Huron Signal.

GODERICH, JULY 5, 1866.

MR. GALT'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Galt brought his budget before the House, on Tuesday night, the 26th inst. As might have been expected the trade of the Province for the past year has resulted favorably, being $18,000,000 in excess of the trade of last year, and nearly $10,000,000 in excess of any previous year. The amount of its trade does not invariably indicate the general prosperity of a country. In this case, however, our trade has been healthy. Our imports were $53,034,045 against $44,620,469 in 1864-5, while the exports were, for 1864-5, $42,181,151, and for 1865-6 $51,984,375, showing that we have seldom or never done business on a more secure basis. The extent of our national trade induced, of course, a large increase of revenue, so much so that although some extraordinary calls have been made upon the Government, including a Militia expenditure footing up to $4,638,868, the whole has been paid off, leaving a balance in hand of $325,962.

All this, so far as the past is concerned, is highly gratifying, but what about the future? Hitherto $500,000 has been considered quite sufficient for Militia purposes, but the Government, taught by recent events, feels that an increase should be made in the Volunteer force of the country, and certain precautionary measures adopted which will swell that sum to at least $1,500,000! Then again it must be obvious to every observant person, that the prosperity of the past year arose to a very considerable extent from *exceptional* causes. The crop of last year was good, and the bulk of our produce found its way to American markets previous to the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty in March. The inflation of those markets gave us prices beyond what can be ordinarily expected. The trade in cattle, horses, sheep and swine, alone, was greater in extent than, we believe, was ever known in Canada, and the prices realized almost fabulous. Can this satisfactory state of things continue? Mr. Galt thinks not, and therefore proposes to fill the gap in the Revenue by adopting the following revised scale of duties:—

To raise the excise duty on spirits from 30 to 60 cents a gallon.

To raise the customs duty on whiskey, brandy, to a uniform specific standard of 70 cents a gallon.

To levy a duty on Indian corn, and coarse grains from the States of 10 cents a bushel.

To levy a duty on flour coming from the States of 50 cents a barrel.

To abolish the Free Ports at Gaspe and Sault Ste. Marie.

To raise the duty on tea from 9 to 12 and 12½ cents per lb.

To impose an export duty on saw logs of 25c per standard log.

To change the method of levying the duty which will hereafter be levied on accumulated charges at the port of shipment.

To reduce the duties on sugar to the English standard, viz., refined sugar $3 per 100 lbs; white clayed $2 00 yellow muscovado, brown clayed $2 25; other sugars $1 75.

To make the duty on cane juice $1 50 per gallon, and molasses $1 per gallon.

To impose a specific duty of 10 cents per gallon on wine in wood, not over 26 degrees of proof spirits, and 25 cents per gallon on wine containing over 26 degrees.

On wine in bottles, except sparkling wine, $1 20 per dozen.

On genuine sparkling wine $3 per dozen.

The duty on coffee is reduced, and there is a general reduction on manufactured goods of about five per cent. The exact figures we cannot give to-day.

These changes go into effect at once.

Finding that the Government requires the large sum of $5,000,000, Mr. Galt proposes to raise the sum by the issue of legal tender notes, redeemable in specie, instead of going to England as usual. This announcement will give rise to serious discussion. Many will see behind the proposal other issues of, perhaps, virtually irredemable paper, until Canada is flooded with a depreciated currency such as the United States are now struggling to get rid of. An enterprise of this kind demands grave consideration, and no doubt Mr. Galt will be asked how or by what means specie is to be provided at Toronto and Montreal for notes equal in number to about half the average issue of all our Provincial banks. True, in the ordinary course of business, money of this kind might be expected to float for a length of time ere it appeared at the appointed place for redemption, but "human nature" is a curious thing, and it is not amongst the impossibilities that some cause or other might induce a rush which would seriously embarras the Government, in respect to its ability to pay over the *hard cash*, in which case a depreciation of the legal tender notes would inevitably follow. However, there is no doubt the question will be thoroughly canvassed ere it becomes law.

We cannot disapprove of the advanced duty upon luxuries, nor of the reduction on manufactured goods, but we do think it is bad policy to impose a duty upon coarse grains coming from the United States. There is already a disposition on the part of our neighbors to break up a system of duties (as regards trade with Canada) which has cost them one of their best customers, and any petty retaliation on our part will, we think, assist those who doggedly argue for non-intercourse.

FENIAN MEETING IN BUFFALO.

On Saturday evening last a large and enthusiastic meeting of Fenians was held in the St. James Hall, Buffalo, to hear President Roberts' views on the prospects of the Brotherhood, past, present and prospective.

