Huron Signal.

GODERICH, JUNE 23d, 1870

Dominion Day.

Under the leadership of Mayor Hays, extensive preparations are being made for celebrating *with eclat*, on Friday, 1st July, the birthday of the Dominion. A large sum of money has been subscribed and almost every storekeeper in town has promised a prize for successful competitors in the sports. The School children of the various Townships are invited into Goderich where they will be entertained along with the pupils of the Schools in Town.—A horse race is talked of. The usual games for adults will be contested. The services of the Battalion Band have been secured. The military will parade. And the day will close with a grand exhibition of Fireworks. The programme will be published in due time All contemplating a visit to town will find the amusements more complete than ever before.

Red River Expedition.

We would direct the attention of our readers to a communication from a valued special correspondent on board the *Prince Alfred*. His remarks as to the future Canadian Sault Canal deserve special attention, as our correspondent's scientific attainments fit him to be an intelligent judge of such matters.

Sensible Howick.

We are glad to learn that the By-Law for extension of time to Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railroad was carried in Howick by a majority of 36?; the vote being. yeas 409, nays 49.

Y. M Christian Association.

LECTURE.—The Y. M C. A. of Goderich, just organized under the Presidency of Rev. E. L. Elwood, J. T. Garrow, Esq. Secretary, resolved to inaugurate their constitution by a lecture. They have been fortunate in securing the services of a distinguished Exeter Hall lecturer, the Rev. Gervase Smith, M. A., of London, England, who is at present in Toronto on a visit to the Rev. W M Punshon. The subject of his lecture is the grand historical one of the "Spanish Armada" which has met with crowded houses in Toronto. The admission is 25 cents and we expect to see our citizens turn out in force, in Knox's Church on Wednesday, 29th June at 8 p. m. The lecture is a splendid effort and those who hear it will enjoy an intellectual treat.

The Grey Libel.

The Court of Common Pleas has granted a rule *nisi* against the *Globe*. The prosecution being a criminal one will now have to come before a jury which would hardly be likely to send the Hon. George to "quod", in the peculiar circumstances.

A Compliment.

The *Toronto Telegraph*, to whom we can unfeignedly return the compliment, gives its verdict regarding us thus :—

The Goderich *Signal*, one of the spiciest of our country exchanges, is giving illustrated police reports.

☞ Their old friends will be glad to see Messrs Waitely and Elliot in the Grocery Store (next door to Parker & Cattle's,) where they have received a large stock. Give them a call.

FENNY READINGS.—Another of those excellent entertainments takes place in the Temperance Hall on Friday evening next. A spicy, musical and intellectual 'bill of fare' is prepared.

FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.—Maitland Lodge No 112 meet in their Lodge room at 12 noon on Friday, 24th June, for the installation of officers and other business. Immediately thereafter Goderich Lodge No 33, will meet in the same place for the same purpose. Both lodges will then adjourn to dine together at Brother Hosker's. A good time may be expected.

OPEN-AIR CONCERT.—The Battalion Band Concert will be given as usual in the Maitland Hotel grounds on Thursday evening.

ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to hear that a fine little daughter of Mr. E. Hosker had her leg badly broken yesterday by falling from a swing on the grounds.

PIC-NIC.—On Wednesday afternoon last a very pleasant party assembled in the Town Hall of Colborne, (Smith's Hill), the company being composed of the members of Rev J Sieveright's congregation in that locality and their friends. The intention was to have had a pic-nic in the woods, but the dampness of the foliage prevented it. Sheriff McDonald presided in his usual urbane manner, and speeches were delivered by Rev's Messrs. Dunkley, Dart, Sieveright, and others. The ladies had on hand a grand supply of all that was good in the eatable line. The cause is a good one and we wish it every success.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon last, while Dr. Westover and his wife (an aged couple) were leaving Goderich for their home in Colborne, the horse ran away on Hamilton street, throwing them out. Mrs W had one of her legs broken, and her husband had sustained several severe bruises.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The Ladies' Aid Society of the Wesleyan Church are making arrangements for holding a grand Strawberry Festival on Dominion Day; in the building, now being finished on the Square, next to Mrs Mack's. Further particulars will be given in a few days.

☞ The prizes accorded to the Grammar School pupils of this town will be given out on Friday next. By the way we are glad to say that Mr Preston, the Head Master, is recovering his health, and will soon be able to resume his labors.

THE POPE AND THE PEOPLE.—The Rev. T. J. Dowling, of Paris, delivered a lecture in Crabb's Hall, on Tuesday evening, Dr. McDougall in the chair, to a considerable audience. B. L. Doyle Esq proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, remarking that he might as soon endeavor to add, by his countenance, to the light of the sun as to increase the beauty of the lecture by any speech of his, A. M. Ross Esq said that *on behalf of Protestants* he had great pleasure in seconding the motion. He had seldom had the privilege of listening to a more profound and philosophical discourse. The motion was carried.

