HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1851.

☞ TAKE NOTICE.☜

As a change in the Proprietorship of the *Signal* is about to take place,—all Accounts due to this office must be settled without delay; and, as we are willing to afford every facility to those indebted to us, *all kinds of Marketable farm produce will be taken at market price in payment of accounts.* Our Subscribers at a distance are respectfully invited to attend to this notice, and, as we have now the benefit of cheap postage, they can easily remit the amount of their arrears by letter. We trust this call will not be made in vain, as circumstances will compel us to hand over to proper person for collection, all accounts remaining unsettled on the first day of February, 1852.

THE DECLARATION

Took place at Clinton on Friday the 12th inst. at 12 o'clock, when the Sheriff announced the return of the Honorable Malcolm Cameron by a majority of *eighty* votes. An error in the addition of the statements received from the different polling places led us in our last week's issue to give the majority at ninety-five, but we are willing to correct the error. The majority, though much smaller than was expected, is large enough to prevent any farther contest. The friends of Mr. Cameron in large numbers attended the declaration and escorted him into Goderich, (a distance of twelve miles,) with a long train of teams and riders,—at the end of the town the cavalcade was met by hundreds of the inhabitants, cheering and *hurrahing* in the most enthusiastic manner. Mr. Cameron was on horseback in front of the long train of waggons, carriages &c. &c., and paraded the principal streets of the the town amid the wild, bold music of the Scottish Bagpipes. He carried on one arm a sheaf of wheat, and on the other a model steam engine, as much as to say, "the Representative of Farmers and Mechanics." After a fair share of marching and a very cor-

Arrangements were then entered into by the members of the election Committee and some other Gentlemen, to honor the new member with a County Ball. *The Ball* came off on Monday evening in the Hall of the Huron Hotel, and was one of the most brilliant assemblies that has been witnessed in Goderich. About seventy couple were present. Many had come a distance of twelve, and some even twenty miles. The respectability, the wealth—the intelligence—the beauty of Goderich were there.—Nay, even, some of the staunchest tories in the District were there, and displayed all the satisfaction and harmony of feeling that could possibly be desired. In short, we cannot pretend to judge of these matters seeing it is the first Ball we ever attended, but we have the authority of the *ball-makers* for saying, that both in regard to numbers, harmony and good conduct, the Ball of Monday evening is entitled to stand *Number One*.

☞ We have to acknowledge the receipt of Scobie's Almanac for 1852 which, like its predecessors, is all that could be desired as an almanac, and as usual contains, besides, a fund of statistical and other useful information. It is the cheapest and best publication of its kind.

☞ The *Western Progress* is the title of a new Reform Journal just commenced in Woodstock. It is a very respectable sheet and is well conducted. Surely the Radical County of Oxford will make an effort to sustain a paper in defence of the politics of the majority.

☞ Much of our Editorial matter has this week, been laid aside, to make room for the Schedule of Fines and Convictions. We will make up for the deficiency in our next.

☞ Wood!—Subscribers to the *Signal* intending to pay their Subscription in Fire Wood, will find this a convenient opportunity to bring it in, as we are much in want of it.

☞ LECTURE.—An Introductory Lecture, Preparatory to a Series, was given by the Rev. ALEXANDER MACKID, on Wednesday Evening last, at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, "On the Present State of Science."

A woman quarreling with her husband told him she believed the way to die he would marry the devil's daughter.—"The law does not allow a man to marry two sisters," replied the tender husband.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, Dec. 10, 1851.

The "Niagara" arrived at 12 o'clock to-night. She left Liverpool at noon, the 29th ult. She brings 81 passengers, including 3 for Halifax. On Tuesday last, about 11 o'clock, passed a steamer steering east, The "Franklin" arrived off Cowes, on Thursday evening at 9 o'clock.

FRANCE.—The engrossing topic throughout Europe is the approaching crisis of affairs in France. The Assembly, in dispite of the recent success of his unmistakeable popularity, seemed resolved to provoke the President into direct collision with them, and every step taken by either party, is watched by other countries with great interest.