On being introduced to the audience, Roberts proceeded to laud the good people of Buffalo for the good feeling they had shown his brethren during the recent invasion, and to declare that however gloomy the prospects of the Irish Republic might have been he had fulfilled every promise made on former occasions. In fact, in his opinion, "the events of the "past month had shown the Irish people "of America that if they but rose to the "requirements of the occasion, nothing "on earth could prevent them from free-"ing their native land. * * * Who "could not say in his heart that the in-"sults and oppression of a century were "not in a degree wiped out in the battle "of Limestone Ridge!!"

So far so good, but the speaker, said he knew there were Canadians amongst his hearers, and he wished to state that he did not mean to meddle with Canadians who did not meet him as defenders of British rule, which amicable sentiment will be duly appreciated. The reason for striking at Canada was because it was under English rule, and he thought it as justifiable to attack any English possession as it was for England to oppress and tyrannize over Ireland for 700 years. After this sort of harangue, Roberts took a glass of water and proceeded very logically to disprove all he had asserted. O'Neil had failed, and *he regretted to say they were disappointed*. England had crushed the Irish people, who were powerless to oppose her, and without assistance could do nothing but rise in mad insurrection against her sovereign will and power, but there were five millions of the Irish race in America who would put a veto upon such outrageous proceedings, and if faithful to &c., &c., they could accomplish the freedom of their native land. "With energy and determination they could pull "down thrones and topple monarchies in "the face of nations." We fancy we hear some American breaking in just there with "bully for you, Roberts!" The General then went on to sneer at such officers as Grant and Meade turning policemen, and to express his indignation at the idea of his brethren not being permitted to march about in large bodies with arms and munitions of war in a free country. For Secretary Seward and President Johnson, the Speaker hinted that he felt the utmost contempt. Mr. Seward was in his opinion but little better than a British spy, and he had strong suspicions that Mr. Johnson would be sent back to his tailor's goose and press-board again. "He thought the craft should pass reso-"lutions denouncing him as he had not "reflected much credit upon them!"—The concluding remarks were political in tone, to the effect that as the present administration had seen fit to stop the Fenians from setting their native country free, the Irish element should throw their votes into the scale at next election. In future the operations of the Brotherhood were to be carried on so secretly as to escape the lynx eyes of those in power, and the next blow would fall when least suspected like a lightning flash.

All this teaches us that Fenianism is by no means dead yet, that the organization is arraying itself against the American Government, and that it behoves our authorities to keep a sharp look out upon the rascals.

☞ We invite attention to the letter of Mr. Brydges, in regard to trade between Canada and the Lower Provinces, which is given in full elsewhere. The information it conveys is peculiarly valuable at the present moment.

WAR AT LAST.

By the arrival of the *Jura* we learn that Prussia has declared war upon Austria and has marched troops into Saxony and Hanover. The action of Prussia clearly announces the fact that she will be actively opposed by the whole Germanic Confederation, as well as by Austria. It is believed that Bismark looks for assistance from France. The action of the American Government with regard to the Fenians gave much satisfaction in Britain. The work of laying the Atlantic cable will be proceeded with at once.

The War in Europe.

The *Leader* of the 3rd inst., says:—One week's later news from Europe has this day been received, but little of this later intelligence is really news, as it only chronicles a course of events which could easily be foreseen from former advices. The formal declaration of war against Austria by Prussia and Italy was an inevitable sequence of the previous state of their relations and although troops were moving on all sides, no very serious encounter had occured. The occupation of Dresden, the capital of Saxony, by Prussia, seems likely however, to give that power a considerable advantage; and its energy and rapidity of movement in handling its troops seem to bode success for it. Silesia and Bohemia are said to have been invaded by them, but such a rapid advance in the face of a General like Benedek, and he at the head of an army such as he commands, may lead to grief, particularly as the Saxon troops are said to have effected a junction with those of Austria and a Federal army of 60,000 men to be assembled at Frankfort. The ball has also been opened in Italy, by the crossing of the Mincio, and it is unlikely that we will have to wait long for stirring news from that quarter.

Ministerial Crisis in England.

