst., nearly *one hundred* names swept off at the Court of Revision as having been illegally entered. What in the name of wonder does it mean? Could any man, possessed of one ounce of common sense, believe for one moment such a Roll could pass by the enlightened and intelligent ratepayers of Stanley. Thanks to the untiring exertions of one of the oldest settlers, it did not pass. I tell you what, sir, (between ourselves,) I would rather drive 10 miles through the worst roads in the Upper Province than meet him as an opponent in Court. Yet, sir, he deserves credit, *much credit*: his action in that case is *honorable*, to say the least of it. He should be clothed in scarlet, have a gold chain about his neck and fed on milk and honey—all the rest of his life. I could say much more, but Madame Rumor says the end is not yet; so I shall defer at present, put on my spectacles and take notes for the *Signal.*

Q IN THE CORNER.

Stanley, 5th June, 1865.

The Pitcher Plant.

"Reformer" Office, Galt,
9th June, 1865.

Editor "Signal"

Dear Sir,—My attention was called this morning to a paragraph in your correspondence from the township of Hay, asking for information concerning the "Pitcher Plant" and its effect on Small Pox. As the people in this vicinity are thoroughly conversant with the remedy and its virtues, I have deemed it better to address you by letter, instead of through the *Reformer*, and so that the people in your vicinity may the sooner avail themselves of the cure. About three years ago the Small-Pox was very prevalent in this quarter, both in country and town, and quite a number died of the disease. The remedy which was most successful in affecting cures was the *Saracenia Purpurea* or Pitcher Plant, the leaves of which I send you so that it may be readily found. It grows in mossy morassas or swamps, generally in this locality bordering on small lakes. During the present month the leaves such as I send you may be used, if gathered now and dried they can be preserved; about the month of September the roots ought to be collected. The druggists here prefer the latter. The manner of preparing it is by placing about two ounces of the leaf or root in a quart of water and boiling it down to about one and a half pints. A person afflicted with small-pox should take a wineglassful every five or six hours. Diet to consist of light food such as eggs and milk. In a few days the swelling will have decreased, the fever will be very mild and scales will peel off like bran. It will also prevent pitting if proper care be otherwise taken. It is also a preventative and people living in the vicinity of where the disease is raging should drink of the infusion at pleasure, by continuing to do so for a time there is but little danger of infection, but should the disease be contracted under these circumstances it will be of an exceedingly mild form.

Yours truly,

JOHN ALLAN.

European News.

Arrival of the America.

Halifax, June 7.—The steamship America, from Liverpool at ten o'clock on the morning of the 27th, via Queenstown 28th ult., has arrived at this port. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

Prince Napoleon has resigned.

The Post says that the prince resigned in consequence of the letter of the Emperor.

The Globe says that the prince was censured for his democratic views generally, but more particularly for uttering hostile sentiments on the Emperor's American policy.

The firm of Woodhouse, Kerrick & Co., an old Bombay house, has suspended, with liabilities of £16,000.

Liverpool, May 27, Evening.—Cotton sales for two days; 8,000 bales; market closing quiet, at unchanged rates. Breadstuffs market is inactive, but steady. Provisions quiet and easier.

The Alabama Question—No Excitement therein.

MEXICAN "EMIGRATION" TO BE STOPPED.

Farther Point, June 7.