TEMPERANCE AT CLINTON.—The Lodge and Division in Town have received notice that the County Convention of the I. O. G. T. meets, in the Floral Hall, Clinton, on Thursday next at 10.30 a. m, and 5 p m. Ample refreshments are provided, good speaking has been arranged for, and the Clinton Brass Band will furnish music. Friends of Temperance are earnestly invited to give the demonstration their countenance.

Ultimely Crowing.

It was our intention to allow the "o'er-al" extortioner of the County to fatten on his ill-gotten gains, unmolested by us until the next meeting of Council. The *Expositor* makes it impossible for us to keep silence by the rabid article appearing in his issue of 17th. Instead of digesting his degradation quietly he *pretends* to "set his face like a flint" and shout defiance at us and our brethren of the *New Era* and *Star*. We would respectfully point out to the *Expositor* that the so-called "investigation", even in the view of the County Council, is not yet ended. As a sensible Councillor remarked to us :—If the disinterested publishers, who are requested to state for future guidance what is the honest method of measuring the Schedule of Convictions as advertised, should report against the mode adopted by the *Expositor* in 1869, *the reflection against him will be just as damaging as if the controverted account had been submitted to their decision.* The *Expositor* is mistaken if he thinks that he is "out of the woods' already and has a right to "halloo."

1. We deny that we have had the investigation *we called for*. We asked that the account for 1869 should be referred to one or more disinterested publishers ; and that the publishers of the *Expositor* and the other County papers should be called for examination This was not done.

2. We deny that the publisher of the *Expositor*, even by the action of the Printing Committee as sanctioned by the Council, was really exonerated from a single charge that was brought against him. The Council likes 'big print in the Minutes and is willing that the ratepayers should contribute to their ocular comfort. Does this alter the fact that the *Expositor introduced the bloated type to swell his bill?* The County Treasurer sent to the *Expositor* for an estimate of what it would cost per lot to advertise the Tax-Lands-for-sale. The *Expositor* makes up an approximation, taking care that it shall be a large sum more than he is entitled to. 'Tis probable, say his judges, the *Expositor* may have pocketed an overcharge, but the buyers of the Tax-lands paid for it and not the ratepayers. Does this alter the complexion of the swindle? Ah, the Schedule of Convictions! There is nobody here to draw the *Expositor* out of the dirt. We believe the County Council had no doubt there was an overcharge in this case, but the Finance Committee passed Mr. Luxton's account, it was paid accordingly and *the Printing Committee preferred not to censure the Finance Committee for the past year for passing an account without sufficient investigation.* If the *Expositor* likes to keep on beating "his sounding brass' about this as "an honorable discharge" the *Expositor* must certainly be more "brazen" than even we take him to be, and we give him credit for being possessed of no ordinary amount of *that* metallic substance.

Instead of "acknowledging our sin by swallowing our charges," as the *Expositor* puts it, we repeat that the publisher of the *Expositor* is guilty of the gross overcharges on County Printing, of which we accused and still accuse him, and, in order to justify the course we have adopted, we intend to bring the matter before the Press Association of Canada, at its first meeting.

The Children's Jubilee.

CENTRAL SCHOOL PIC NIC.—Friday, 17 June 1870, will be a green spot in the memory of the children, who must read on that occasion, as long as they live. Perhaps some "children of a larger growth" too will recur to the happy scene as one of the most pleasurable they ever saw. Such was our feeling regarding it and such will be our remembrance of it. A more complete combination of perfect discipline and unfettered enjoyment we never witnessed. At 1:15 p. m. the various sections of the Central and Ward Schools and, by invitation, the Grammar School assembled, in holiday attire, at the Central School numbering in all over 850 scholars. After preliminary arrangements, at 2 p. m., headed by the Battalion Band, in its graceful uniform, they proceeded towards the square. Each section was led by its teacher and at the head of it there marched a standard-bearer. The banners were very tastefully got up with a scarlet fringe, maple leaves, a back of red, white and blue and bore the following inscription :—

"Public Schools,
Goderich.
No. of Section.
"Religio, Scientia, Libertas ;"

