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, AUGUST, 30, 1866. {VOL. XIX.—NO. 31

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

DR. McLEAN,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER &c. Office and Residence third door east of Central School

DR. A. WORTHINGTON,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., will attend, particularly, to diseases of and surgical operations upon the eye.
HOWICK 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

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.

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

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

William T Hays,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Goderich, C.W.—Office, over C. E. Archibald's Store, Crabb's Block. v15n29
Money to Lend on Real Property

R. L. Doyle,
BARRISTER, &c., GODERICH, C. W. OFFICE—*Crabb's New Block.*

S. P. YEOMANS,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY, NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.—Office Corner of Hamilton street and the Square, in the building lately erected by J. C. McIntosh, Esq., Goderich.

J. Y. Elwood,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT LAW, Conveyancer, &c., Office—Blake's Block, opposite the Post Office, Goderich. January 3, 1866. sw37

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

Thomas Weatherald,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Toronto Street, Goderich. v15n3

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

Consulate of the United States of America.
DARK'S HOTEL.
Office hours from 9 o'clock, a. m., to 3 o clock, p. m.

JAMES SMAILL, ARCHITECT,
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style. Office at the Huron Auction Mart, Market Square, Goderich. [sw v1n71yly

G. M. TRUEMAN
LAND AGENT,
Market Square, Goderich.
Teeds CLINTON every Wednesday, from 11 a.m to 1 p. m. 81:10

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$osz

W. M. SAVAGE,
BUYS and sells New York Drafts—Greenbacks—National currency—State notes, and uncurrent money, at current rate of exchange.
19th Dec., 1865. w47-1yr$1

D. McDougall
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD County of Huron. Sales in village or county punctually attended to. w9-1yr$o

DENTISTRY.
Dr. PHELPS, SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST, Goderich, C. W.
Rooms over Mr. F. Jordan's Drug Store
January 13th, 1865 sw28-yly

GEORGE FORBES.
AGENT of the C. W. Farmers Mutual and Stock Company, Hamilton, C. W.
G. Forbes, Lot 26, Con 3, Morris. Dingle, P. O
w8 1y*

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

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

Business Directory.

Malcolm Nicholson.
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, ELECTROPATHIST, &c.
TEETH inserted in either Platina, Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber on reasonable terms. Office over the Post Office, West Street, Goderich. w24

GODERICH

MARBLE WORKS,
W. C. TRELEAVEN.
Monuments, Headstones, Tombs, Tablets, Table-Tops, &c.
Ohio Free Stone kept on hand for Building purposes such as Caps, Sills, Bases, &c., Cheap for Cash.
GODERICH C. W.

Sign of the Large Padlock.

H. GARDINER & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Hardware Merchants,
Market Square, Goderich,
HAVE now on hand a complete and well assorted stock of Hardware, consisting in part of
Adzes, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Augurs, Brushes, Borax, Waggon Boxes, Canada Plates, Chains, Curry-Combs, Cordage, Dung Forks, Hay Forks, Files, Glue, Glass, Putty, Grain Tin, Grindstones, Powder, Shot, Caps Hinges all kinds, Iron, Steel, Spring Steel, Hubs, Spokes, and Bent Stuff, Bar Lead, Lamp Glasses, Looking Glasses, Looking-Glass Plate, Horse Nails, Cut Nails, Raw And Boiled Oil, Benzoline, Coal Oil, Machinery Oil, Varnish, Paints and Colors, Coal Oil Lamps, Plough Moulds, Muley Saws, Cross-Cut Saws, Hand Saws, &c.
The above will be sold cheap for Cash.

GILLING and STURGEON TWINE FOR SALE CHEAP.
Agents for Commercial Union Assurance Co., of London, England.
1st September, 1865. w43

NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to Wm. E. GRACE, by note or book account, will please
CALL AND SETTLE
The same without delay.
Office on Lighthouse St.
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 1865. w32-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ST. CATHERINES NURSERIES.
INASMUCH as certain persons are selling trees in the Counties of Huron and Bruce under the false pretence that they are obtained from the St. Catheries Nurseries, this is to certify that Messrs. James Stewart and Robert Gordan are the only persons now authorized to sell trees from my nurseries in those Counties.
D. W. BEADLE, Proprietor.
25 May, 1866. w18 1yr

THE undersigned, Agents for the above Nurseries, are prepared to fill all order in their line, and as they make their selections personally, their patrons may rely upon it that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction.
STEWART & GORDON.
June 1st, 1866.

1859] HENRY GRIST, [1866
Departmental, Parliamentary,
AND PATENT AGENT,
OTTAWA.
Transacts business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c., for parties residing elsewhere.

REFERENCES:

HON. A. CAMPBELL, Commissioner of Crown Lands.	W. M. WILSON, Esq., Simcoe.
R. JUSON, Esq., Hamilton.	HON. J. CARLING, London.
Messrs. R LEWIS & SON, Toronto.	R. BULL, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.,
FORWARDERS,
And COMMISSION Merchants,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c.,
Agents for first class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.
w51] *HARBOR QUAY, Goderich, C.W*

EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN the TOWN of GODERICH Thursday, September 20th, 1866.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—PREMIUM LIST.