Great Britain.—In the House of Commons on the 26th, Sir G. Walsh asked Lord Palmerston whether the government had received from the United States any formal official demand for compensation to the American subjects for losses sustained by the Alabama or any other Confederate cruisers, alleged to have been equipped in British ports. Lord Palmerston said correspondence had been going on for some time between the two governments on the prizes taken by the Alabama and other vessels of the same kind. There had been received within the past few days further correspondence on the subject through Mr. Adams, but there had not yet been time to reply to it. He might add that in that correspondence, in which each government had stated its views of the case, the question had been discussed in the most friendly and amicable terms. Mr. Baxter asked Lord Palmerston whether in looking at the changed aspect of affairs in America her Majesty's government, either separately or in convention, or in conjunction with that of the United States, would consider the propriety of sending a squadron on the coast of Cuba to effectually terminate the slave trade.—Lord Palmerston said that twelve months ago the Government invited the Government of the United States to participate in its measures on the west coast of Africa, but difficulties arose on account of neutrals' belligerent rights, which could not be overcome, but in the present altered state of things Her Majesty's Government had renewed the application to the United States stating that their cruisers employed in that service would be received with every privilege and courtesy which belonged to a friendly nation, and that former difficulties no longer existed. No representation has been made as to co-operation on the Cuba coast, but if they intended to cooperate on the African coast, he had no doubt they would also cordially co-operate on the coast of Cuba. The London Times, in an editorial, trusts that there is nothing in the Alabama affair which need cause apprehensions of a rupture either now or at any future time. The American commercial marine has indeed suffered, but such a calamity must be expected, when a maritime and trading State enters into a contest with an energetic and active enemy. It is with a clear conscience that the Government, which declined every invitation to interfere in the war, even by offers of mediation, now stands on its legal right, and refuses to make any compensation where it has done no wrong. The Times, in another editorial on these claims, says that not a single precedent can be produced, we believe, for the allowance of a similar claim under similar circumstances, and no rule of national justice enjoins us to pay for the mischief done by the Alabama. The Times also questions whether the American government did their duty with adequate vigor against these privateers, and says it was doubtless our part to prevent the Alabama and her consorts from putting to sea if due evidence of their warlike equipment could be obtained, but whose part was it to capture after they had given us the slip? As it was, the United States government preferred to employ all their available fleet in blockading the enemy's coast, leaving us to guard every outlet of our own as best we could. Surely it would be somewhat unreasonable, as well as untenable in law, to hold us liable for every case in which the Confederate agents were too quick for us. For those British subjects who did all in their power to thwart the honorable intentions of the government, we have not a word to say, but their acts were not the acts of the nation, which has suffered far more than individuals have gained by the untoward escape of the Alabama. The news of the capture of Jeff Davis created some sensation and anxiety and the hope was generally expressed that he would be treated in no vindictive spirit. The Confederate loan has fallen to 7 a 9. Baring's circular says business in 5 20 bonds have been active, arising from purchases for Americans, and sales for the Germans and Dutch. The Bank of England on the 25th reduced its rate of discount from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent., and funds have been firmer since this movement, and the demand for discount moderate. Addition failures in connection with the Bombay trade are reported.

France.—*La France* says that the French and English governments feel no disquietude. Both have observed toward the United States the policy of conciliation, and they have not ceased to receive from them the most moderate declarations, and they have no reason to believe that any untoward events will occur to alter their friendly relations. The Paris correspondent of the Times says the Patrie very narrowly escaped a warning for having published alarming news about recruiting in the United States for Mexico, and says the only correct fact in its statement is that Admiral Detott is going out to relieve Admiral Bosse, and will not be charged with any exceptional mission whatever, and have no other powers than those held by his predecessor. The Paris Constitutionnel, of the 26th, says:—We learn that the Government of the United States has taken measures to repress any attempts to effect illegal enlistments, and put a stop to any proceedings undertaken with the object of preparing emigrant expeditions against Mexico, in violation of Federal laws. Instructions to this effect have been forwarded from Washington to the United States Attorney at New York, who at once took the necessary measures for the prompt execution of the same.

Liverpool, May 27, Evening.—Cotton sales for two days, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters; market closes quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs market is inactive, but steady. Provisions quiet and easier. Beef steady. Lard firm and advancing, quoted at 66s 6d.

Consols closed at 91 a $91\frac{1}{4}$ for money.

Latest via Liverpool: London, May 27, Evening.—The Emperor Napoleon has written a letter to Prince Napoleon strongly censuring his conduct in Corsica. He says the Prince Napoleon established a severe discipline in the army, and then in his letter the Emperor says in the future he will not deviate from the same course.

Latest via Queenstown: London, May 28.—Prince Napoleon resigned his post in consequence of the Emperor's letter.

The Globe says that the Prince is censured for his democratic views generally, but more particularly for uttering hostile sentiments on the Emperor's American policy.

United States.

Lee Indicted for Treason.

SOLDIERS RIOT IN WASHINGTON.