while numberless "Union Jacks" and other flags added to the gaiety of the procession. The circuit of the Court House Square was made to a lively tune, the gathering forming, in close order four deep, a complete semi-circle, around the South side, extending from the Store of Mr. Jordan to that of Mr. Archibald. This was one of the most picturesque sights of the day. On reaching the grounds of the Maitland Hotel, which Mr. Hosker generously threw open for the occasion, the sports began by a series of military evolutions ; the band playing at intervals. The girls' Egg and Spoon race presented a very comic appearance, it being difficult to attain the *maximum* of both speed and steadiness of hand. The boys Sack race was equally ludicrous and resulted in much laughter and a good deal of heaping of boyhood on mother earth. The most romantic episode of all was the simultaneous racing of several hundred tastefully dressed girls. It seemed to us as if all the nymphs and dryads of classic times were following the chase to the sound of Diana's hunting-horn. Called to refreshment by the "tuck of drum," the children formed into sections and at the word "down" were all in "the twinkling of an eye" seated on the grass in a solid square, Grace having been sung, in the words of a hymn recited by Rev. W. H. Poole, a bag of biscuit and cake was distributed to each scholar, a plentiful supply of cake handed round to the spectators, and the amusements were, for a short time, resumed. After a distribution of sweets, the procession was reformed and again headed by the Band, marched to the Square where A. Lefroy Esq, the chairman of the Board, distributed to the winners in the races &c, the prizes plentifully supplied for the occasion by our citizens. To J. R. Miller Esq, the Principal, the controlling genius of the assembly, the public is indebted for the pleasant ocular demonstration that we are not paying School-Taxes for nothing. The crustiest old bachelor extant will now willingly "fork out" his assessment. There is not much fear of decadence of population here, when we think of the wonderful fact that one out of every four souls in the corporation is at present attending school. It is the highest compliment which could be paid to Mr. Miller's system of training to hear Mr. Hosker's testimony that not a tree was damaged, scarcely a scrap of paper left on the ground, and nothing like the confusion usually occasioned by a party of children not one-tenth of the number. The subordinate teachers worked hard and deserve credit. The Mayor and several other citizens aided greatly in the superintendence of the games. The Principal feels specially indebted to Mrs. D. Ferguson, Mrs. H. Gardiner and Mrs. Mayor Hays who undertook and carried out admirably the onerous duty of baking and putting in proper shape the supplies. To these ladies the *Signal* takes off his hat. After short addresses from Mayor Hays, Col Ross, Rev W. H. Poole and the Principal, hearty cheers for all their friends (the children showing their loyalty by shouting "The Queen" in response to the question who should get the first cheer) the largest, happiest and most successful School Picnic, ever given in Goderich was brought to a close to the satisfaction of all concerned. May there be many more such.

The following is the Prize-list :—

SACK RACE.

1 W. Watts; ticket to Panorama ; 2 J McPherson, do ; 3 A McKay, do ; 4 J Fraser, Money Bank ; 5 C Somerville, Neck-tie ; 6 R Kerr, do ; 7 A McNeil, do ; 8 T Horton, do ; 9 A Moore, Tin cup.

GIRLS EGG RACE.

1 M Gooding, Bottle perfume ; 2 L. Adams, knife ; 3 M Shannon, brooch ; 4 L Thompson, do ; 5 A McIntosh, do ; 6 M McFarlane, pair scissors ; 7 A Shadien, do ; 8 H Hazlehurst, pocket book ; 9 J Ferguson, crochet needle ; 10 M Swaffield, tin pail ; 11 Maggie Bates, tin cup ; 12 M McCue, crochet needle ; 13 M J Reid, tin pale.

GIRLS RACE.

1 E Elliott, vase ; 2 M A Addison, album ; 3 E Robinson, sett dishes ; 4 F Shannon, scissors.

BOYS RACE.

1 W Smith, kit of tools ; 2 J Wallace, knife ; 3 F Cassidy, do ; 4 A Mulsworth, pocket book ; 5 J Abraham, neck tie ; 6 J. Gordon, do ; 7 T Morris, do ; 8 J Bates, knife ; 9 R Kerr, neck tie ; 10 P Tomlinson, pocket book.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP.

1 A McKay, knife.

3 STANDING JUMPS.

1 R Reynolds, knife.

STANDING JUMP.

1 A Moore, knife.

RUNNING JUMP.

1 R Reid, knife.

A PLEASANT RAID. The residence of Rev. T. Jackson, Goderich Township, was forcibly entered, on the evening of Monday, 13 June, by a party of nearly 50 ladies and gentlemen. Their pleasant smiles and kindly words showed however that no harm was intended. The object of the visit was to spend an evening with their pastor, previous to his removal to an important field of labor to which he had been appointed in Lucknow. On the part of the Congregation Mr. Hall Rutledge read an address in which was expressed deep regret at Mr. Jackson's departure and warm appreciation of his labors among them ; and praying for his future success and prosperity. After which, Miss Touchborne, on behalf of the congregation, presented Mr. Jackson with a purse containing the sum of $22.00.

Mr. Jackson was deeply affected and in a feeling manner thanked them for the uniform kindness experienced by him at the hands of the Congregation and in bidding them an affectionate farewell trusted they might frequently meet again here, but if not that he would see the fruit of his labors by meeting them all again hereafter.

County Court and General Sessions of the Peace.

These Courts opened before His Honor Judge Brough on Tuesday last, Peter Adamson, Esq., associate justice.

There being not a single case in the criminal calendar rendered the duties of the Grand Jury, merely of a formal nature. After their examination of the Gaol and the usual presentment in such cases they were discharged. We understand the Sheriff fulfilled the duties of his high office by presenting the Judge with a pair of white kid gloves, the usual custom at courts when there is no one for trial.

The following is a summary of the case on the civil docket.

Livingston vs. Kay. Action for a Merchant's account, Verdict for plff $111.-82. J. S. Sinclair for plff. J. F. Garrow for dft.

