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, MARCH 9, 1865. [VOL. XVII.—NO 6

Business Directory.

JOHN KAINE,
COMMISSIONER IN THE COURT OF Queen's Bench, Conveyancer, &c. A Registry kept of Farm and Town Lots for Sale; parties having lots for sale, or desiring to purchase will please send full particulars.
Dungannon, Feb. 20, 1857. 9:9

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
(LATE DARK'S.)
EAST STREET, GODERICH.
THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS sincerely to thank his friends and the travelling public generally for the very liberal patronage he has enjoyed for the past nine years, and would respectfully ask a continuance of their patronage. His new house has been thoroughly repaired, and will be found complete in every particular.
JOHN DONOGH,
Goderich, Sept. 26, 1864. sw7

MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH
R. WILSON, PROPRIETOR. THE above is most pleasantly situated on an eminence 120 feet high, overlooking the Harbor and Lake Huron;—good Orchards, Gardens and Rural Walks attached. Board $1 per day; single Meals or Beds, 25 cents. v15n10y1v

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

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

GODERICH
MARBLE WORKS,
W. C. TRELEAVEN
Monuments, Headstones
Tombs, Tablets, Table-Tops, &c.
Such as Caps, Sills, Bases, &c., Cheap for Cash.
GODERICH, C. W.

HENRY GRIST,
DEPARTMENTAL
AND
Parliamentary Agent,
QUEBEC,
TRANSACTS BUSINESS WITH THE Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions.—Drafts and taken charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., &c., for Parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere. sw105

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, cheese, &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 ULTIVATOR, which has never yet failed to give general satisfaction to farmers who have used them.
HENRY DODD.
Goderich April 22nd, 1864. 39

STORY & DAVIS
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Stoves, Ploughs and Castings of every description. Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, at the Stove Depot, West Street, Goderich.
COAL OIL,
Coal Oil Lamps, &c., &c. Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Rags and Sheepskins taken in exchange. 4 49

A CARD.
Joseph Williamson,
COMMISSIONER in B. R., Agent Division Courts, Conveyancer,
BUILDER and CONTRACTOR,
(For wooden structures) will furnish plans and specifications at moderate charges, and warrant the same to give satisfaction. All letters on business must be post-paid and if answers are wanted, contain one Canadian Dollar, marked money, else not released. The above named will attend Dungannon, Goderich, Clinton, Harpurhey and Bayfield Courts, (health permitting) so long as he may find it to pay.
To old patrons he appeals with confidence; to intending ones,
Give him a Trial!
Address Dungannon P. O. until further notice.
Dungannon, Dec. 19th, 1864. w48-tf

TO SELL OR TO LET.
A Good Farm lot within seven miles of the Village of Southampton, forty acres cleared and fenced, with a good log house and barn. Terms liberal.
Apply (if by letter postpaid) to
JAMES A. BURWASH,
Southampton.
or to
J. D. BLACK,
Goderich.
Goderich, C. W., Jan. 31 1865. w4tf

Business Directory.

INSURANCE.
WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, British America Assurance Company; Head Offices, Toronto Marine, Fire and Life Insurances effected on favorable terms.
Office in Mr. J. B. Gordon's Law Chambers.
JOHN HALDAN, Jr., Agt.
Goderich, Nov. 24, 1864

ROYAL
Insurance Comp'ny
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL—TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
Accumulated Funds on hand, $5,000,000.
Annual Income Exceeds $2,500,000.
FIRE Insurances effected at the LOWEST RATES consistent with safety.
Life Insurance - Ample Security.
LARGE BONUS AND RATES LOWER THAN MOST ENGLISH OFFICES.
Losses Promptly Settled Without Reference to a Board of Directors
CHARLES FLETCHER,
Agent.
Goderich, May, 1864. w15

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

MATT. ROBERTSON,

MANUFACTURER
OF ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE!
SUCH AS
Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads in endless variety, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Mattresses, Center Tables, Dining Tables, Breakfast Tables, Toilet Tables, Wash Stands, Chairs, and many other articles too numerous to mention. All kinds of
WOOD TURNING
Promptly attended to. UPHOLSTERY in all its branches
UNDERTAKING, &c., &c.
Mr. R. respectfully invites an examination of his stock. Warranted to be made of the best material and workman ship, and at greatly reduced prices. Call and compare, and be satisfied before going elsewhere.
Cordwood and all kinds of Farmer's Produce taken in exchange.
Warerooms on Elgin Street.
Goderich, March 24th, 1863. sw59