New York, June 10.—The *Post's* special despatch says:—

"Although the Treasury Department is about to issue a limited amount of certificates of indebtedness, yet the gross amount is gradually decreasing, as the department is taking more matured certificates than it proposes to issue."

The Commercial's special despatch says:

"Mr. Hartly, who takes Mr. Fields place as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been chief clerk of the Treasury for many years. Another experienced clerk, Mr. Hoffman, will take the position of chief clerk.—

"The certainty that Gen. Lee and others have been indicted for treason at Norfolk causes great excitement in Washington."

The steamer Star of the Union, from New Orleans on the 3rd, has arrived. The news is anticipated.

The steamer Ariel brings Savannah dates to the 7th inst.

The Herald correspondent says that the directors of the Central railroad company have taken the oath of allegiance, and have been placed in possession of the road, subject to the control and use of the military authorities, when necessary, while remaining in Georgia There is a prospect that the road will soon be put in running order. Gen. Berge has assumed the command of the district. Gen. Woodford is post commandant.

The freight depot of the Augusta and Savannah railroad, at Augusta, was destroyed by fire on the 3rd. The loss is estimated at seventy-five thousand dollars.

Large number of steamers are now constantly arriving here from New York and other places all bound up the James river to load with troops, animals and supplies for the Texan expedition.

Boston June 10.—The steamer Admiral Dupont, from New York for Fortress Monroe, was run into and sunk on the night of the 8th inst. by the British Ship Stadacona, from Philadelphia to St. Johns, N. B. The steamer sank in ten minutes after the collision. The crew and passengers, with the exception of 16 or 20, were saved. Capt Simon Pepper and all the officers of the steamer are safe and have landed at Nantucket, together with other survivors.

Washington, June 10.—Between 150 and 200 soldiers made a series of assaults on many unoffending persons of the 7th ward. They visited the disreputable houses and tippling shops, occupied by both colored and white persons indiscriminately, attacking the inmates, driving them away, breaking up their furniture, helping themselves to liquor and edibles, and committing various other outrages. The rioters showed particular animosity against colored persons, who were severely beaten and robbed. They rallied for resistance and to protect themselves, when a fight occurred, the soldiers using revolvers, as did also their antagonists.

The Road to Wealth.

ART AND MYSTERY OF ADVERTISING.

Among all the business developments in our country none has been more wonderful than that of Advertising. From the smallest beginning it has grown to be a mighty and certain power. We can all remember how tame and puny were the business notices that appeared in journals a few years back. In making up the estimate for the year, commercial houses did not think of including a per centage for advertising. A simple card was supposed to be all that was useful or requisite. Neither could men advertise if they would, so few were the journals and so valuable the space.

But, like a dream, the embryonic science started forward and very soon it was found to be an unprecedented means of acquiring wealth. Townsend then an unknown physician, thought he saw in advertising the instrument with which to make his fortune, and at once devised a grand scheme for putting his wares before the public. He invested all his money in advertising, and all he could borrow from his friends. He levied aid from every journal in the land, until his name became literally a household word. The result is well known. Wealth absolutely poured in from every portion of the country, and still he advertised in nearly all the papers. He was obliged to discontinue advertising in many papers from sheer inability to supply the famous and everywhere used "Sarsaparilla."

One bright morning there strayed into the N. Y. Tribune office an unassuming man, who was known as the publisher of an obscure weekly journal. He said he wanted a page in the Weekly Tribune for an advertisement of his paper. The publisher laughed at the idea, and told him that it would be a waste of money. Bonner insisted upon having the space, and he was charged therefor $1.500. He received a perfect flood of letters in answer, and invested every cent in new advertisments. Money came in so rapidly that he could not use it upon his paper, or in advertising, and finally the firing of cannon in the Park rang out to the world what enterprise can do. The salute was fired in honor of the 400,000th subscriber to the Weekly Ledger! and Bonner was a wealthy man.

Spalding, the "glue man," followed it up with tremendous success. Then Drake's Plantation Bitters made a like achievement and so have numberless other firms, well known to the public. In fact, we know of no instance where advertising has not paid great profits. But it is not merely these individual cases that we would refer to. It is a noticeable fact that in those towns and cities where the newspapers are extensively employed by business men, there business interests of every kind, prosper most. We would refer to New York, Providence, Springfield, Buffalo, and even this city as noticeable instances. There is probably no place in the country where advertising is so universal as in Providence.—The consequence is that great prosperity attends every department of enterprise in that city.