Stoddart vs Jarvis et al—Action by plff as the assignee of a Bail-bond for the forthcoming of D L Sills—verdict for plff for $195.20, with leave to defts to move to enter nonsuit on legal objections taken; I F Toms for plff, J S Sinclair for dfts.

Johnston vs Lomas.—Action on an account for board, lodging, refreshments, &c, for def and men—verdict for plff for $113; Hays & Elwood and Sinclair for plff. Cameron & Garrow for deft.

Hickson et al vs Carter.—This was an action for the recovery of a store account—verdict for plff for $170.06; J S Sinclair for plffs, D S Gooding for deft.

Killoran et al vs Mellady.—This was an action on a promissory note given for a matter connected with the prosecution of the deft's deceased brother and one Donovan on a charge of murder—verdict for plffs for $119.06, subject to legal questions raised; J S Sinclair for plffs, W R Squier for deft.

Adams vs Ker.—Action for work done—verdict for plff, W R Squier for plff, Jas Fisher of Stratford for deft.

Bowie appellant vs Leitch respondent.—The appellant not having entered into recognizance, the court refused to hear appeal and awarded the respondent $10.00 costs; appellant in person, J S Sinclair for respondent.

Lark appellant vs Lamonby respondent. The court refused to amend conviction for malicious injury to property. Conviction quashed without costs; B L Doyle for appellant, W T Hays for respondent.

Ireland appellant vs Walker respondent. No papers returned by convicting Justice. Nothing done, B L Doyle for appellant.

McGrattan appellant vs McIntyre respondent.—Appeal from conviction of C. Crabb, Esq., for using grossly insulting language. Conviction quashed with half costs, J Y Elwood for appellant, B L Doyle for respondent.

☞ We feel pleasure in giving insertion to the following address by Mr. Sheriff Macdonald to the Judge of our County Court.

MR. JUSTICE BROUGH. The absence of any criminal trial at this court I am sure must be a very gratifying circumstance to you, Sir, and not only to you but to all the well thinking people of this county. It betokens a better state of things in the community and I beg as the custom is on so auspicious an occasion as this to present your honor with a pair of white kid gloves.

☞ Mr Wm Chisholm of Goderich township, brought in the first green peas of the season.

☞ See Whitely & Elliots' Grocery Advt. and give them a call.

☞ Farmers—Help Prince Morris to find the ruffian who shot his horse. See advt.

☞ We are requested to remind the young men and others of this Town that have been called on to pay up Statute Labor Taxes for this year, to pay as all unpaid rates on Monday will be put in the Bailiffs hands for collection.

ON BOARD THE PRINCE ALFRED

From the Special Correspondent of the Signal

June 11th, 1870.

The *Chicora* has just arrived here with the mails and general merchandize but very few government stores. She is now, 6 p. m., on the American side coaling, and will after she passes the canal repair to the portage on our side and take on one hundred men of the Quebec battalion, and such stores as are required for the trip to Fort William. The heavy freight at the portage will be taken by the *Arctic*, a large Yankee propeller expected here from Collingwood hourly. The mails and newspapers per *Chicora* were anxiously expected, five days having elapsed since we had news from below. We had a full supply of *Signals* by her, but only until the 3rd. The boys grouped into knots of threes and fours while one of their number read the news from home. While others were more intent on written matter, probably epistles from their sweethearts.

Scarcely anything has happened here since the Fenian scare of Friday night last to vary the monotony of our life on board. The sailors under Capt Fraser are painting, cleaning and otherwise improving hull and rigging. While engineers and firemen are preparing for a trial of speed with anything that may come in the way, Canadian, Yankee or in chase of a Fenian. Considerable anxiety is felt here for the *Algoma* being now over due from Fort William. Rumours are very plentiful in consequence, no doubt, of the recent passage of some 100 men through the canal upwards, who were supposed to be Fenians. Five days have now elapsed since the *Algoma* left here. It ought to be stated that there has not been any sickness on board since we left Goderich, sea-sickness excepted: all the men being full of health and spirits. Some of them one day this week found rather a large windfall, namely, an Indian canoe, and have been occupied in the time that can be spared from their other duties in improving and painting her; Sergt Potts is to be coxswain of her. She is expected to be launched on Monday. Considerable interest is taken by the boys in her, as they intend to have her all to themselves. It has not been stated how long she was lost the Indians before they found her. The *Algoma* has arrived, just as I am closing to catch the mail.

SAULT STE MARIE,
June 14th, 1870.

UNJUSTIFIABLE DELAY.

After a close observance for some three weeks of some of the various phases which the Red River expedition has assumed in transit, I proceed to give you my impressions of what is passing round. It is now nearly four weeks since the principal part of the expedition arrived here; but I am quite unable to give your readers the least idea of when the rear Guard will depart hence for Fort William. About two-thirds of the intended number of men will ere you receive this, have arrived at that point. But the general impression here, both among military men and civilians, is that a larger number of men will be required before the success of the undertaking is secured.