HUGH DUNLOP,
Merchant Tailor,
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Goderich that he has REMOVED to the shop under
E. L. Johnson's Picture Gallery,
MARKET SQUARE,
Where he has a large supply of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
Very suitable for the Goderich Trade, which he is ready to sell at
THE LOWEST CASH PRICE.
Goderich, Oct. 18th, 1864 w67

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Capital, £2,000,000, Stg.; Accumulated Fund, $5,671,722
Brittania Life Assurance Co. of London.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above eightly respectable Companies, is prepared to accept both Fire and Life risks, at moderate rates of premium.
A. M. ROSS Agent
Goderich July 1st 1859 d2m21

ABRAHAM SMITH
Merchant Tailor,
MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH
HAS JUST RECEIVED A
Large & Well-Assorted
STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER
GOODS!
And a variety of Fancy Articles, such as
Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Caps, &c., &c.
Which he is prepared to sell Cheap for Cash.
Goderich, Oct. 12, 1864. w12

ISAAC FREDRICK,
REMOVED
TO F. NITSCHES' OLD STAND.

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER
WEST ST., GODERICH,
Next door West of Mr. Stotts' Saddlery,
ALL KINDS OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY
REPAIRED ON SHORT NOTICE.
In the best Style & Warranted.
ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Gold & Plated Jewelry Watches, Clocks, &c., &c.
Constantly on hand and warranted to be as represented (not, money refunded.
Goderich July 27th, 1864 w6m3t

Business Directory.

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

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

Money to Lend,
ON very reasonable terms. Apply to
B. L. DOYLE,
Crabb's new Block.
Goderich, 9th Jan. 1865. w50 1yr

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT!
JOHN ADAMS
BEGS to announce to his former patrons and the public generally that he has opened a
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT!
IN HIS OLD STAND,
West st, next door to Fair & Co.'s Store
With a very nice assortment of
FASHIONABLE CLOTHS
suitable for the
FALL AND WINTER TRADE!
Which he is prepared to make up in first-class style and very cheap for CASH. A splendid stock of
OVERCOATS!
Of fine texture and remarkably cheap.
JOHN ADAMS.
Goderich, October 10, 1864 sw44

GODERICH CABINET WAREHOUSE

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

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, 1864 sw32-tf

TO RENT OR SELL
AN EXCELLENT
TAVERN STAND!
CONSISTING OF TWELVE ROOMS, with large Stable Shed, pump and large garden, in the Village of Bluevale, Township of Turnberry, and known by the name of the BLUE VALE HOTEL, and in the occupation of the proprietor, H. C. Pugh. The property has large additions and improvements, and is worthy the notice of any man who is seeking a home.
H. C. PUGH.
October 8th, 1863 w37tf

IN CHANCERY:

IN THE MATTER OF PARTITION
BETWEEN
PATRICK KENNEDY HYNDMAN
AND
HENRY COWPER HYNDMAN AND OTHERS.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY:

THE humble petition of the above named Patrick Kennedy Hyndman, of the Village of Exeter in the County of Huron and Province of Canada, Provincial Land Surveyor, sheweth as follows:

1. Henry Hyndman, late of Londerson, in the Township of Colborne, in the County of Huron and Province aforesaid, was at the time of his death the owner of the fee simple of Lots Numbers four and five, Lake Road East, in the township of Colborne in the County of Huron and Province aforesaid, and of the east ½ of lot Number two, front of Maitland Terrace, west of North street, in the town of Goderich, otherwise known as running number four hundred and ninety three of the town plot of Goderich. And the said Henry Hyndman was likewise at the time of his death equitably entitled to the fee simple and inheritance of lots numbers nine, ten and eleven in the eighth concession, Western Division, of the said township of Colborne.