The telegraph brings us news of a ministerial defeat in England on Lord Dunkellin's amendment to the Reform Bill, the purport of which is not very clearly stated, as it is only said that it proposed to substitute "the saleable for the clear yearly value." It was, at all events, carried against the ministry, by a majority of eleven, and the immediate result had been the adjournment of the House until the ensuing week, in order to enable ministers to confer with the Queen. There had been no definite settlement of the crisis up to our latest dates; nor was any explanation expected to be made to Parliament until the 26th, as Her Majesty, who had, been at Balmoral, would not return to England until that day. A dissolution or resignation was considered inevitable; but there is little data for forming an opinion as to which was most probable; every paper predicted the event which it desired. It may be remarked, however, that the dissolution of Parliament before it had finished its first session is, at least, unusual, and may, therefore, be considered, as the *Times* says, improbable. There is no doubt, however, that the Reform Bill is killed.—*Leader*, 3rd.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—Leonard Scott Publishing Co., N. Y. T. J. Moorhouse, Goderich. The contents of the No. for the current quarter are, Grote's Plato, Muse Britannicæ, Water Supply, Correspondance of Marie Antoinette, The Irish Church, Autobiography of Prince Charles of Hesse, The Reconstruction of the American Union, Diary of the Right Honorable W. Windham, The Reform Debate.

Grammar School Examination.

The half-yearly examination of the Grammar School of this town took place on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last, and we are happy to say that the interesting proceedings were witnessed by a larger number of spectators than usual. The average number of pupils for the past half year was from 30 to 35—which is considerably in advance of former terms. Of these quite a number are from the surrounding country, and judging from the proficiency manifested in the various exercises, we think too much praise cannot be awarded to Mr. Haldane for his exertions, or his scholars for their attention to their studies. As a proof of the success of young men who have been under Mr. Haldane's tuition, we may mention that Masters VanEvery and Watson have again taken prizes at the London Collegiate Institute in the departments, respectively, of Mathematics and Classics.

The following is the

PRIZE LIST.

Greek, ...Colin Buchanan.
Latin, senior,....equal, Sidney Smith, Col. Buchanan, M. Campion, Isaac Somers.
2nd.....equal, Charles Stokes, Susan Dixon.
3rd..... Mary O'Connor.
French, ... Susan Dixon.
Mathematics and Algebra.
1st..... equal, Col. Buchanan, M. Campion.
2nd.....equal, John Dickson, Susan Dixon.
3rd..... Julia Lyster.
Arithmetic.
1st..... David Patton.
2nd.....equal, Thos. Whitely, John Dickson.
3rd ..... Agnes Hamilton.
Scripture.
1st .....Isaac Somers.
2nd .... equal, John Whiting, John Dickson, Julia Lester.
Geography.
1st.....equal, John Whiting, Ed. VanEvery.
2nd..... Fred. O'Connor.
English.....John Dickson.
History.
Ancient.....Sidney Smith.
Modern.....Susan Dixon.
Roman History. Joan Whiting.
Writing.
Boy .....John Whiting,
Girl .....Elizabeth Hadden.
Reading.
Boy..... Colin Buchanan.
Girl..... Susan Dixon.
Essay..... John Whiting.
Recitation.
Equal..... Ed. VanEvery, Sidney Smith.

At the close of the Examinations the Rev. E. L. Elwood addressed the visitors and pupils in a few pertinent remarks, in which he took occasion to pass a high elogium on John Haldane, Esq., who, for the last twenty-two years, has proved himself the able and zealous master of the Goderich Grammar School; in fact, he believed him to be a complete evergreen, for he had the freshness and activity of youth. The Rev'd. gentleman stated, also, that he had the pleasure of attending these examinations for the last seventeen years, and he would now say with truth that he was as much pleased and gratified with the proceedings of the last three days as he had ever been before. The order, regularity, and proficiency of the pupils under Mr. Haldane's charge, shows what care and attention must have been given to them. Two of his late pupils, Masters Watson and VanEvery, who are now in the Collegiate Institute in London, are winning for themselves high honors in that institution, and he would now say that the Goderich Grammar School is second to none in the Province.