OUTSIDE DEPARTMENT.

HORSES—Best Brood Mare and Foal $4.00, 2nd do 3.00, 3rd do 2.00; Best two year old Filly 2 00, 2nd do 1.50, 3rd do 1.00; Best yearling Colt (stud or gelding) 1.50, 2nd do 1.00; Best yearling Filly 1.50, 2nd do 1.00; Best Span Draught Horses 4.00, 2nd do 3.00, 3rd do 2.00; Best Span Carriage Horses 4.00, 2nd do 3.00, 3rd do 2.00.

CATTLE—Best Milch Cow which shall have a Calf in 1866 $3.00, 2nd do 2 00, 3rd do 1.50; Best two years old Heifer 2.00, 2nd do 1.50; Best one year old Heifer 1.50, 2nd do 1.00; Best Yoke three years old Steers 2.00, 2nd do 1.50, 3rd do 1.00; Best yoke two years old Steers 2.00, 2nd do 1.50; Best fatted Ox 3.00, 2nd do 2.00, 3rd do 1.00; Best fatted Cow or Heifer 3.00, 2nd do 2 00, 3rd do 1.00; Best Bull Calf, calved in 1866 1.50, 2nd do 1.00; Best Heifer Calf, calved in 1866 1.50, 2nd do 1.00; Best yoke working Oxen 4.00, 2nd do 3.00, 3rd do 2 00.

SHEEP—Best aged Ram $2 00, 2nd do 1.50, 3rd do 1.00; Best yearling Ram 2.00, 2nd do 1.50, 3rd do 1.00; Best Ewes (pen of two) having raised a lamb in 1866 2.00, 2nd do 1.50, 3rd do 1.00; Best Ram Lamb 1.50, 2nd do 1.00; Best Ewe Lamb 1.50, 2nd do 1.00; Best pair fatted Ewes or Wethers 2.00, 2nd do 1.00.

PIGS—Best Boar, large breed $3.00, 2nd do 2.00; Best Boar, small breed 3.00, 2nd do 2.00; Best Sow, large breed 3.00, 2nd do 2.00; Best Sow, small breed 3.00, 2nd do 2.00. The above sows must have had pigs in 1866, one or more pigs to be shown with Sow.

POULTRY—Best pair Game Fowls 0 75, 2nd do 0 50; Best pair Barn-yard Fowls 0.75, 2nd do 0.50; Best pair large breed 0.75, 2nd do 0.50; Best pair Bantams 0.75, 2nd do 0.50; Best pair Geese 1.00, 2nd do 0 75; Best pair Ducks 1.00, 2nd do 0.75; Best pair Guinea Fowls 0 75, 2nd do 0.50; Best pair Pea Fowls 1.00, 2nd do 0.75; Best pair Turkeys 1.00, 2nd do 0.75.

ROOT CROPS—Best acre of Turnips $3.00, 2nd do 2.00, 3rd do 1.50; Best acre of Potatoes 3.00, 2nd do 2.00, 3rd do 1 50; Best quarter acre Carrots 3 00, 2nd do 2.00, 3rd do 1.00; Best quarter acre Mangel Wurzel 3.00, 2nd do 2.00, 3rd do 1.00. Parties competing for the above root crop will be required to pay an entrance fee of fifty cents.

IMPLEMENTS—Best Iron Axletree Lumber wagon $5.00; Best Wooden Axletree Lumber wagon 4.00; Best Iron Plough 3.00, 2nd do 2.00; Best Wooden Plough 2.00, 2nd do 1.00; Best double mould Board Plough 3 00; Best subsoil Plough 3.00; Best one horse Cultivator 2 00, 2nd do 1.00; Best Fanning Mill 3.00, 2nd do 2.00; Best two horse Cultivator 3 00; Best sett three horse Whipple Trees 1 00; Best Dung Fork 1 00; Best Pair Harrows 3.00, 2nd do 2.00; Best Iron Field Roller 4 00; Best Wooden Field Roller 4.00; Best Horse Hay Rake 2.00, 2nd do 1.50; Best Turnip Seed Drill 4.00; Best Turnip Cutter 2.00; Best Farm Gate 2.00; Best Thrashing Machine 5.00; Best Mower and Reaper combined 5.00; Best Proband for relieving choking cattle 1.00; Best set of Horse Shoes 1.00.

INDOOR DEPARTMENT.