2. The said Henry Hyndman departed this life on or about the nineteenth day of September in the year of Our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Four, having first duly made and published his last will and testament in writing which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "I, Henry Hyndman, of Londerston, in the County of Huron District of London and province of Upper Canada, do make and publish this my last will and testament. I do hereby appoint my dear wife Augusta Harriet Elizabeth Hyndman my sole executrix and sole guardian to our children, and do hereby direct that in the first place my executrix do provide for the payment of all my lawful debts, and in the next place that she do make a suitable provision for my dear mother, Mrs. Sarah Hyndman, equal to the line annuity of £50 sterling renounced in my favor and the interest of the farm of Gorgoside, in the parish of Largie and County of Ayr, in Scotland, already solemnly bequeathed to John Blair Hyndman, Esquire, to my dear wife on condition of her renouncing her right of dower. I leave for her life the lots No. 1, 283, Lake road east, township of Colborne, Western Division, with all houses, buildings, furniture, plate, books, linen, farming stock, cattle and implements of husbandry which may be on the same at the time of my death; all other property, whether real or personal, I direct to be equally divided among my children, share and share alike, and give and bequeath the said lots No. 1, 283, Lake Road East, with the houses and buildings thereon after the death of my dear wife to my eldest son. Lastly I leave to my dear wife the power of dividing among our children as she may think proper the furniture, plate, &c., of which she is the tenant and reserve to myself the right by any writing under my hand to add codicils to this my last will and testament or to make special bequests as may appear to me from time to time necessary. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand at Londerston aforesaid, the nineteenth of June, 183-, before the witnesses William Ross and Alexander Douglas, my farm servants.

(Signed) H. HYNDMAN.
(Sd) WM. ROSS, Witness.
(Sd) ALEX DOUGLAS, Witness.

3. The said late Henry Hyndman had eleven children, namely: Our petitioner Patrick Kennedy Hyndman and the said Henry Cowper Hyndman, of Springside, West Kilbride in Ayrshire, in that part of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Scotland, Sarah Caroline Hyndman, of the same place, spinster, Isabella Hyndman, of the same place, spinster, Elizabeth Mary Hyndman, of the same place, spinster, and Anne Louisa Hyndman, of the town of Stratford, in the County of Perth and Province aforesaid, spinster, Augusta Harriet Williams (formerly Augusta Harriet Hyndman) John Hyndman, George William Hyndman, Robert and Terresse at-law and his widow Augusta Harriet Elizabeth Hyndman, who has a claim for dower out of the said lands, and who is intended to be and is made a party to this petition, and Robert Blair Hyndman and Arthur Hyndman, who have since died leaving no issue.

4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six the above named Henry Cowper Hyndman paid to the Canada Company on behalf of himself and the other co-heirs and co-heiresses at-Law of the said late Henry Hyndman the balance of the purchase money of the said lots numbers nine, ten and eleven in the eighth concession, Western Division, of the said township of Colborne, when upon the said the Canada Company executed to you yours of the said land to the said Henry Cowper Hyndman and the said other co-heirs and co-heiresses-at-law, and he and they are entitled to all the of remaining premises as tenants in common each engaged to an equal proportion thereof.

5. The said Henry Cowper Hyndman is a creditor of the Estate of the said late Henry Hyndman in respect of the amount so paid by him as aforesaid to the said the Canada Company.

6. By deed poll bearing date the twenty first day of September one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and executed by the said Ruby Williams and Augusta Harriet Williams, the interest of the said Augusta Harriet Williams in all of the aforesaid lands was charged with the payment of the sum of six hundred and seventy dollars and interest to Samuel Street Fuller, of the town of Stratford, in the County of Perth who is in consequence thereof made a party to this petition.

7. There are no other debts or assets of the said late Henry Hyndman nor are there any means whereby you petitioner and the said other co-heirs and co-heiresses-at-law of the said late Henry Hyndman can be supported save out of the proceeds of the said lands.

8. The said premises are to a great extent unproductive in their present state and they cannot be conveniently or advantageously partitioned.

10 It will be advantageous for all parties interested and it is necessary for the support and maintenance of your petitioner and the said other co-heirs and co-heiresses-at-law of the said late Henry Hyndman that the said premises should be sold and the proceeds divided between and applied for the benefit of all parties entitled thereto.

You petitioner therefore prays

[1] That the said premises may be sold and the proceeds paid to and applied for the benefit of the parties interested therein.

[2] And that your petitioner may be paid his share of the proceeds of such sale.

[3] And that the costs of such sale and of these proceedings as between solicitor and client may be paid out of the said proceeds.