On Tuesday, the President delivered in the Cirque Nationale, de Champs Elysee, crosses and medals to the successful French exhibitors in the London Exhibition, which is likely to make him popular with the modern Republican party. The speech was the first he has uttered in which any mention was made of the Republic. The consequence was, that many who were devoted to the views of General Cavaignac had declared they would support the President, as the only means of saving the Republic.

An extraordinary article had appeared in the Paris journal Le Constitutionel, wherein a direct attack was made on the highest names in France, such as Chaugarmer, Berrier, and others, who were charged with being members of the Secret Committee for the purpose of overthrowing the Government. That the reason of the writer seems to be directed against the Orleans and Legitimist parties. Never did an article in a newspaper produce so much excitement; it even led to interpolations being addressed to the Ministry in the Assembly. The Constitutionel is believed to be in the interest of the Government, and the Ministry are supposed to be aware of the production of the article, if not to have got it up. It is generally believed that the demand for urgency with reference to the bill, on the subject of responsibility of the President, would be referred by the Assembly.

From the Journal of Commerce.

ACCOUNT OF THE LOSS OF THE PASSENGER SHIP "UNICORN," BOUND FROM LIVERPOOL TO ST. JOHN, N. B.

By a Passenger of the ill-fated Vessel.

On the morning of Saturday the 18th day of October, we sailed from Liverpool, and during the ensuing six days, experienced very rough weather and contrary winds;—but the skill and vigilance of our commander, on the deck, kept us safe until the evening of a small [illegible] November, we had favorable winds and made a good passage; *but on the evening of that day*, it was evident to the most casual observer, that the ever-vigilant and experienced eye of our commander, observed something in the appearance of the heavens that did not augur well; for early in the evening he commenced making every preparation for a storm, but in such a manner as to create no alarm in the minds of those under his care. Early the ensuing morning, we were dreadfully alarmed by the heaving and rolling of the ship, the creaking of the timbers, the rolling and tossing of barrels and boxes, and the terrific thunder of the angry elements over our heads and around us.—Our terror was soon increased by heavy gushes of water down the hatches. This, however, was soon remedied by the prompt execution of the commander's order to have the hatches put on and secured. The screams of the passengers at this time was heart rending. I could see in the countenance of each of the crew or officers as passed within my view in the discharge of their duty, that things were bad enough in their estimation. We were now beginning to feel somewhat reconciled to these inharmonious sounds, true to maxim, "Ignorance is Bliss;" when an awful crash over our heads reawakened alarm. We thought our last moment had come, and oh! what sinner will not then call upon his God. Immediately after this I observed some of the officers of the ship making down to the lower hold, I understood to ascertain the quantity of water. I inquired of one of them how it was with the ship, and learned from him that the main mast had gone by the board, carrying away part of the poop deck, the gig on the quarter davits, with other damages which I cannot name. He also informed me that the galley, with all its appendages, &c., had been swept away off the deck; that we had not one yard of canvass left; that the fore top gallant mastopmast head, and fore yard, had been carried away; likewise the mizen top and top gallant mast. Soon it was announced that there was upwards of seven feet water in hold. The commander instantly gave orders for every man to the pumps, on hearing which I scrambled on my clothes, and with several others of the passengers made for the deck, where I met the hardy veteran commander, who told us that our last and only hope was now the pumps. And O! awful was the sight that there met my view; the sea rolling in mountains of white foam, tumbling down vast inclines of lavid blue into deep, dismal chasms. And then to look at the poor tenement which contained nearly 300 souls; one mass of confusion.—We then got ourselves secured on deck at the pumps. Looking round me, I saw one of the cabin passengers, Mr. Frazer working with such manly perseverence as cheered me and others.—I ascertained that he had been all the morning on deck leading a hand and I believe he continued all day. On looking towards the after part of the ship, I observed the commander now issuing his orders, now applying his own vigorous hand, nobly assisted and seconded by a young gentleman, a cabin passenger, named Mr Riches, who soon proved himself to be neither *land-lubber* nor second mate of Neptune. At this crises, I believe about 12 o'clock Saturday noon we were started by an other crash, and on looking it saw the mizen mast lying over the stern. The captain and Mate, extricating themselves from the wreck, immediately commenced cutting the rigging which held the now prostrate mast Soon this task was accomplished, and with a heavy roll the ship disencumbered herself of the wreck which in its fall had carried away the companion and binnacle, smashed the wheel, tore in the cabin deck, and, in its exit over the ship's quarter a great part of the ship's side. Nothing now remained standing but the foremast and its wreck.