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS*—Best and largest named collection of Apples, not less than 5 of each variety $3 00, 2nd do 2 00, 3rd do 1 00; Best six named varieties of Winter Apples, 5 of each 2 00, 2nd do 1 50; Best six named varieties of Fall Apples, 5 of each 1 50, 2nd do 1 00; Best and largest named collection of Pears, not less than 5 of each 2 00, 2nd do 1 00; Best three named varieties 1 00, 2nd do 0 50, Best and largest named collection of Plums, not less than six varieties, 12 of each 2 00, 2nd do 1 50, 3rd do 1 00; Best four varieties of Plums named 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best Plate of Plums named 0 50; Best named collection of ripe Grapes, 3 clusters of each, grown in open air 1 50, 2nd do 1 00; Best plate Crabb Apples, yellow 0 75; Best Plate Crabb Apples, red 0 75; Best named and largest collection of Peaches, not less than 4 varieties, 6 of each 2 00, 2nd do 1 50; Best plate of Peaches named 0 50; Best display of fruit, the growth of the exhibitor, distinct from other entries, 3 specimens of each 3 00, 2nd do 2 00; Best show of Apples correctly named by any Nurseryman, either within or without the Province, not less than 20 varieties, 3 of each 5 00.
*When articles require to be named, the tickets with the names must be attached to such articles.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS—Best named collection of Dahlias, not less than 9 varieties 2 00, 2nd do 1 50; Best named collection of Dahlias, not less than 6 varieties 1 50, 2nd do 1 00; Best named collection of Roses (Blooms) 1 50, 2nd do 1 00; Best collection of Verbenas named, not less than 10 varieties 1 50, 2nd do 1 00; Best six named varieties Verbenas 1 00, 2nd do 0 50; Best named collection of Phloxes, not less than 4 varieties 1 00, 2nd do 0 50; Best named collection of Gladiolus, not less than 5 varieties 1 50, 2nd do 1 00; Best and largest collection of annuals (blooms) named 2 00; Best collection of Asters 1 00, 2nd do 0 75, 3rd do 0 50; Best six Green house plants in bloom 2 00, 2nd do 1 50; Best Floral ornament or design 2 00; Best collection of Pansies 1 00, 2nd do 0 50; Best collection of Cockscombs 1 00; Best collection of Balsams 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best collection of Stocks 0 75, 2nd do 0 50; Best collection of Petunias 0 75, 2nd do 0 50; Best Boquet or Cut Flowers, for table 1 50, 2nd do 1 00; Best Hand Boquet 0 75, 2nd do 0 50.

GARDEN VEGETABLES—Best collection of Potatoes named, not less than 4 varieties, 1 peck of each 1 50, 2nd do 1 00; Best half bushel Potatoes, of any variety named 0 75, 2nd do 0 50; Best three Summer Squash named 0 75, 2nd do 0 50; Best three Winter Squash named 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best four roots White Celery 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best four roots Red Celery 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best four heads Winter Cabbage, named 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best four heads Summer Cabbage 1 00; Best nine blood Beets 0 75, 2nd do 0 50; Best nine Mangel Wurzels 0 75; 2nd do 0 50; Best nine Swede Turnips 0 75, 2nd do 0 50; Best nine long Orange carrots 0 75, 2nd do 0 50; Best nine early Horn 0 75 2nd do 0 50; Best nine White Belgian Carrots 0 75, 2nd do 0 50; Best nine Parsnips 0 75, 2nd do 0 50; Best Peck Red Onions 0 75, 2nd do 0 50; Best peck Silver Skin Onions 0 75; Best peck Yellow Onions 0 75; Best twelve ears Corn for Table use 0 75, 2nd do 0 50; Best three Water Melons 1 00; Best three Musk Melons 1 00; Best four head Cauliflower 1 00, 2nd do 0 50; Best Peck Tomatoes red 1 00, 2nd do 0 50; Best and greatest variety of vegetables distinct from other entries, each kind named 3 00, 2nd do 2 00.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Best 5 lbs Fresh Butter $2 00, 2nd do 1 50, 3rd do 1 00; Best 20 lbs Salt Butter 3 00, 2nd do 2 00, 3rd do 1 00; Best 25 lbs Cheese 2 00, 2nd do 1 50, 3rd do 1 00.

MANUFACTURES—Best Home Made Quilt $2 00, 2nd do 1 00; Best ten yards Domestic Cloth 3 00, 2nd do 2 00, 3rd do 1 00; Best ten yards Flannel 2 00, 2nd do 1 50, 3rd do 1 00; Best pair Blankets 3 00, 2nd do 2 00, 3rd do 1. The above Cloth, Flannel and Blankets must be all Wool and home spun, manufactured in 1866. Best sett silver mounted Carriage Harness 3 00; Best double sett Farm Harness 3 00; Best Gentleman's Saddle 2 00.