[4] And that the said premises may be partitioned.

[5] And for the purposes aforesaid that all proper directions may be given and accounts taken.

[6] And that your Petitioner may have such further and other relief as shall in the premises seem meet.

[7] And your Petitioner will ever pray.

EDWARD BLAKE,
Solicitor for Petitioner.

IN CHANCERY, in re Hyndman.
PETITION.

Take notice that this petition will be presented to the Court of Chancery on Monday, the 20th day of next May at twelve of the clock in the forenoon. Yours,

BLAKE, KERR & WELLS,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Dated 15th February, 1865.

To Henry Cowper Hyndman, Maria Caroline Hyndman, Isabella Hyndman, Elizabeth Mary Hyndman, Anne Louisa Hyndman, Augusta Harriet Williams, Ruby Williams, John Hyndman, George William Hyndman, Augusta Harriet Hyndman and to all others having or claiming an interest in the estate in question. w4-3m

CONVEYANCING
THE undersigned would beg leave to inform the inhabitants of the Townships of Hay and Stanley and surrounding country that he has been appointed a Commissioner for taking Affidavits in the Court of Queen's Bench, and that he will be prepared at all times to make out Deeds, Mortgages, Bills, Bonds, &c., with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable rates. All prepaid communications will be attended to.
HUGH LOVE, Senr.,
Hills-Green p. o., Hay.
October 7th, 1864. w37

Amalgamation Bill.

We make room to-day, with much pleasure, for the following excellent speech by our worthy member on the Amalgamation Bill. Mr. Dickson has succeeded in bringing before the House, in his own peculiarly forcible style, views held by ninety-nine-hundredths of his constituents, and we *know* that his statements are correct in every particular:

MONDAY, Feb. 20.

In the debate on Mr. Wood's motion for second reading of his Bill to confirm and regulate an agreement between the Buffalo and Lake Huron, and the Grand Trunk Railway Companies.