There is another way of advertising besides that of giving notice through the columns of the paper. It is a similar method to that which is now adopted by a certain Doctor who is performing his wonderful antics not one hundred miles from the Metropolitin Hall. The "Dodge," for it can be called by no others name, is to profess to do every-thing for nothing and give something into the bargain. This artifice, however, is of short duration, and unless followed up daily, with great tact, impudence and an immense amount of 'cheek,' alias 'brass,' is likely to lead to more 'kicks than half pence.'

Passing from our own country to others we find that advertising is not a simple Yankee invention or "dodge." The Britishers employ it far more generally than the Americans. No English house is considered complete in its arrangements until a certain amount has been set apart for advertising.—Perry & Co., proprietors of certain medicines, spend at least one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling yearly in advertising.—Holloway, again, spends nearly, if not more than double that sum, and if we descend lower into the scale of newspaper supporters we find almost every tradesman, instead of issuing cards and circulars, publishes 'notice' through the columns of a weekly paper.—Chimney sweeps, scavengers, hostlers and others, advertise most extensively, often spending the whole of their day's earnings in placing a notice in the newspaper. Advertising is quite as much the custom in France, many Frenchmen having accumulated famous fortunes by this one means alone. The fact is that advertising has become a great science and auxiliary to business throughout the world and its powers are increasing daily.

Very few business men have any just idea of the real value of advertising as a legitimate help in their efforts to succeed. They are apt to look on it as the tool of the adventurer. But the utter falsity of this is abundantly proved. The experience of those men who have tried it largely is that no investment so profitable can possibly be made. It is the surest, easiest and best way to increase business. It must be done with energy and skill, and great persistence, and the reward will be certain. There are always some men in every city and town who constantly aver that they "cannot afford" to advertise. Such men are invariably left behind in the race.—[American paper.

Artemas Ward's Account of His Courtship.

"'Twas a carm still night in Joon. All sereen silence. I sot with Betsy Jane on the fense of her father's pastur. We'd been romping threw the woods, kullin flours and driving the woodchuck from his Native Lair (so to speak) with long sticks. Wall, we sot thare on the fense, a swinging our feet two and fro, blushin as red as the Baldinsville skool house when it was first painted, and looking very simple I make no doubt. My left arm was ockepied ballansin myself on the fense, while my rite was woundid luvinly round her waste. I cleared my throte, and tremblingly sed, 'Betsy, you're a gazelle.'—I thot that was putty fine. I waited to see what effeck it would have upon her. It evidently didn't fetch her, for she up and sed, 'You're a sheep!' Sez I, 'Betsy, I think very muchly of you'—'I don't b'lieve a word you say—so there now, cum!' with which observashun she hitched away from me. 'I wish thare was winders to my sole,' said I, 'so that you could see some of my feelins.—There's fire enuff in here,' said I, striking my buzzum with my fist, 'to bile all the corn beef and turnips in the neighborhood.' She bowed her hed down and commenst chawin the strings to her sun bonnet. 'Ah, could you know the sleepless nites I worry threw on your account, how vittles has seized to be attractin to me, and how my lims has shrunk up, you wouldn't dowt me. Gase on this wastin form and these ere sunken cheeks—' I should have continuered on in this strane probly for some time, but unfortnitely lost my ballunse and fell over into the pastur kersmash, tearin my close and severely damagin myself generally. Betsy Jane sprung to my assistance in double quick time and dragged me 4th. Then, drawin herself up to her full hite, she sed: 'I won't listen to your noncents no longer. Jes say rite strate out what you're drivin at. If you mean gettin hitched, I'm in!' I considered that air enuff for all practical purpusses, and we proceeded immegitely to the parson's, and was made 1 that very nite."

The Suffrage in the States.