LADIES' WORK—Best Tatting 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best Crochet Work 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best Embroidery in Muslin 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best Embroidery in Silk 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best Embroidery in Crape and Chenille 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best Worsted Work raised 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best Braiding 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best Fancy Knitting 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best three pair Woolen Socks 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best three pair Woolen Stockings 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best pair Woolen Mits 0 75; Best pair Woolen Gloves 0 75; Best Shirt, Gentleman's 1 00, 2nd do 75; Best Wax Fruit 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best Wax Flowers 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best Paper Flowers 1 00 2nd do 0 75;

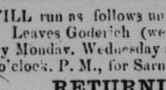
CABINET WAREHOUSE

(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 Wool-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 w2

For Sale Cheap.
LOTS 6, 8th con., Bruce; 20, 4th Kinloss; 22 9th con. Huron. Apply to
M. C. CAMERON.
Goderich, October 28, 1864 sw16

TAILORING
D. ADAMS,
RETURNS HIS MOST SINCERE THANKS for the very flattering encouragement he has received since he commenced Business in Goderich, not being able to execute over one-half of the orders brought to him last season; having now secured facilities for
Carrying on Business Extensively
and employing none but first-class tradesmen And as D. A. believes his experience as Cutter is second to none in the Province, having carried on business extensively and successfully in Hamilton, principally first-class customers, and having been Cutter in one of the Principal Establishments in Edinburgh, Scotland, he fearlessly states to a discerning public that
CLOTHING CAN BE MADE
at his establishment equal to the best Establishment in Toronto or Montreal.
Goderich, Oct. 30 1863 sw17w40-1y

1866
SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.



GODERICH, BAYFIELD, AND PORT SARNIA.
THE STEAMER BONNIE,
JAMES G. PARSONS, MASTER,
WILL run as follows until further notice. Leaves Goderich (weather permitting) every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at two (2) o'clock, P. M., for Sarnia.
RETURNING,
leave Sarnia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M., arriving in Goderich at two P. M., *calling at Bayfield each way.*
For freight or passage apply to
GEORGE RUMBALL & Co. Goderich.
Or to W. B. CLARK, Agent, Sarnia.
Goderich, May 15th, 1866. sw74

GODERICH FANNING MILL AND Pump Factory!
THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO INFORM the inhabitants of the Counties of Huron and Bruce that he is still Manufacturing, and has on hand a number of his
SUPERIOR FANNING MILLS & PUMPS.
He would particularly draw attention to his Mills, as he will warrant them to free Wheat from oats, cockle, chess, &c. Pumps made to order and warranted.
Factory on Nelson st., between Victoria street and Cambria Road.
ALSO, agent for the sale of Morgan's premium and patent CULTIVATOR, which has never yet failed to give general satisfaction to farmers who have used them.
HENRY DODD.
Goderich April 22nd, 1864. 39

Pay of the Volunteers.

The Adjutant General has submitted the following statement in reply to complaints in reference to the pay of the Volunteer force:

The adjutant General has the honor to represent with reference to the statements made as to the non-payment of volunteers, that he has made minute inquiry, and finds that, with the exception of the first few weeks, and, later, with one exception in which the District Paymaster had committed an error, the force has been regularly paid as soon as the proper pay lists and vouchers have been received.

When the Volunteer force was placed on actual service on the 1st June, owing to the fact that the adjutant General was obliged to remain at Ottawa, when his most important duties were at Montreal, large numbers of stores, to the different corps of Volunteers without his knowledge.

In order to secure the Province against unnecessary loss, the Adjutant General ordered the commanding officers of corps to send in to the District staff officers, immediately on their being relieved from service, a return showing in one column the stores received, in another the stores then in possession, and in a third the cause of deficiency. And the Adjutant General ordered the District Paymaster to retain all sums due to Volunteers at that time, not of pay, but on account of *billet allowance*, until these returns should be received, so that the deficiencies arising from neglect should be charged against such billet allowance.

The cause of delay in the final settlement with the Volunteers, has therefore been solely attributable to the fact that commanding officers have delayed to send in their pay lists, with the returns above specified.

The Adjutant General has this day received a letter from Montreal, informing him that the pay lists for two of the battalions, for April, May and June, were only sent in the day before yesterday, and that they were then, in many particulars both incomplete and incorrect.

All the officers of the Militia Department have been working almost night and day, for many weeks back, and it is very unjust to charge them with a delay which is certainly not attributable to them.

When the Volunteer Force, to the number of 20,000, were suddenly placed on actual service, it was inevitable that at first there should have been delays and shortcomings

But it would appear to have been expected, very unreasonably, that the different duties of the Adjutant General's Department, which, in the regular service, are divided between the Adjutant General's, the Quarter-Master General's, Medical, Transport, Commissariat and Pay Departments, should have been performed with the same regularity as those of the different departments of the regular army.

And the Adjutant General respectfully desires here to record his assertion, that it is utterly impossible to work advantageously, in time of pressure, with departments suddenly created for the emergency, and without experience.

Experience has to be learnt in this case, at the expense of the Province, and, probably, at the expense of valuable lives.

If departments are expected to work well in time of war, they must be created, and gain experience of routine duties, and have at their command all the knowledge and appliances in time of peace, which they would have to bring to bear in time of war.

TRIP TO GODERICH.

From the Detroit Tribune.