Mr. DICKSON said, when the Bill first came up for a second reading, it would be remembered that a delay of eight days was obtained in order that parties wishing to petition for or against the measure might have an opportunity of doing so. Since then seventeen petitions had been received, fifteen of which were opposed to the Bill, and only two in favor of it. (Hear, hear.) It would thus be seen that a strong feeling existed throughout the country against the proposed amalgamation. Not only had the people of the different municipalities through which the Buffalo and Lake Huron passed condemned the Bill, but also in the cities of Toronto, Hamilton and London, and many other places they were equally hostile to it. They were of opinion that if the scheme were carried out it would tend to build up such a gigantic railway monopoly as would prove highly detrimental to the agricultural and commercial interests of the people of this country, and dangerous to the safety and purity of its politics. He believed that one reason of the fear which existed in the minds of the people, arose from the fact that since the agreement between the Grand Trunk and Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Companies had been entered into, the facilities for removing the produce of the country, instead of being improved, had been very much lessened, and large quantities of produce had been allowed to accumulate, to the great loss and inconvenience of the traders. (Hear, hear.) The honorable mover of the bill had referred to the petition he had received from the Municipal Council of the Village of Clinton in favor of the Bill. He (Mr. Dickson) had taken to see that petition was got up at the instigation of the Grand Trunk Company, and hurriedly passed through the Council contrary to the wishes of the people, and when it became known a petition numerously signed by the merchants, grain buyers and other inhabitants of Clinton and neighbourhood was forwarded against the Bill. (Hear, hear.) The Town Council of Goderich had also been requested by the promoters of the scheme to petition in its favor, but they utterly refused to do so, and passed a resolution strongly condemnatory of the measure. The people of Goderich, Hampstey, Seaforth, Mitchell and Stratford had also petitioned against the amalgamation. The people of the country which he represented had a deep interest in this matter. It would be remembered that the united counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce had given £500,000 to assist in building the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway. This money was obtained from the Municipal Loan Fund, and they were guaranteed by meeting their obligations—the municipalities of Huron and Bruce paying no less than $24,000 annually to that fund. In addition to this, the County of Huron had spent $100,000 in the construction of gravel roads, to enable the farmers to bring their produce to the different stations along the line. Surely after having made so great an effort to procure a railway, and submitted to such sacrifices to meet their obligations to the Municipal Loan Fund, it was only reasonable to expect that every facility would be afforded them to send their produce to the Eastern markets. (Hear, hear.) The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad was the principal outlet for the produce of those large counties, and when it was remembered that according to the last census, the wheat raised in Huron, Perth and Bruce was 3,000,000 of bushels—equal to one eighth of the entire wheat crop of Upper Canada—it would be at once seen that great injury had been done to that part of the country from the want of the necessary car accommodation. (Hear, hear.) Before the agreement was entered into between the companies, there was occasionally a difficulty in procuring cars, but since that time the supply of cars had been almost entirely cut off, the rolling stock having been taken from the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad to carry the American through freight, which was conveyed at ruinously low rates, whilst our own produce, though much more profitable, was neglected. Great Western cars had been placed upon the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, at Paris this fall, for the purpose of being sent to Scarborough to bring down wheat for the Dundas Mills. But the Buffalo Company refused to take them and instructions were given to the station masters not to allow any cars to be forwarded which were intended for the Great Western Road. The order, he understood, had been rescinded, but the charges to Paris were still so large as to preclude while along the Great Western road from purchasing extensively in those markets. The millers also at St. Catherines, Port Dalhousie and other places on the Welland Canal, formerly used to purchase largely at Seaforth and other stations along the line, but this winter, owing to the difficulty of procuring cars, had purchased very sparingly. When they found that Buffalo and Lake Huron or Grand Trunk cars could not be had they procured Welland road cars, which were sent to Port Colborne for the purpose of being taken to Seaforth to bring their wheat. Now, would it be credited that these cars were allowed to be idle for nearly a month, although the Buffalo and Lake Huron trains were passing Port Colborne daily? The conduct of the railway in this respect seem inexplicable and inexcusable. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, it would appear as if it were the fixed purpose of the Grand Trunk Company to throw every obstacle in the way to prevent the produce of that section of the country from finding an outlet at Paris, Port Colborne or Buffalo, and force it over the Grand Trunk to Montreal, though at a loss to the producer. Since the Grand Trunk Company had got possession of the Buffalo and Lake Huron road much injury had been done to the town of Goderich by the company having diverted the trade of the western cities, such as Chicago, &c., from Goderich to Sarnia. At the time the agreement between the two companies was entered into, the people living along the western section of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, from Stratford to Goderich, were under the impression that it would be to their advantage, and were led to believe that the freight would not only be lowered but that increased facilities would be afforded. In justice to the Grand Trunk Company he was bound to state that wheat and other produce could now be sent to Montreal more cheaply than formerly, but the people dreaded that if this scheme were consummated the old rates would again be charged. They further believed that if this huge company were permitted to get hold of the Buffalo and Lake Huron and the Prescott and Ottawa Railroads, as was now proposed, such a pressure would be brought to bear as would eventually compel the Great Western also to succumb. (Hear, hear.) Should that take place no doubt the charges would be greatly increased. He believed that it was the duty of the Government to watch over and protect the interests of the people in this matter the railway companies could take care of themselves—and if amalgamation was to be permitted, he hoped that a tariff of charges from the different stations to the principal markets would be attached to the Bill, and the company compelled to run the necessary number of trains to move the produce of the country. If something of this kind were not done it would be necessary for the people of his section of the country again to put their hands in their pockets and improve the harbors on the coast of Lake Huron and thus be enabled to send their produce to market by water communication. (Hear, hear.)

LATEST FROM QUEBEC.

THE AMALGAMATION BILLS. POSITION OF THE BRANTFORD BONDS. GEORGE THOMPSON IN QUEBEC. THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

(From the Globe's Telegram.)

QUEBEC, March 1.

The Ottawa and Prescott Amalgamation Bill was before the Committee to day. The promoters of the Bill attempted to depreciate the value of the property, saying it was not worth more than fifty cents on the dollar of the alleged claim of the Ebbw Vale Company of $600,000. Mr. Shanley, who was formerly Engineer of the road, stated that it was worth $24,000 per mile, and the road being 54 miles long, would make it worth about $1,300,000. He also said it was absurd that the Ebbw Vale Company should have the road for the mere cost of the iron, which was all they advanced to it. Messrs. Dunkin, Holton and J. S. Macdonald spoke in the strongest terms against this species of legislation, and recommended a general law for winding up the affairs of insolvent railway companies. No progress was made with the Bill.