TWO DASTARDLY DESERTERS.

The volunteers in camp and the troops of the line that have been here, have been almost in every instance, allowed to visit the land of Stars and Stripes when desired. Not the least advantage was taken of this liberty by the men until yesterday, when one of the Quebec battalion refused to come back and joined the American forces at the Fort on the Sault. The craven scoundrel was seen with the Canadian uniform at parade with the Yankee troops soon after. The officers say he was one of the most worthless men in the corps, and are not sorry for his departure. His name is Nettle. The men are most indignant at his treachery, and loudly assert that they will *nettle* him if they get hold of him. Some of them actually offered to extradite him if allowed, but of course this could not be listened to. A member of the same battalion named Rae, was also missing when the roll was called after the last trip up of the *Algoma*. By some he was supposed to be drowned, but the general impression now is that he skedaddled also.

THE RECEPTION OF YANKEE DESERTERS.

On Friday an American soldier who deserted from the Fort presented himself before Col. Boulton for enrolment, but he was very properly informed that no deserter would be received in his command, advising him to go back and place himself under his officers again. He left the camp amid the general execration of our men.

THE QUEBEC BATTALION.

The men of the Quebec battalion are not in any respect equal to that of Ontario.—The discipline being or having been more lax, and the men apparently much inferior in point of intelligence and stamina. They are, however, improving since their arrival here; being subjected to extra drill and the rigid enforcement of discipline. Only about one-third of the men are French in this battalion but fully half the officers are so. The English portion of the men are the best looking and show to advantage alongside their companions when on parade.

THE ONTARIO BATTALION.

But to the Ontario men the meed of praise must be given, as they look the true British soldier and could not be distinguished from regulars by the most critical eye.

SPORT.

The amusements of the men during the hours of relaxation are principally by fishing and boating. The fish here being very numerous and being the principal portion of the food of the Indians and half breeds on the Portage. It has been quite a God-send to the troops, as fresh meat is scarce, and for a piece of salt pork you can get quite a quantity of white-fish, perch or speckled trout from them. The Indians have a peculiar way of fishing in the rapids. They have a large bag attached to a cross piece on the end of a pole. Their canoe is moored in the rapids coming down from Lake Superior to the Sault River; the moorings being two long sticks inserted in the stones of the rapids and attached to the lower side of the boat, she being broadside on to the current, and in an easy position for the occupants. Usually two men work the bag, which they do very dexterously, taking a large quantity of fish in a short time.

SHOOTING THE FALLS.

Last week four of the officers in camp here, with two Indian guides, conveyed an Indian canoe made of bark to the top of the Portage above the falls and launched it and themselves into the stream; their purpose being to run the rapids which they did with the rapidity of lightning. The four officers being placed at the oars while the Indians guided the boat which darted down the six hundred yards of rapids with a fall of twenty feet like a rocket—though not without nearly filling the canoe with water and wetting its occupants through and through. This experiment is not without peril, is seldom attempted, and was witnessed with some excitement by a large number of spectators. The experiment was not repeated.

RED TAPE.

I have been informed that the clothing of the troops is very inferior and is fast giving out. No doubt its decay has been accelerated by the heavy labor of the men in loading and unloading the vessels here and conveying the material across the Portage. But the men themselves say the material and the workmanship are alike defective, and that if they are not soon supplied with new ones, but a slight trace of them will be left.

FALSE AND TRUE FENIAN NEWS.

When the news of the Fenian raid on Canada came here it was conveyed thro' Yankee channels, and led to the impression that the Canadians were beaten on all sides and the Fenian flag floating triumphantly over Canadian soil. During this state of things men and officers were in the greatest state of excitement—all wishing to be back to their respective localities to repel the hated invaders. In fact they were on the tip toe of expectation awaiting orders to return. It was known that the *Prince Alfred* and *Chicora* would leave Collingwood on the same day, and a sharp look out was kept for the *Chicora*, but much to the astonishment the *Prince Alfred* was *first* up with the news of the defeat of the Fenians. When she appeared with the British Ensign flying proudly, running close to the American side and saluting Fort Brady with three guns, the people on shore felt the country was safe as her very presence was a proof of it.—When we got to the wharf at the Sault, which we did just three-quarters of an hour before the *Chicora*, eager hands, and ears were open and tongues clamored for news, including Col. Boulton, the commanding officer here and his staff; which news was quickly supplied.

CHEERS FOR VICTORIOUS CANADA.

On their reading the position of matters below, and the total and ignominious discomfiture of the Fenians without the loss of a single comrade in arms, an involuntary and spontaneous cheer arose from all present which echoed and reechoed from the American shore and fort opposite, and was borne on the wings of the wind to the camp some half a mile off there to be repeated with even greater fervor.

RETREATING FENNEGANS.