The Steamer Keweenaw started on a pleasure excursion to Goderich, C W., on Friday evening last, or rather Saturday morning, the boat being delayed till one o'clock. It was not so well attended as was expected, about 75 persons started from Detroit. The weather was very pleasant, and the scenery on each side of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers is, as is well known, worthy of being seen. About nine o'clock Port Huron and Sarnia were reached, but owing to the boat being behind time she did not stop long, and a great many excursioners from those places choose to remain on shore. Proceeding on the boat reached Lake Huron, and the cabin being cleared for dancing, by the aid of a good string band the merry party enjoyed themselves quite merrily until the destination was reached.

This part of the programme was only interfered with by meals, which, bye-the-bye, were of no ordinary kind. The tables were filled with everything the heart could wish for. We reached Goderich at 3 o'clock p. m., but through a slight mistake were landed at a very inconvenient part of the dock, the passengers having to pass through a fishing shanty to reach *terra firma*. The first impression concerning the town in the minds of the passengers was thus given an unfavorable tendency, and, to make bad worse, it began to rain about half past three, and continued while we remained in port. All hacks and 'busses being soon all taken, a party of ladies and gentleman chartered a farmer's wagon to drive about the town, and soon had the satisfaction of being drenched with rain, and of attracting observation by the fact of one of the seats breaking down. Meanwhile the boat gave an excursion to Bayfield, 12 miles down on the lake shore, but owing to the disagreeable weather, it was not very largely patronized.

Some fine buildings are going up, and Goderich bids fair to rise. Indeed it offers very many inducements to pleasure-seekers and invalids, and seems at length to have attracted some attention, for the hotels are filling to overflowing with Americans, and a company are about erecting another mammoth one. Goderich being out of the way requires some one to set forth her merits, which need only to be known to be appreciated. Its facilities for hunting and fishing are excelled by few other summer resorts; the air is bracing, the climate remarkably healthy, the water cold and pure, and the scenery is delightful. Huron County, of which Goderich is the county-town, is a splendid farming country. The *Signal* of the 17th says that a farmer in the upper part of the county has just thrashed 292 bushels of fall wheat taken off a seven acre field. This county very often draws the Canada Company's prize for wheat at the annual Provincial Exhibition.

A salt well has been struck on the bank of the pretty river Maitland, a company has been formed and large works are in course of erection. Boring has progressed to the depth of 960 feet, and the brine brought up measures 110° by the salometer.

After the lapse of five hours we left the town at eight o'clock. The rain still continuing, the passengers were confined to the cabin, where with dancing they beguiled the hours until one or two o'clock a. m. In the morning the weather cleared up and continued pleasant until our arrival at Detroit 10 a. m. on Sunday.

THE FENIANS AT BUFFALO.

The *Globe's* Buffalo correspondent of the 21st inst., says, after the sham battle, Gen. O'Neil addressed the assemblage—Canada, he said, had been invaded by them, not for the purpose of making war on Canadians, but to give the Fenian army a base of operations. That campaign failed, but the failure was not attributable to the fire in the front but the fire in the rear. Had it not been for the U. States Government, there would have been in Canada to-day more than 50,000 good men and true, marching towards the sea in pursuit of their independence. Canada had been invaded, not because the Fenians wanted it, but because it was the weakest point of the Empire of Great Britain. The intervention of the American Government had been needlessly vigilant, and though the President and Secretary of State may be against us, the American people are with us, and our time will come for achieving the independence of Ireland in spite of all opposition. The cities of Buffalo Chicago, St. Louis, and the whole west are moving. The cause will never be abandoned. We will go on plotting, planning, and fighting until the green flag waves in triumph over Irish soil. There is a floating military population in the States of 200,000 men ready to arm for Irish independence.

Messrs. A M Clapp and C S Macombe followed in a similar strain.

The demonstration, altogether, is regarded as a failure in point of Fenian numbers.

To-day those captured during the Fort Erie raid by the *Michigan* were discharged in court.

One of those engaged in the sham fight had on a uniform of the 16th Regiment.

The New Interest Law!

We have been requested, says the Montreal *Gazette*, to publish, textually, a section of the Provincial Currency Bill, of which we have already given the substance. It reads as follows:—

"No Bank shall, after the passing of this Act, be liable to any penalty or forfeiture for usury under the ninth section of Chapter 58 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, intituled An Act Respecting Interest, but the amount of interest or commission which such bank can recover shall remain as limited by the said chapter."

This may now be considered to be the law, as it has passed both Houses, and will undoubtedly receive the sanction of the Governor General. The part of the section of the Con. Stat. repealed by the foregoing reads as follows:—

"And except as aforesaid, all bonds, bills promissory notes, contracts and assurances whatsoever made or executed in contravention of this act whereupon or whereby a greater interest is reserved and taken than authorized by this act or by some other act or law, shall be utterly void, and every Bank or Banking institutions, and every Corporation, and Company, and Associations of persons not being a Bank, authorized to lend or borrow money as aforesaid, which directly or indirectly takes, accepts and receives a higher rate of interest, shall forfeit and lose for every such offence treble the value of the moneys, wares, merchandize and other commodities lent or bargained for, to be recovered by action of debt in any Court of competent jurisdiction in this Province, one moiety of which penalty shall be paid to the Receiver-General for the uses of Her Majesty towards the support of the Civil Government of the Province, and the other moiety to the person who sues for the same."