By constant exertion at the pumps the ship was kept afloat until the ensuing morning, when the weather moderated with yet a heavy sea rolling, and the decks completely swept of everything. The commander gave orders for rigging a jurymast, which was immediately set about, Mr. Riches rendering his able assistance at this juncture. While thus employing, the welcome sound of sail! a hoy was heard, and on looking to windward we descried a sail bearing down to the inverted Union Jack, (*the well known flag of distress.*) She soon came close to us, and proved to be the brig "Harriett," bound too New York, which spoke us immediately, our commander had one of the remaining boats lowered down into which he jumped, and was rowed on board the brig and after remaining some little time returned, and gave orders for the removing of as many of the passengers as the brig could take, which evidently could not be all, she being heavy laden, not exceeding, I believe, one fifth of the tonnage of the "Unicorn." But in this predicament another sail was announced, which after some time, also observed [illegible] to us. Then it was that *hearty thanks were uttered to the Lord for all his own things as he could*, the commander and Mr Riches, with perfect indifference to their own personal effects, devoted themselves to the safe transmission of the passengers from the now fast sinking ship to the boats—calming their fears by declaring that they would not quit ship until they saw all hands safe which declaration they nobly and heroically adhered to although it saved the total loss of their own effects, which I believe were considerable; and also the loss of their lives, for the last boat hardly cely returned and taken them on board the brig, on which at this time were the crew, and about 100 of the passengers, of the ill-fated 'Unicorn' made a heavy plunge and *sunk* about seven o'clock on Sunday evening. The rest of the passengers got on board the 'Daniel Webster' from off the pool, the two ships now resumed their respective courses. Immediately we got on the brig under weigh, her commander, J. Marsten most humanely began to make arrangements for our accommodation. After gallantly saving our lives his chief anxiety seemed to be to preserve them at the sacrifice, surrendering his cabin to the ladies, clearing out store rooms, and erecting awnings over the boats for the other, putting himself and his ship's company on short allowance of water and provisions, diminishing medicine stores, and administering "*good Samaritan like*," and nurishment to those who required it with his own hands. The second day after taking us on board, we encountered strong contrary winds, which drove us from our course to leeward, rendering it necessary to restrict the allowance of water to one pint per day. In this state we were again mercifully relieved by the emigrant ship 'Star of the West' taking seventy of the passengers from us, who suffered very much on the deck of the brig from the inclemency of the weather and want of sufficient nourishment. On Sunday, the 16th, at the request of Captain Marsten, we read prayers, and returned thanks to God for our deliverance. The late danger; after which our hearts were so full that we could not read the prayers. Captain Marsten.

EZEKL TAYLOR, Pass.

P. S.—Since writing the above we have heard that Mr. Riches is to be to Messrs. Bibbs, Bright & Co. [illegible]

Whether you are playing on the world, your characters should be well dressed. Good broadcloth covered with a smile, though a rascal—white linsey woolsey upon, though covering a patriot.

VILLAGE OF BAYFIELD.