The late Fenian scare here has been satisfactorily explained within the last day or two. The one hundred Fenians who passed upwards on the propeller *Madison* were a portion of the contingent sent by Duluth, Marquette and the North shore of Lake Superior by Marquette, to O'Neil previous to the late raid and were returning to their homes from their inglorious campaign, *the water route being the cheapest.* Their demonstration at the Sault being merely a piece of cowardly bravado when they knew that they were perfectly safe from harm. We have heard nothing more of them since.

THE FUTURE CANADIAN CANAL.

I have been through the bush and around the site of the proposed Canadian Sault canal. On the end of the portage next to Lake Superior a temporary wharf is erected at which a flat bottom scow lies which is used to take out goods and troops to the various transports engaged in the service. On my arrival there, no transport was in sight, but I was informed that the boats had to lie to when loading fully three quarters of a mile from the wharf, and that the water was shoal in all directions to that distance. A little below this portage a natural channel has been formed by a portion of the water being directed from the main stream by an Island or cluster of rocks; which excavation, the work of ages, wear by the water has accomplished partially what ought to have been completed by man long ago. There are no doubt a great many obstacles in the way of the completion of the canal; the more formidable being the deepening of the rock bed of the bay or inlet at the portage. All the excavating at the upper end would also have to be done in solid rock, as also the deepening of the bed of the river at the lower end of the portage. The length of the land work would not be over one quarter of a mile; but I do not think that the amount of work required to complete an undertaking of this sort would be any less than that of our neighbors opposite. One thing can not be doubted that is that we have been put to a large amount of expense, a great deal of annoyance and national humiliation for the want of such a canal, and that the cost incurred and to be incurred, in the Red River expedition alone not mentioning all future requirements, would go a long way towards the construction of such works; while the want of it might have defeated and may yet defeat the whole of the present expedition through our inability to get armed vessels on our own waters when required, or possibly in case of opposition to our troops, a stoppage of the canal against all Canadian vessels.

THE CAMP AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

The camping ground of the troops here is beautifuly situated and has a very picturesque appearance from the deck of the *Prince Alfred*. This vessel is anchored in the centre of a semicircle, forming a bay or creek on the Sault River, and immediately below the falls. On our right looking aft is the village Sault St. Mary on the Canada side, with a substantial wharf and buildings and several stores and private houses. Immediately above a little further in the concavity of the semicircle, are the Gaol and Court House, as also the public offices with the land covered with thick brush wood forming a plateau about one hundred feet high above. Further on in the centre of the concavity or crescent is the camp studded with the tents of the troops and officers with their camp fires continually burning. The Hudson Bay Company's abandoned fort and buildings being the quarters of the commanding officer Col. Boulton, and the other buildings in the fort being made use of for stables and other purposes. The office of the company is still intact as in its palmiest days ; the old day books ledgers and journals together with thousands of letters and invoices lying about the floor having been useless for years. No clerk or chief factor is now there but all is bare, desolate and forsaken except by the temporary sojourn of the troops destined to take possession of the former owner's territory. The old wharf so often used for the shipment of furs downward and provisions and supplies upward, is fast falling to decay together with the hulk of a schooner, a remnant of this abandoned trade. Winding round the back of this port is the old portage road formerly constructed by the Hudsons Bay Company, but recently put in order by Mr Dawson, Government Engineer, who had two hundred men engaged on it for several weeks to prepare it for the heavy traffic which it has since been subject to. I should state I inspected a very old piece of ordnance here, being an old six pounder gun of the same type as those seen on the walls Derry. The carriage is crumbling to decay but the Iron work is still intact. On our left looking from the boat is the channel I have spoken of, in connection with the canal. Still further to the left are the great falls, where Lake Superior empties itself into the Sault River with dull roaring sound, ceaseless as the sun in its course. Standing out from the falls and on the American side, is the ship channel into Lake Superior. Nothing but rocks is visible on all sides bordering on the lake. Upwards and onwards in the lake are clusters of pinnacle or sugar-loaf-formed rocks studding the margin of the shore and threatening destruction to any unfortunate mariner who might be unlucky enough to get cast on them. These rocks have all a coppery appearance and when closely examined are studded with copper pyrites or some such mineral substance. The boulders at the entrance of all the creeks and water approaches are rounded, as if disintegrated by the action of running water or being rolled on each other by violent floods ; which boulders in some instance are of enormous size.—On the extreme left is the great Sault Canal about which we have heard so much lately. There is a light-house on each end of it. The approaches are of timber crib work, but the canal proper is of masonry, with massive locks and gates, and really a substantial piece of engineering work; but by no means rivalling the great Birkenhead or Liverpool dock works; being in conception, workmanship and detail much inferior. However, it answers the purpose well, and is better than most engineering, works on this Continent. There is a very large amount of shipping passing through it, much more than I anticipated. Still farther round and right opposite the Canadian camp is the ancient American town of Sault St. Marie, the same in name as the Canadian one. This place bears the evidence of former prosperity; but wharves, warehouses and stores are all going to decay. The people state that, previous to the building of the canal, a considerable amount of trade was done there; it being the depot for all goods up and down Lake Superior. But now the vessels simply pass through with the wealth formerly deposited there for shipment each way.