As we before stated, it therefore follows that the Banks will be simply unable to recover at law more than 7 per cent. interest on promissory notes, &c. But otherwise they are perfectly free, and there is nothing to prevent them charging any rate circumstances may require. There is not only nothing illegal in this, but it is perfectly legal up to the point of the inability specified. And all the Banks in the Province come under the amended section.

We may add the Provincial Currency bill contains a section to allow the bills of any of the Banks to be stamped or endorsed, or otherwise certified, to be used as provincial notes, until the proper engraved plates can be prepared.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The Persia with Liverpool dates of the 12th arrived at noon. Her advices have been anticipated by news per the cable.

The pirate craft Sumter has been turned into a cattle boat.

French papers contain China despatches of June 28th, stating that the rebels had been dispersed, their encampments burned, and their leader killed.

Napoleon has paid the wife of Maximilian a visit. The abdication of Maximilian is considered as very probable, in Paris, at no distant day.

The Christians in Candia had risen against the Turkish authority.

There had been large arrivals of 5-20's at London prior to the 11th, and considerable sales for Germany and Holder.

The official quotations of cotton on Friday by the brokers' circular were;—Orleans fair at 16d; for middlings' 14½d; for Mobile fair 15½d; for middling 13¾; for uplands fair 15½d; for middling 13½d. The exact sales of the week were 51,690 bales including 20,000 for export. Stock in Liverpool 898,500 bales including 362 340 bales of American

Flour advanced 1s to 6d per sack; wheat advanced 2d on red; corn easier; beef and pork dull; bacon active at 1s decline; lard cheese and butter steady; tallow on demand; sugar 3 to 6d lower; turpentine 37 to 38s; petroleum firm; linseed oil advanced slighty; sperm steady.

CLASSIFIED DRUNKARDS.—The quiet observer of men and things in this or any other large city would not find it difficult to classify the drunkards which are seen on the streets, but we opine some difficulty would arise in the attempt to give them appropriate titles, and be less successful than Tom Nash, who wrote "Pierce Pennilesse" nearly three centuries ago. Tom classified drunkards under eight heads, as follows:

"The first is *ape drunk*, and he leaps and sings and hollows and danceth for the heavens; the second is *lyon drunk*, and he flings the pots about the house, calls the hostess bad names, breaks the glass windows with his dagger, and is apt to quarrel with any man who speaks to him; the third is *swine-drunk* and is heavy, lumpish and sleepy, and cries for a little more drink and a few more clothes; the frourth is *sheep drunk*, wise in his own conceit when he cannot bring forth a right word; the fifth is *maudlin-drunk*, when a fellow will weep for kindness in the midst of his drunk, and kiss you, saying: 'Zounds! Captain, I love thee; go thy ways; thou dost not think so often of me as I do of thee; I would I could not love thee so well as I do; and then he puts his finger in his eye and cries. The sixth is *martin drunk*, when a man is drunk and drinks himself sober ere he stir; the seventh is *goat-drunk*, when in his drunkenness he has no mind but on lechery. The eigth is *fox drunk*, when he is crafty drunk, as many of the Dutchman be, which will never bargain but when they are drunk."

A very good classification, no doubt, for "ye olden time," but it would hardly hold in these latter days, when men drink a liquid that is warranted to make "snakes" come at 40 rods.

A NOBLE LADY.—A short time ago, as a train of cars was approaching the Suspension Bridge, near Niagara, the conductor found a young man who could not pay his fare. The poor fellow was evidently in the last stages of consumption, and emaciated to skeletonic proportions. He sat by himself, and his eyes were red as though he had been weeping; but the laws of the company could not be transgressed, and he must leave the train.—Not a person spoke or moved as the conductor led him from his seat, all shivering with fear; but just as he reached the door, a beautiful girl arose from her seat, and with bright, sparkling eyes demanded the amount charged for the poor invalid. The conductor said eight dollars, whereupon the young and noble girl took that from her purse, and led the sick youth back to his seat. The action put to shame several *men* who had witnessed it, and they offered to pay half, but the whole souled woman indignantly refused their assistance. When the train arrived at Albany, the young protectress gave the invalid money enough to keep him over night in that city, and sent him to his friends the next morning. Two-thirds of the women of the world would suffer by comparison with her. The man who gets that noble girl for a wife will be a subject of admissable envy.

His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia went on Episcopal business to Charlottetown last week, where he was the guest of Governor Dundas.

INCH BY INCH.

A WEST-INDIAN SKETCH.

ONE fine morning in August, I arose at early dawn, and had just finished dressing myself, when an old black woman put her head into my room exclaiming, "Hy, is you dressed, massa?" and seeing that I was, she went on, "I bring coffee and cigars; how do dis maaning, massa?"

"Come in, Judy," I answered; I'm all right. But what is the matter? You don't look well."