Barney Bralligan Complaineth

ME DARLINT MISTHER IDDITHER,—Yis have notised av coorse that the spalpeens at the hid av the guvermint taz lade an ambargo an whishky an' uther staple sperrits, which I'm thinkin ill rase a row in the kamp. Bad cess to the Guvermint that kud discind to sich maneness. Its mity glad thim nobs at Ottaway is till git poor Pat's vote at ilection times. This it's, "och me darlint boy give us yer paw, an' how's Biddy an' the noin childhre, an' is the dich digin biznis prosperin' wid ye—shure ye'll be after giving us yer vote. Howsumever, when they gits in sorra bit they care for a sowl bud thimselves.—Whin a pore offishal dize or is kickt out av his sityeation they raise a hullabaloo sich as was niver heard this side av Purgathory, an av they kant git the offics for thimselves, bedad theyre shure till stick in sum relashun—the nearder the better, an Pat's reward fur votin-ite is a big tax an the dhrop of craypher which's the onely cumfurt the boy has in life, barrin the dhudeen. Them big members av parliment doesn't dhrink whiskey av coorse, (the Lord presarve me for tellin' sich a lie) or av they do they makes sich bastes av thimselves that they dubble the prise av the artickle out av spite jist, niver karin a haporth whither the lad that was sarcumvinted until voten fur thim iver sinds a dhop down his thrapple be rason av the bastely praise.—Whin Misther Gault was above it he shud av clapt a few cints a paleful an pump wather fur as shure as the warruld there'll be a littul exthra watherin av the craypher by sumboddy. Ma the kurse av Kushogue folly such logislatin. Mayby yis dont no wat that is,—Paddy Kushogue, as fine a sprig as iver handled a shillelah, in the good ould times whin Irishmin was hanged for loss thin nothin, was tride an sintenced till be hung an sich an sich a day. An the day av the hangin pore Patsey was bein takin till the gallus an a cart tollied by his trinds, who determined till see the job done as humfortable as possibil. An the way thy passed the "Harp an Pipes Public," an Jimmy Riley, who kep it, invited Paddy in till hev a last dhrop. No, sez he, me harts hevvy, an ile not wate. So an they wint, an two minits after the hangin, the pardin that had bin ask'd fur com up wid a man an horse all in a lather. Yis untherstan now what the kurse of Kushogue manes. No more at prisint from yer sorriful frind,

BARNEY BRALLIGAN.

Town & Counties

☞ Another letter from Mayor Glass, and other correspondence has been crowded out of this issue.

☞ The str. *Bruce*, formerly owned here, is now plying between Belleville and Oswego.

☞ The Toronto Volunteer Fund has reached the handsome figure of $37,000.

☞ The Steamer *Silver Spray* will give a cheap excursion from Southampton and intermediate ports to Goderich, on the 4th of July to witness the great tight-rope performance, &c.

☞ A slight mistake occurred in our notice of the Bayfield Volunteer Company, T. R. Jackson, C. M. S., is Lieutenant not Ensign, the latter position being filled by Mr. Pollard.

PIC-NIC AT THE FALLS.—Miss Walker of the Central School, and her pupils, engaged themselves in the pic-nicing way, at the Falls of the Maitland, on Saturday. They went out in omnibuses, carriages, &c., and spent a most pleasant time, everything passing off to the satisfaction of all concerned.

CHEESE FACTORY AT EXETER.—We are pleased to observe that our enterprising friend Richard Manning, whose farm is near Exeter, has established a cheese factory, with every prospect of success. He has 40 cows of his own, and will purchase milk from his neighbors. We know of no branch of industry so sure to prove remunerative, and we should like well to see some enterprising man in each of the older townships following Mr. Manning's example.

THE CROPS throughout Huron present a most favorable appearance. The fall wheat, as stated before, has been considerably injured in places, but the grass and spring crops generally, never looked better. A trip through northern townships recently, and reports from our correspondents south, convince us that if nothing untoward occurs to mar the prospect, our farmers will reap an abundant harvest. *So mote it be!*

THE BRITISH FLAG.—Mr. Wright, of the Huron Hotel, has, to-day, (Tuesday) erected a fine flag-staff upwards of 60 feet in height, and amid loud cheers from Volunteers, one of the largest and best British Ensigns ever seen in Huron was run up and flung to the breeze.—Long may it wave over a free, happy, and enlightened British people. "So say we all of us!" By the way, what a pity it is that steps are not taken to hoist such a flag over the Court House.

THE SAGINAW ROUTE.—The steamer *Bonnie* left this port for Saginaw about 9 o'clock last night. It is the intention to run her across the Lake once a week at least, and thus renew, to some extent, our intercourse with the people of the valley. We wish the proprietors all the success in their enterprise that they can wish for.

A FINNEGAN RIFLE.—Mr. Cameron, Customs Collector of this town, has secured a rifle which was thrown away by a valient Faynien, who was trying to get from Fort Erie to Buffalo as fast as possible. It is a clumsy affair, compared with our "long Enfield."