THE AMERICAN GARRISON.

Lower down still, is the Fort with four guns *en barbette* and a garrison of one hundred and twenty men. For all practical purposes, they are useless here except it may be to protect this part of Canada from Fenians. I am told by the officers that there are no Fenians in this garrison; but on the contrary men and officers are opposed to them, and were as glad to hear of their discomfiture as were our boys. Mutual congratulations having taken place.

THE CLIMATE OF SAULT.

From all I can learn from the residents here, the climate is temperate. The extremes of summer heat and winter cold being less than lower down. This ought no doubt to be attributed to the contiguity of such a large body of fresh water which takes up a portion of the summer heat, hoards it until the winter, and then distributes it. The converse of which takes place in the summer, causing that equalibrity of climate claimed by the residents here. They further state that epidemic diseases are not known in this locality.

CHEAP LAND.

There are large tracts of land here fit for cultivation; but very little of it is made use of. The people claim that they grow anything here; the land being rich and fertile. I see none of the fruits usually grown in our gardens about Goderich here, the people asserting that nobody has ever tried them. On the high land two miles back from here, land can be bought, I am informed, at 20 cents per acre, and they claim it to be good and easily cleared. Village lots here of one-half acre are worth from $100 to $150. The population, however, spare there being few cleared farms or holdings in this section. The soil is black loam but full of large stones coming up almost to the surface, and from the conformation of the land and the appearance of the stones when uncovered; they have been very evidently under water at some past period of the earth.

THE VERY LATEST.

JUNE 15th, 1870.

The large American propeller *Arctic* arrived from Collingwood this day with two companies of the Quebec battalion being the rear guard of the expedition, forty horses and a quantity of freight, but she had not over half a load. Immediately on her arriving here the troops disembarked and marched over the portage together with one company of the same battalion who were in camp here, the whole of which reembarked in the *Arctic* after she passed the canal. The stores which accumulated during the last week were also shipped in this vessel. She left this afternoon at 6 for Fort Willian.

CAPT. PARSONS

The *Arctic* was in charge of Mr James Parsons of Goderich on her trip from here to Collingwood and back. The *Prince Alfred* left here at noon for Lake Huron to pick up the schooner *Pandora* loaded with stores and boats for Fort William and which had been cast off by the *Arctic* at the mouth of the river. She arrived back at the Sault this evening with the *Pandora* which will load the hay brought up by the schooner *Nemesis* of Goderich and then proceed to Fort William.

CAPT. THOMPSON

of the Gunboat passed over to the American fort to day to make application again for the passage of the *Prince Alfred*, through the canal. He was refused though very courteously treated. There is now only one company of troops under canvas here, but the general impression seems to be that more will have to follow and that the men who arrived to day are not by any means the last. Col Fielding who was in command at Collingwood has passed up with the troops to Fort William.

THE WEATHER AND MISMANAGEMENT

It has been raining heavy for the last three days and most of the time blowing hard, it being also very cold and chilly like the last of October with you. The hay which was brought here by the *Nemesis* has been lying on the wharf in the rain for the last three days, although there are any quantity of tarpaulins lying about, which if made use of would save the hay. Nobody seems to think it their duty to make use of them for that purpose and the chances are that the twenty-eight tons of hay brought up here at so much cost and which may soon be urgently needed will be totally lost to the country. The blame of course rests with the officials here. It seems such a farce to have a sentry night and day on it while the elements for want of common precaution are allowed to destroy it. My next will be from FORT WILLIAM.

RED RIVER.

A General Amnesty Expected.

St. Pauls, Minn., June 18.—The *New Nation* of June the 3rd has been received. It contains no news of importance.—Everything quiet in the settlement. No military movements going on, except a small force of cavalry drilling near Fort Garry. The people have evidently concluded that a free amnesty will be granted to Riel and his followers and supporters. The *New Nation* quotes Minister Thornton's declaration to the U. S. government that the Canadian expedition was a peaceful one, to support the belief that no hostility is intended against any portion of persons in the Red River country.

The following is an extract from a long editorial in the *New Nation* :—Our action as British subjects has been such as will with calming down of prejudice and excitement, and with cool investigation, prove to the world that we are worthy of the name of Britons. Base insinuations have been thrown out by Ontario journals that our real object was annexation to the U. States. This we throw back in their face with the scorn and contempt it deserves, and we can well do so, as after-investigation will prove.

The *New Nation* says the delegates from Ottawa are expected to arrive at Fort Garry about June, the 7th, and on their arrival something of an official character will be laid before the people of Red River as to what concessions Canada has granted them. That it will remain for the Red River people to accept or reject the terms, and it is hoped and believed the concessions are such as to bring about a happy settlement of all difficulties. From parties daily arriving from Red River country we learn that it is generally believed no armed resistance will be offered, if the amnesty is intended to Riel and his supporters ; but if the authority be not granted him, he will at a late hour raise a force and make a fight.