The Buffalo and Lake Huron Amalgamation Bill hangs fire. Messrs. Clement and Weyms, of Brantford, leave to-night for home, and the general impression here is that Mr. Wood will withdraw his Bill. He has endeavored to delude Brantford into the belief that her bonds held for the municipal loan fund advance are secured, or at least occupy as good a position as at present. The absurdity of this is manifest, as cause 4 of the agreement authorizes the issue of preference stock to be a first charge on the net receipts. This cannot be done without injuring Brantford's bonds, and so two leading members of the Upper Canada bar have to-day declared over their signatures to Messrs. Clement and Weyms. While the Bill is therefore generally opposed on the ground of disadvantage to the public interests, its promoters have not the disinterested support of a single municipality along the whole length of railway from Fort Erie to Goderich.

Dr. Ryerson arrived here to-day from Toronto.

George Thompson arrived to-day from Montreal, and is the guest of Hon. Malcolm Cameron. He lectured this evening to a respectable audience; subject, "The American War."

Mr. Griffin, Deputy Postmaster General, was examined to day before the Postal Commission.

The following figures are extracted from the Public Accounts laid on the table of the House yesterday:—

The revenue for the six months ending 31st December was $7,400,000, nearly $3,500,000 of which came from customs, $341,000 from excise, $233,000 from the Post Office, $270,000 from Public Works, and $323,000 was in coin.

The expenditure was $6,755,000, of which $1,862,000 was for interest on debt, and for the redemption of debt $1,160,000. The surplus on the half year the revenue was $15,526,000, against $14,382,000 in 1863.

The expenditure was $14,514,000 in 1864, against $14,900,00 in 1863.

The revenue, less the Imperial sinking fund and the Montreal Bank loan, was $11,170,000. The expenditure, less the redemption of the public debt, was $10,587,000, showing a surplus of $584,000.

THE ALIEN BILL.

"BRITONS NEVER WILL BE SLAVES."

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

"The truly brave,
When they behold the brave oppressed with odds,
Are touched with a desire to succor and save."
DOUGLAS.

SIR,—The "Alien Bill" is now the law of the land. I think it has scarcely been sufficiently censured by the newspaper press. I noticed that it passed in the House of Assembly by a very nearly unanimous vote—only seven voting against it. It is some source of gratification to feel that even seven were found to protest against this odious measure. Whatever the majority in the House of Assembly may signify, the names of those seven true Britons will be long venerated by a large majority of the people of Canada. I shall give a brief summary of the bill, so that the public may be able to judge for themselves of its objectionable nature. In the first place it is provided that a letter addressed to the Governor General or Provincial Secretary under the signature of any person, enables the Governor individually to order the departure from the Province of the Alien represented against, without reference to the convenience or necessity of the alien. The alien is to be notified through the Canada Gazette alone, which he is not likely to see, but no personal notice need be given to him. Disobedience to the order of the Gazette authorizes the immediate arrest and imprisonment of the alien, without bail, until his final expulsion from the Province. His disobedience also is made a misdemeanor and punishable by imprisonment in the common jail, for a period not exceeding one year. From the close to one month after the opening of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, the Governor may detain the denounced alien in prison without expulsion. If the alien has not been convicted of misdemeanor, not the Governor alone, but the Governor in Council may allow the alien's excuse for his disobedience or may grant extension of time for expulsion if demanded. The Governor to give the alien a summary of the charges against him, but is not required to give name of the informer.—The writ of *Habeas corpus* may be granted by a judge, but only to relieve the alien.—When imprisoned for disobedience for not removing from the Province. The law does not provide for the further extension of the writ however gross may be the abuse of power against the alien.