This village is situated on Lake Huron, at the mouth of the Bayfield river, twelve miles south of Goderich. The location of the town is very fine, being an extensive plain upon an elevation of over one hundred feet above the lake. The land on which the village is situated is owned by the Barron Tyell, who resides in Europe. The town has been laid out for 18 years. The absence of the proprietor, and the want of sufficient inducement for people to establish themselves here, in the lack of proper public enterprise, have seriously retarded the advancement of the place. There is a good place for building a harbour at the mouth of the Bayfield river; and if in the hands of enterprising business men, who would have an interest in the matter, the harbour could be made at comparatively small outlay. This place is quite celebrated for its fishery; large quantities of Salmon trout are taken in the winter. A regular session of the Division Court is held here. There is a Lodge of Orange Men, who hold regular meetings. A weekly mail is carried to Goderich, and efforts are being made to have the daily mail from London to Goderich carried through this place. There are now erected and in operation, a grist mill with two run of stone, and a saw-mill, owned by William Piper, Esq., of Goderich. This is a good situation for a wool-carding and cloth dressing establishment. There is a large public school-house, in which regular service of the Church of England is held by Rev. Robert F. Campbell, who has the erection of a Brick Church in contemplation.—There are numerous religious societies in the vicinity, who have regular service.—There are two medical men, three dry goods stores; a post office. James Gardiner is the postmaster; a waggon and plow making establishment, by Neil McTavish, whose ploughs took the first and second premiums at the late exhibition at Goderich. There are two blacksmith shops, one blacksmith and axe maker, Charles Shaw: a cabinet maker, and house builder James Barge; two boot and shoe makers, two tailors; an ashery, a distillery, two tanneries, a house carpenter and joiner; there is a brick yard, where excellent brick are made. There is a large quantity of potash made in the township. There are three public houses in the village, the "Bayfield Hotel," by Donald Gordon; the "Wellington Arms," by W. W. Conner; the "Farmer's Inn," by M. C. Tippet, who is building a new store and hotel; and a new brick hotel, by Henry Hearke, is soon to be opened; two new stores, a large storehouse, and several dwellings, are now building. The price of village lots is about $60 for front, and $20 for back lots. There is a fine agricultural country in the vicinity; good farms, under cultivation, are worth from $12 to $20 an acre; unimproved land, from $3 to $5 an acre.—*Free Press.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.

The President's message has finally been determined on in Cabinet meeting to-day. It occupies [illegible] columns of the *Republic*. No [illegible] will be made of the Presidential [illegible], as it was rumored would be the [illegible].

The President commends Kossuth to Congress. The Spanish question is fully treated in the message, by Mr. Webster.

The message has been forwarded to every city, to be delivered to the press, upon its delivery in Congress.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will not be completed for a week or more, owing to the supposed inaccuracies in the return of some classes of produce.

The declared value of the cotton exported $112,000,000, being $40,000,000 more than during the previous fiscal year. This statement is believed to be enormous. The aggregate of the specie exported, is $23,250,000.

Mr. Corwin will recommend substantially the same principle of modification for the tariff, he did last year—that is specific duties wherever they can be applied.

Interesting statistics exhibiting an extraordinary decline in the iron interests, will accompany the report.

The census returns show a profit on cotton manufactures, varying from 7 to 10 per cent.

Between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000 of indebtedness, including idemnity under the Mexican Treaty, have been paid during the year—but of this sum only $1,500,000 of the registered Public debt is cancelled.

There is considerable difficulty among the democrats, relative to a choice of a Speaker. The test of adherence to the Compromise Measures, greatly embarass Northern members.

The *Republic* of this morning says, that the resolutions approving of the compromise measures as the party platform, were *laid* on the table by 54 to 30. Gerid, for Speaker, had 52 votes, Cobb, 40.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, NOV. 28.—6 P. M.

At about a quarter past 6 o'clock, a fire broke out in the five story store at the corner of Depuyster and Pearl streets. Some 4 or 5 stores are now on fire, and the damage will be immense.