"I is radder poorly tank God!" she replied

Judy did not leave the room, as usual, when I had taken my coffee; so knowing that she had got something on her mind, of which she wished to disburden herself, I said; "Well, Judy, what is it?"

"Will massa look at de 'rometer bym-bye!' 'Look at the barometer! What for Judy?'

"I tink we is goin' to hab hurricane."

"A hurricane." Why, there never was a finer morning came out of the heavens."

"Dat for true, massa; but we is goin to hab hurricane for all dat. Massa no go to Paradise dish day."

"Not go to Paradise! Why not, Judy?"

"Paradise nice place in fine wedder; but him too much near de mountains for sale in hurricane."

"Well, I'll look at the glass as soon as I have finished my coffee; but as to not going to Paradise, that's out of the question."

The old woman left me; and finishing my coffee, I stepped out to examine the barometer. It stood at 30 0, and, as I have said, the morning was a splendid one; so, knowing that there was a young lady at Paradise who was expecting me, I laughed at old Judy's fears, and determined to start

At this moment my friend came bustling out of his room. "How's the glass, Tom? Judy says we are going to have a storm; and she's always right."

Nonsense!" I replied. "The glass is as firm as a rock; and as to Judy's feelings, that is all nonsense."

"Ah! but I tell you it is no such thing.—I've been in four hurricanes, and Judy has foretold every one of them. We may not get it to-day; but she's better than any weather-glass; so, if you take my advice, you will defer your trip to the Gordons."

"Stuff!" I replied. "I gave my word, and go I shall! I don't want to drag you out, if you are afraid, but you must not think to frighten me."

"Ah, my dear boy!" answered my friend, "when you have had one taste of a West Indian hurricane, you will not want a second; besides, there is not a worse place in the island than that same Paradise of Gordon's.—The wind gets between those two mountains, and rages up the valley like mad."

I was duly impressed with my friend's advice, and loath to leave him, for I perceived that he was really in earnest; but, truth to say, there was a certain Mary Gordon at Paradise (the name, by-the-by of her father's plantation), for whom, as sailors say, I had a sort of sneaking kindness, and nothing short of the absolute presence of the tornado would have stopped me. Besides, I was in full health and spirits; and it was not likely that I, who had been knocking about in all parts of the world could sympathize with the feelings of an ancient black woman, or with those of the climate-worn and sensative old planter with whom I was staying. Mounting my horse, therefore, with a black boy for a guide, I started on my journey.

I rode on at a brisk pace, for there is something in the early breeze of a tropical morning which is peculiarly refreshing, and, diffuses a buoyant elasticity into your frame, which is only to be restrained by active exercise. In addition to this, the scenery through which I was travelling was of the most enchanting description; while I, with a light heart, was speeding on to seek a creole houri in a tropical "Paradise." I had got about one third of the way, when I came to two roads; I was somewhat puzzled which to take, for I had forgotten my guide, and had ridden so fast that I felt certain I had left him far behind. I was about to take the one to the right when a voice behind me exclaimed, "Him de wrung way, massa; de lef is de way." I turned round in surprise, and there I found my little black guide clinging to the horse's tail. The horse, I presume, being used to this sort of thing, took no notice of it, though the young rascal had in his hand a pointed stick, with which at times he accelerated the animal's movements.

The road, though it proved a very bad one, was wild and picturesque in the extreme. It followed the course of a deep gully, whose sides became more and more precipitous as I advanced, but were covered with a green and luxuriant vegetation, consisting of bushes and creepers, the blossoms on which were marvellously beautiful.

After wending for some distance through the botton of this ravine, I at last emerged into the open country, at a spot of peculiar beauty. On my right and left rose high mountains, whose peaks, now and then visible through the clouds, seemed to reach the heavens. The whole of these mountains were clothed with a perpetual verdure, while before me was a valley, spreading out in grassy slopes to the edge of the sea.

I had never seen anything so truly grand. I was fascinated, for in no part of the world is imagination so powerfully affected by scenic effect as in tropics. The majestic granduer of the mountains, the mingled beauty and variety of the vegetation, and the deep and sombre forest, were all new to me. Then the strange convulsions of the clouds, which, pressed by the wind against the opposite side of the sierra, come rolling and tumbling over the mountains, now disclosing some of the mountains, now concealing and now disclosing some of the most romantic spots in nature excited in me such lively and rapturous interest as could not be easily forgotten.

"Massa no get to Paradise dis day if him 'top looking at de mountains all de maaning," said my little guide.

Admonished by this, I again started. I had not proceeded much father, when I perceived that Old Judy's prognostics were not without their significance, for a brilliant though ominous scene presented itself to my view.—A tremendous bank of black clouds had risen up, as it were, out of the bosom of the ocean and hung almost stationery on the distant horizon. I was looking at this, when all at once it seemed moved as by a mighty wind; mass after mass of murky vapor rolled up, and spread themselves athwart the heavens.

"Hurricane do come, massa, now for true!" cried my little Cupid. "Ole Judy always right; an' massa to make haste, de rain cotch we."