Such is a summary of this scandalous measure, the like of which, I make bold to say was never enacted in any country enjoying British Institutions or the blessings of a free press. Well might the Hon. J. H. Cameron say that it was "a measure which the Imperial authorities might possibly propose for acceptance in a colony, but which they would not dare to ask from Englishmen." Whenever England has had occasion to pass an alien act it has always been for the protection and interests of her own people and not, as in this case, at the instigation and for the interests of a foreign power. It is hard to say what that foreign power may next command us to do; but we may rest assured that they will hardly stop at the alien bill. In proportion as they find us willing to obey, they will exact. The Canadians certainly do not want war, but even war is preferable to the feeling that we are thus subservient to foreigners, and can be made at their bidding to legislate for them and against ourselves, and against humanity and hospitality. There are hundreds of Southern families who escaped for their lives and settled with their capital in Canada. Much of this capital is now invested in hard cash in our Banks, and in stimulating business in various ways, and many more such refugees would come and invest here sooner than live under the hated Yankee rule, but with this law now in force they will turn to some country where they will be safe from informers and spies; and doubtless those who are here will also leave for a land where there is more liberty and more toleration. Thus will the material interests of Canada suffer. The mere representation of any hired informer without oath, to the Provincial Secretary is sufficient ground for the expulsion of an alien, however respectable or innocent he may be, or however long he may have resided in the Province, and no matter whether it be man, woman or child, under fourteen years, who may be an alien, he or she is liable to the pains and penalties of this act, for the authors of it are not content with the interpretation Statute which includes both genders under the masculine, this bill expresses both genders separately as "his," "her," "himself," "herself." The pro-northern feelings of some of the members of the present Government are well known, and to such as they who look to Washington, or who are Yankee born, or who have pecuniary self-interested motives, this act will be regarded with delight. But by the bulk of the people of Canada it will be regarded with shame and mortification. Where is our pride of nationality gone—where our boasted hospitality.—Mason and Slidell are well received in England and France, but if here in Canada the price would be set on their heads, and under this act, they would be banished from the Province. The brave southerners, who have suffered as no people ever suffered for national existence before, must be hunted down in Canada, while northern blacklegs are permitted to infest the country, and to kidnap our young men and sell them to worse than a savery. Nothing is done to interfere with their doings—nothing done to prevent them from seducing British sailors to desert to swell the federal army. It it be so that this measure has been dictated by the British Government to appease Yankee wrath, it will tend more than anything else to weaken the connection between Canada and England. Perhaps the present whig government of England may desire this. He it so. If the price of our connection with the mother country is such degradation, even the most loyal people in Canada will hard y wish its continuance. England must not ask of us what we feel would degrade us. She must not ask of us to give up the glorious right of *Habeas Corpus*. She must not ask of us to enact a despotism which makes us blush.

H.

Grafting—When and How to do it.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal:

DEAR SIR:—The following practical hints on grafting may not be unacceptable to many of your subscribers through the United Counties.

The operation of grafting may, if stocks and scions are seasonably procured and treated properly, be performed at any time from the fall of the leaf till the buds begin to burst in Spring, the tree being, during that period, in a state of semi or actual torpidity. The great bulk of fruit trees in this section of the country is composed of apple trees, many of which are, at present, utterly worthless, but by following the directions given below, the trees of an orchard containing nothing but trashey seedlings or inferior varieties of grafted fruit trees, may, in a few years, be changed into as fine fruit-producers as any in Canada. The operation of grafting is so simple that any boy of ordinary whittling capabilities is after a few trials able to graft with ease and success.

The 1st requisite in grafting is, of course, 'stocks' whereon to commence operation, 2nd 'scions' or 'grafts,' and 3rd instruments and materials with which to unite the grafts and stocks together. A 'stock' is simply a tree, or portion of a tree, to which there are some roots attached; but as these observations are principally intended for those having *large* trees, already established, but having small and worthless fruits, I shall confine myself to that class. To prepare then, a tree of this kind for grafting, it is only necessary to saw or cut off about ½ of the topmost branches, and to have the surface, so exposed, as smooth as possible. Having done this you have a 'stock' at your command. A 'scion' is simply a segment of a limb of one season's growth (this I find best, though some contend that it should be of two seasons' growth) cut at a time when the sap is not in circulation, and placed in dry, or slightly damp sand till required.* On each graft there should not be more than three or four well developed buds; one healthy shoot being sufficient for 2, 3 and sometimes 4 scions.