8 1-2 O'CLOCK, P. M.—A large 4 story brick building, No. 4 Fletcher street, near Pearl, occupied by Penfield, Clay & Co. groggists, also the building No. 216 Pearl street, occupied by Bolling & Foote, as a paper warehouse, Shipp & Co., auctioneer, J. T. Gilbert, paper hanging establishment R. A. Holmes, hardware, G. Haviland crockery are entirely consumed. Loss cannot yet be ascertained but it is thought it will fall but little short of half a million.

The *Quebec Times* says that there has been left at the office of that paper, a curious Indian stone chisel, found by Mr Loseur at the Saguenay. It appears to have been made for the purpose of separating the skin from the flesh of animals, and for such a purpose it is pronounced by good judges to be superior to the knives used at the present day. Its only fault is that it is heavy but the edge is beautifully ground doubtless by a most laborious process. The Indians in the neighbourhood suppose it to be centuries old.

FEARFUL WHIRLWIND AT LIMERICK.

Saunders' News Letter contains the following account of a very destructive whirlwind at Limerick:

At half-past five o'clock on Monday morning, this city was visited by one of the most awful and destructive whirlwinds ever experienced in this part of Ireland, or I believe ever known to have occurred in these islands. The suddenness of the gale, with its destructive consequences, are almost incredible; but the following are the exact particulars:—The greatest portion of the day was fine with occasional showers of rain, and now and then bright sunshine. However, at the hour above stated, the horizon assumed a dight yellowish aspect towards the North, and a whirlwind set in from the northeast, the effect being first experienced at the North Strand, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Gleeson, ship agent. The noise in the air, as the whirlwind approached, resembled the roar of steamers when the waste steam from the tunnels on reaching the quays. In a moment the trees in front of Mr. Gleeson's house were torn with such violence, that, to a great height the leaves and huge branches dangling so for a few seconds, when a dense body descended, tumbling the chimney tops, demolishing the window frames, and in a shorter space of time than I can write the word, rushed along the Wellesley bridge, prostrating those who were walking thereon, some of whom only escaped being carried over the swivel by firmly holding out the iron railing; but other were injured by the trees which passed over them. The terrific blast struck the office of the same gentleman, situated in the city side of the river, and so powerful was the gust that the entire shop front, shutters, sash windows, glass, &c., were shivered to pieces and displaced two feet from the wall. An aple woman who was sitting in the locality was slightly injured and the adjoining shop windows instantly demolished. The stores on Brunswick street and on Honan's quay, were stript of their heavy slating, and the fines of the kiln hurled in the current.

At Archin's quay sails were carried off from the turf-boats in the river, and fell upon houses in Denmark street. Two windows in Cruise's Hotel, George street, were blown in with a tremendous crash, some of the gentlemen stopping there being cut with glass. The shock was felt by the inhabitants of other dwellings in the vicinity, and caused utter consternation. The uncontrollable element was discernible throughout its devastating progress, resembling a heavy body of dust blown up from the earth, and took a circuitous route, passing down Denmark street, through Mungret street, and so on, to Thomond gate, doing considerable damage to house property, uprooting many dwellings, stores, warehouses, &c. The corn market in Mungret street was considerably damaged, while window shutters, doors and door posts were blowing about were much tissue paper. Many spun around lifted from terra firma, I am a cry like whipping top, and dart that they had to add, were [illegible] Hospital, where he [illegible] the unfortunate state. It is rather [illegible] confined its ravages to the localities [illegible] away to the inhabitants of the other portion of the city. Instances having occurred soon after, I am unable to furnish more in detail. As I write, crowds are congregate in every quarter, talking over this unprecedented occurance, which will long be remembered by those who witnessed it. It is rather remarkable in that Mr. Gleeson's timberyard in Ellen street, huge beams were blown about.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The New York Tribune, after ably reviewing the rise and progress of the monster, Rosas, and his savage government, and the political condition of the Argentine Confederation, thus sums up with reference to the struggle, which has long been going on the River Plata:

"Such was the state of things about the first of April last. Gen. Urquiza, the Governor of Entre Rios, who had hitherto supported Rosas, suddenly rose against him.—This took all parties by surprise, and when announced in Europe was scouted as a fable. Urquiza is the strongest man in the Confederation next to Rosas himself. His motive was probably ambition for himself and independence for his state. With him went Virasoro, the Governor of Corrientes,—and Paraguay, which had never belonged to the Confederation, but which Rosas had talked of subjugating was friendly to the revolt. Brazil, which had long and vainly complained of cattle-driving and other outrages committed upon the people of its southernmost province, by the soldier of Rosas under the orders of Oribe, and which had, perhaps, other motives for desiring the overthrow of the Dictator, joined the league and sent an army of 20,000 men and a fleet to aid operations. The combined forces, led by Urquiza, have succeeded so far as to defeat and capture Oribe, and destroy utterly the power of Rosas north of the Plata and the Parana. Montevideo is thus entirely liberated and Montevideo can regain its losses. Whether the allies will cross the Parana and proceed to drive Rosas from the country is not officially declared, but there is no doubt they will attempt it. He evidently expects such a movement, and is making forced levies of troops by way of preparation; in many places every man is compelled into the service, leaving only women, children, and infirm persons behind.

"We see little chance for his success in the struggle against Urquiza, who is likewise a gaucho, but less ferocious. It would not be surprising to hear by the next steamer that the once omnipotent Dictator, had fled to England, where he is said to have great wealth hoarded up for the day of need.

"We shall not regret his downfall, for a worse government than his cannot be; but we shall not expect any great improvement from such a change. South America is still destined to have a sparse, savage, and stationary population. The epoch when the human family will have acquired wealth and power enough to reduce to culture the fertile plains of that continent, and to cover them with intelligent, orderly, advancing, and happy people has not yet arrived."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.

Mr. District Attorney Ashmead this morning opened the case for the prosecution in the trial of Cazimer Hannaway, for high treason: reviewed the whole circumstances and bearing of the case in a speech of two hours, and was listened to with marked attention by a crowded court.

SHORT CROPS IN GERMANY.

The London Correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*, writing under date of the 6th inst., says:

That there has been a general and a very serious failure of crops throughout Germany, is no longer a matter of doubt; this applies to nearly every description of grain. The wine is also a general failure. Wheat is already 25 per cent dearer than it was in May; rye about the same, and potatoes 50 per cent higher. The vine has somewhat recovered under an unusually warm and genial October sun; but the wine will be poor and small in quantity, the fruit having suffered from a disease similar to that of the potatoe. Such is the alarm among the farmers in the Rhenish provinces, that a considerable number of cattle has been sold at half the ordinary price, owing to the anticipated scarcity of winter feed. Not only the crops of the last harvest were deficient, but the only stock on hand is more than usually reduced by the supplies for the large army on foot. The Prussian Government is beset with petitions for the prohibition of exports of grain, and for the suspension of duties on imports. Large purchases have already been made of Odessa Wheat, under the expectation that these petitions will be acceded to. Some of the Governments of southern Germany, particularly that of Wurtemburg, are making large purchases of Corn. The markets at Rotterdam, Hamburg and Cologne are brisk, and from all parts of the interior of Germany, large orders continue to be received. In the course of last week 10,000 quarters were sent from England. Finally the English corn market is at present more favorable to the produce than the consumer; but even in the latter capacity we have abundant reason to be satisfied with our bountiful harvest. Much of the Hungarian Wheat has already been consumed in Bohemia, and it is said that unless very considerable help is contributed by the Government, half the population of Galicia and Transylvania must perish during the coming winter. This aid the Government is in no condition to yield, for already there is more than a probability that the Austrian Minister of Finance must have recourse to a forced loan to keep the wheels of Government going a little longer. It will be a terrible calamity if it should have a ruinous effect upon its and Bohemia