One of the severest sarcasms ever levelled at the institutions of the United States was inadvertently thrown out the other day by the New York Tribune. That paper, always the fierce advocate of abolition, which it has assisted to achieve at a frightful cost of blood and treasure, pleads strongly that the freed blacks be invested with the suffrage. The writer says, "We have no wish that thieves, ruffians, blacklegs, swindlers, inveterate vagabonds, paupers, &c., &c., shall be made voters where they are not—we would much prefer that they should be disfranchised where they now enjoy the dangerous privilege of voting for the Sheriffs who ought to arrest and the Judges who pretend to try them." Such is the admission of a staunch republican, which would not have been made only it served as an incidental argument to invest them with the chief privileges of citizenship, that of the suffrage. We have always heard it objected to the exercise of the suffrage in the election of Magistrates, Sheriffs, and Judges, that it struck effectively at the independence of these officials, whose interest it would be to conciliate their patrons, and thus be tempted to sacrifice the popular interests to their own. This truth is about to dawn on the people of the United States, for it is broadly admitted that 'thieves, ruffians, blacklegs, swindlers, inverate vagabonds, paupers, &c.,' vote into office the 'Sheriffs who ought to arrest and the Judges who *pretend* to try them.' Pretend is the right word; and it would be folly to look for anything from an elective Judge, except when be administered the law to those who cast their votes against his election. A recent Commission appointed to report on the state of the jails in the State of New York complain bitterly that out of the large numbers indicted for homicide so few are convicted, and still fewer punished. The condemned find means to elude punishment, and it is hinted that it is owing to a laxity in the administration of justice, a laxity that can be readily traced to the popular election of Judges, Sheriffs and Magistrates, in which the vilest elements of society play so prominent a part.

Daring Robbery.—Another daring robbery has taken place in that latterly lawless neighborhood, the township of Bayham. On Thursday night last, the premises of a farmer named James Clark, who resides a short distance from Vienna, and about half a mile from any other house, was entered by three desperadoes, and the sum of $800 stolen from the dwelling. Clark, the same day, had sold his farm for the above sum, which he had with him at the time, and this fact was probably known to the thieves before they attempted the robbery. At the time the house was entered, Clark and his wife were in bed; they were both tied with ropes, after which the thieves commenced to ransack the place, and were not long in securing the amount of booty named, which they immediately decamped with, and have not since been heard of. The matter has been placed in the hands of detectives, and we trust soon to hear of the capture of the villains.—[London Prototype.

A Beautiful Faith.—A pious woman, hunting up the children of want, one cold day last winter, tried to open a door in the third story of a wretched house, when she heard a little voice say: "Pull the string up high; pull the string up high." She looked up and saw a string, which on being pulled, lifted a latch, and she opened the door on two little half naked children all alone. Very cold and painful they looked. "Do you take care of yourselves, little ones?" asked the good woman. "God takes care of us," said the oldest. "And are you not cold? No fire on a cold day like this." "Oh, when we are very cold, we creep under the quilt, and I put my arms around Tommy, and Tommy puts his arms around me, and we say 'Now I lay me down to sleep;' then we get warm," said the little girl. "And what do you have to eat, pray?" "When Granny comes home she fetches us something. Granny says that God has enough; Granny calls us God's sparrows; and we say 'Our Father,' and 'Give us this day our daily bread,' every day. God is our Father." Tears came into the good woman's eyes. She had a distrusting spirit herself; but those two little 'sparrows' perched in that cold upper chamber, taught her a sweet lesson of faith and trust which she will never forget.

An Incident of the St. Alban's Raid.—An incident, not generally known, concerning one of the St. Alban's raiders has recently come to light. Immediately after his acquittal, one of the raiders, having little faith in the judge's decision determined to leave the country. It being unsafe to travel, unless disguised, he bethought himself for a while. The difficulty was preplexing, and time was scarce, if he stopped much longer, he would likely be arrested, and there were few disguises the lynx-eyed officers of the law had not seen through. An idea, however, struck him. He hired a baby, paying $400 as security for its safe return. He then dressed himself as a lady and started for Halifax with the child, and for a great part of the way had for an escort the very officer detailed to catch him. He, however, gives the detective a very good recommendation for gallantry, for during the trip there was nothing either himself or the child needed that the officer of the law did not get for them. He arrived safely in Halifax and took a passage for Europe.

☞ The banisters of the grand staircase of Baron Rothschild's new mansion, in Piccadilly, are made of gold and platinum.