The materials, &c., are 1st a good strong knife having two blades, one of which should be fully heavy, the other light, and both capable of receiving a keen, and possessing a straight edge; 2nd, 'grafting wax,' a mixture composed of four parts rosin, two parts beeswax and nearly one part tallow; 3rd, some good strong stripes of linen, say one inch wide, and well saturated with the above mixture, which the latter is boiling; and 4th, some strong tape, or better still, some basswood bark (linen). The *modus operandi* which I prefer is as follows: After cutting off one third of the topmost limbs, take a hammer and with the large blade of the knife *split* each of the limbs gently about 1½ inch down, making the split about half way between the centre and the outside of the limb, or nearer the centre if the limb is small. Then take the scion and sharpen the lower end of it on the sides after the fashion of a wedge, for the length of say 1½ inch, taking care to make the cut clean and smooth and to cap the top of the scions with wax or waxed cloth. The scions so prepared are then to be inserted in the split (one at either side if the limb be large) so that the inner barks of the stock and scion may match completely; then bind the whole up with wax or waxed cloth, carefully covering every wounded part, and tie tightly with the tape or bark,—this is especially necessary if plum trees are being grafted,—if tape is used it will be necessary to remove it towards the middle of summer as it impedes the full growth of the graft and is of no use after the latter has once 'taken.' I have grafted apple trees exposed in the open ground with success from the beginning of March till the middle of May, but I would advise any one to graft apple trees towards the middle of April. It is almost useless to attempt grafting cherry or peach trees, as if 5 grafts 'take' out of 100 it is quite a success. Plum trees may be grafted if the grafts are procured *early* and generally succeed very well if grafted as above. There are many other ways of grafting, but in my opinion grafts put in on the above plan will stand more rough usage from the wind, &c., than if put in on any other, though probably for a few years the jointure may be more unsightly. Grafts inserted on vigorous growing trees should bear pretty freely the third season. Pears are treated in a similiar manner but do not succeed well, generally speaking, on apple stocks. Stone fruit trees are propagated by means of a process called budding, sometimes improperly called inoculating, which I shall explain in its proper season.

Yours, &c., "AMATEUR."

A. T. STEWART.—The New York correspondent of the *Boston Journal* says:—The papers are very busy with A. T. Stewart's income—a matter known only to himself.—He is the sole master of all that is bought and sold. He knows every article that comes in or goes out of the store. No bundle leaves without a check. He selected a shawl for his wife one day, and neglecting to check it, it could not leave the building. No merchant in New York works so many hours, or gives such undivided attention to his business. His rooms are in his down-town store. He comes down early, takes his dinner about five o'clock, returns and remains after he has left all late at night. He finds his pleasure in business. He is as difficult to approach as the Grand Lama. Go to the store and you will be met at the door by a courteous gentleman once an affluent merchant, who kept his own establishment. To your question if Mr. Stewart is in, a response comes, "What is your business?" "I want to see Mr. Stewart." "You can't see him unless I know your business." It is private, you say. "Mr. Stewart has no private business; I must know what you want, sir." If your statement is satisfactory, you are allowed to pass up stairs. Here you are met by another bland, but portly gentleman, once a judge of one of our courts—now the confidential business agent and companion of Mr. Stewart, to whom he devotes all his time. He subjects you to a series of cross questions as rigorous as if you were on a stand at court. He keeps you from Stewart if he can. If he can't, when your turn comes he ushers you into a little box, 10 by 20, where sits the autocrat of the New York merchants. He receives you with a blank countenance and a cold eye. His voice is suppressed, his face bannisters, and his air impatient. You hurry through your business and need a strong temptation to induce you to run the gauntlet again.

SALE OF A WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN.—Not a little gossip, with something like resentment and indignation, has arisen in the neighborhood of the Dudley Load in this town, owing to a resident in California having, it is alleged, sold his wife and two children to an American sailor for £150. The wife, it appears, was valued at £100 and the two children at £25 each. The money is positively stated to have been paid, and the wife and children transferred. The buyer and the parties sold are, it is, stated, going to Leeds. The vendor, who is a coal dealer, remains to occupy his more than half-deserted dwelling subject, however, to not a little annoyance from his neighbours. Of course we need not say that such a bargain is of no effect. In reference, no doubt, to this transaction, a man who was tendered for bail at the police office, a day or two ago, on being asked if he was worth £20, replied, "No, I am't, but my wife and my two children are." The answer of course, excited considerable laughter.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

The Express train which left Rochester on Thursday night for Albany met with an accident two miles west of Jordan. A broken rail displaced seven coa