From an occasional correspondent at the Red River Settlement, we have just learned that Riel is about convening his Legislature, to consider the report to be brought by Father Richot in regard to his mission. The English members who have been forced to attend hitherto, in order to avoid Scott's fate, are now becoming bolder since they have heard of the sympathies expressed in Canada, and will refuse altogether to attend if anything like an amnesty is part of the Northwest policy. Riel declares that he has been promised this, and that undoubtedly Richot has it with him. Fear that this is really the case is producing a desire for annexation or anything else which will free them from their present miserable state.

Chief Clerk John McTavish is in full charge of Fort Garry, in place of Dr. Cowan.

Bishop Tache had paid a visit to the Swampy Indians, who have been threatening Riel, with a view to pacify them by telling them that they must respect existing authority. Henry Prarice, their Chief, who is the son of the celebrated "Geguis," replied as follows :—"Although we are Indians, we have been taught that when one man steals an axe from another man's door, the thief will be punished, and that if one man killed another, the murderer would be hung, and how is it that you ask us to respect these men who have done both." The Bishop abruptly closed the Council, during which, we believe, the Chief objected to smoking the "calumet" or peace pipe.—*Telegraph.*

DEATHS OF THE POPES.

BY BARON DE CAMIN.

There have been two hundred and ninety three chiefs of the Catholic Church, called Popes, from St. Peter down to Pius the Ninth. Thirty-one of these chiefs of the Church, were accused of being usurpers, and called Antipopes, just as the Bourbons considered Napoleon the first a usurper, and Pius the Ninth King Victor Emmanuel. Of the two hundred and sixty-two Popes who were called legitimate, twenty-nine died by violence at the hands of their adversaries. Eighteen other Popes were poisoned, namely, John XI, Clement II, Damascus II, Stephen IX, John XIII, Paschal II, Gelasius II, Benedict IX, Alexander V, Pius III, Alexander VI, Adrian VI, Marcellus II, Urban VII, Clement VIII, Clement XIV, Leo XI, Leo XII, according to some historians, and, finally, Leo X, of whom it is not known precisely whether he died of poison or of the small-pox, or of both at the same time. Four Popes were assassinated : John VIII, Leo VI, Leo VII, and John XII. Thirteen others died by different violent ways : Stephen VI, and Benedict VI, were strangled : Leo III, and John XVI, were so shockingly mutilated that they died of their wounds ; John X, was smothered to death ; John XIV, was starved to death, which, according to Gualterio, was also the fate of Gregory XVI ; Lucius II, was stoned to death ; Gregory VIII. was imprisoned in an iron cage like a wild beast, and perished miserably in it ; Celestine V, was cruelly killed by having a nail driven through his temples ; Boniface VIII, committed suicide ; Clement V, was burned to death ; Urban VI, was killed by being thrown from his horse ; Paul II, succumbed under the heavy burdens of his tiara ; Pius IV, died in consequence of his sexual excesses. Thus sixty-four of the two hundred and sixty-two Popes died an unnatural death, without counting some twenty others, who died very suddenly of grief and disappointment in consequence of disastrous calamities which had befallen their cause. Such was especially the case with Gregory IX, Innocent IV, Paul III, Paul IV, and Gregory XIII. Twenty-six Popes, exclusive of those who resided at Avignon, were deposed, expelled, or exiled. They were Sergius III, Benedict V, Leo VIII, John XIII, Benedict VIII, Sylvester III, Gregory V, VII, IX, XII, Alexander III, Urban V and VI, Paschal II, Gelasius II, Innocent II, and IV, Eugenius III and IV, Adrian IV, Lucius III, Martin IV, Pius IV, VII, and IX, and John XXIII. whom Martin V, persecuted in the most relentless manner. Very grave charges, including that of murder, were preferred against some of the Popes. Leo V, was a woman. Twenty-eight Popes called foreign troops into Italy in order to sustain them on their thrones. Stephen II, called the Franks and Pepin thither ; Adrian I, Charlemagne ; John VIII, the Franks, under King Charles ; Formosis, the German Emperor Arnalph; John XII the Emperor Otho I, ; John XV and Gregory V the Emperor Otho III ; Leo IX the Emperor Henry III of Germany ; Gregory VII, the Emperor Henry IV and Robert Guiscard ; Nicholas II, the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa ; Urban IV, and Clement IV, Charles of Anjow ; Boniface VIII, Charles of Valois ; John XXII, the Austrians of Frederick the Fair; Innocent VI, the Emperor Charles IV, of Germany ; Urban VI, King Louis of Hungary ; John XXIII the Emperor Sigismund ; Sixtus IV, the Turks, for the purpose of destroying Venice ; Innocent VIII, King Charles VII, of France ; Alexander VI, the French of King Louis and the Spaniards of Ferdinand the Catholic ; Julius II, the French, Maximilian, of Austria, the Spaniards and the English ; Leo X, the Emperor Charles V, King Henry VIII, of England, and Ferdinand, of Austria; Cl