I did not heed what the boy said, for it was a strange and magnificent sight upon which I was gazing. One half of the heavens was black as night, and the other bright and raidant, the sky without a cloud: Never perhaps, did the eye of man rest upon a greater contrast, never was a scene of greater loviness mingled without one of more appalling magnificence. The contrast reached its climax when from out the dark pall flash after flash of lightning descended into the sea, and the thunder, after growing hoarsely in the distance, was echoed back by the mountains, reverberating from cliff to cliff, and from rock to rock. It was Peace and War personified; but, alas! the blue sky the emblem of peace, was being fast swallowed up by the majesty of angry nature, was hastening to blot out all that remained of tranquility and beauty.

At last I turned to go. Both my horse and guide seemed impressed with the necessity of exertion, and I found myself as it were, racing with the storm; but before I could reach my friend's plantation, the clouds were flying over my head, and the wind was howling aloft as though a gale was blowing; though below there was not a breath of air for not a leaf stirred, and not a ripple ruffled the placid sea.

Paradise now appeared in view, and it well deserved its name, for a more beautifully situated place I had never seen. By the time I had reached the house it began to rain, and leaping from my horse, I dashed up the steps into the hall. I was warmly greeted by Mr. Gordon and his two daughters; for though Mary was not so demonstrative as Grace, the glance of her eye and the rose upon her cheek told me, at any rate, that I was not unwelcome.

"Very glad you are come," said Mr. Gordon; "though we did not expect you. But how is it the Colonel is not with you?"

"He would not come because Old Judy prophesied we were going to have a hurricane. I laughed at her at the time, but I fancy I made a mistake."

"No doubt of it. That old woman is always right; the glass has gone down like a lump of lead; so let us get our breakfast at once, or we shall be done out of it. Here's Mrs. Seuter and her girls; I think you know them."

Mrs. Seuter was the widow of a Scotch planter, very fat and very fussy; but with the remainder of the party my story has nothing to do. During breakfast the wind increased in violence, and by the time it was over the hurricane had commenced in good earnest. Mr. Gordon seeing this, immediately set about making preparations to withstand it. Windows and doors were hastily but strongly barricaded, and the most portable articles of value, together with a quantity of provisions, were conveyed down a trap-door into a cellar built on purpose for safety during hurricanes.

This was scarcely accomplished, when the field hands and whole population of the village came hurrying up to seek shelter and companionship with their master and his family.

Meantime the whole sky had become as black as night, the clouds as they advanced descending almost to the surface of the sea, which was now lashed into the wildest fury by the gale. Every now and then flashes of the most vivid lightening burst from the clouds, and descending were instantly engulfed in the sea; the next moment they re-appeared from beneath the white foam, and apparently ascending towards the sky were met by other masses hovering above.

The thunder burst in appalling crashes over our heads, waking up the echoes of the neighboring mountains shaking the house to its foundation; the rain too, descended in cataracts it seemed as though the flood-gates of heaven were opened, and the eternal waters were pouring down upon us. To add to the awfulness of the scene, it gradually became as dark as pitch, the wind every instant increasing in intensity.

About eleven o'clock, the noise of the gale was something I had never before heard, and yet every moment it seemed to wax stronger and stronger, till it increased to such an overwhelming roar, that the strongest effects of the human voice, in closest proximity, were quite unheard.

The building began to show by its quakings that it was time to get below into a place of greater safety. The negroes were therefore roused from their stupor, and by signs desired to go below.

The house by this time had become little better than a rocking vessel, whilst a shower of shingles and tiles was every instant swept from the roof. Very soon all, save Mr. Gordon, were safely conveyed below, Mary and I being the last to descend. As we did so a loud crash proclaimed that something had fallen, and I darted back to see if any accident had happened to my host. When I got back to the room, I found him uninjured; but a sudden break in the clouds and a gleam of light disclosed an extraordinary sight to me. The air was filled with missels of all descriptions,—branches of trees, huge stones, beams, and all sorts of movables, which were driven along with incredible speed.

Suddenly a violent shock was felt, sending a thrill through my heart, for I expected to see the whole house come falling upon us.—The clouds had once more closed up, and darkness again covered the earth, the rapidly repeated flashes of lightening only rendering it more impenetrable; while the thunder made up a tumult such as appalled the heart, and almost annihilated the mind.

I have but a very dim recollection of what afterwards transpired, till I found myself descending the ladder with Mr Gordon; but I know that before we closed the trap the storm had resumed its empire, and the vibration of the walls told me they could not stand long unless it abated. When we had done this, though the sounds from above were every now and then startling and appalling, we were in comparative quietude, and were enabled to relieve our dumb-show by the interchange of thoughts and feelings. To hear the sounds of our voices, and communicate our thoughts by words, after the overpowering din by which we had for the last hour been encompassed, was a comfort which words cannot express. The relief to poor Mrs. Seuter must have been immense, for now she could hear herself speak, and listen to her own groans.

"The Lord preserve us!" she exclaimed; "but this is awful. I shall die with fright.