SQUIRRELS.—We are regularly invaded by red squirrels this season. Not content with the woods, they come into town by the score, run about garden fences and wood piles, and even visit the Market Square. The boys, prompted by the hunting instinct, pursue and kill them mercilessly.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—We have had thus far in June wonderful growing weather. Under the influence of intense heat and two or three fine showers a week the crops, especially on high ground, have made great advancement.—The crop of hay promises to be very heavy, and spring grain generally are in splendid condition. The fall wheat is good in places, but a great deal of it was winter killed, and on sod land the grub is doing considerable damage. On the whole, we think the farmers of Huron will be again blessed with abundance, and as the European war, so long impending is a certainty, there can be little doubt that prices will rule high.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—Some few days ago, Mr. Jno. Selkeld, Jr., hung up his coat in a cook-shed attached to his dwelling. During the same day his attention was directed to the peculiar antics of a pair of beautiful little wrens. They flew in and out of the shed a few times, examined every hole and corner, and at last found the coat. This was examined with great particularity. *Eureka!* What a splendid place for a nest in one of the pockets! After diving into all the pockets one of them was pitched upon, bits of twigs, hair, dry grass, wool, &c., were quickly gathered and adjusted, and in a very few hours the female bird had deposited in the nest a tiny shining egg, to the utter astonishment of the owner of the coat. Mr. Selkeld at once determined to allow the wee occupants peaceable possession for a few weeks, and fastened the garment a little more securely to make all things comfortable.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

It is our painful duty to record a terribly fatal accident, by which John King, Esq., of Ashfield, lost his life. On Friday last Mr. King was in Goderich transacting his ordinary business. At about 5 o'clock in the afternoon he started for home, the vehicle being a lumber waggon drawn by a span of horses. At Port Albert he stopped some time but our informant, Mr. Brooks of the Goderich and Kincardine stage line, who left him there, says he did not seem to be in the least under the influence of liquor. After leaving Port Albert, the deceased proceeded on his journey as far as Mr. Cashels, a few hundred yards beyond the Ashfield Catholic Church, where he stopped until about half-past nine o'clock. On turning out to the road again it is supposed that he had but one line in his hand, which was probably tightened as he reached over for the other, and just at that moment the wheels passed over a little pole at the side of the road, throwing him out. The wheel of the heavy waggon passed directly over the poor man's temple, fracturing the skull, and death must have been almost instantaneous. He was found dead and the horses standing near him. Mr. King was a magistrate of long standing and enjoyed the respect of a large circle of friends in Ashfield and elsewhere. A Coroner's Inquest was held next day by Dr. McDougall, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts we have stated.

DEATH OF CASTOR WILLIS, ESQ.

We learn with feelings of deepest regret of the death of Castor Willis, Esq., at his residence near Exeter, on Monday the 2nd inst. Deceased was a man of sterling qualities, and his loss will be deplored by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the Counties. Truly,

"In the midst of life we are in death."

CENTRAL SCHOOL PIC-NIC.

The senior divisions of the Central School of this town, assisted by the Principal and other teachers and friends, enjoyed a most delightful pic-nic at Galt's point on Saturday last. The extreme beauty of the scenery, and the entire separation from wordly cares to be found there, tended to heighten the enjoyment of all present, and it really did one's heart good to witness the gay *abandon* of the neatly-dressed groups of bright boys and girls, who all seemed determined to have a pleasant time beneath the grand old trees and perfumed shrubbery. The eatables brought along, together with a fine lot of strawberries furnished by the teachers, were partaken of with double relish, after which the party adjourned to the wharf, where, through the kindness of Mr. Hugh Bain and other fishermen, they were put aboard two or three smacks, and treated to a jolly sail on the lake. A less ostentatious, but really successful, affair of the kind was never enjoyed by a more blythe and happy set of schoolmates.

ANOTHER PIC-NIC.—The Maitlandville School, under the able mastership of Mr. Humphreys, also had a pic-nic on the same afternoon, a short distance from that spoken of above, and all we said of the enjoyment of the Goderich youth was experienced by the boys and girls of the salt region. The teacher and a number of zealous friends labored to please the little folk, and we must say they succeeded to a charm. Ball, and swing, and merry romp, were the order of the day, although eating was not forgotten. Those who thus strive to secure the happiness of children are entitled to the warmest praise and encouragement.

DUNGANNON.

SCHOOL PIC-NIC.—Yesterday, June 29th, we had the pleasure of attending a pic-nic in connection with the Dungannon school, at present taught by Mr. R. Forbes, which was a decided success, there being a very large attendance of the scholars, parents and others. About three hundred sat down to an excellent dinner provided by the ladies of the neighborhood. About one hundred and fifty children were present, all of whom are pupils of the school, there being one hundred and sixty names on the register. There were swings erected on the ground, which added to the amusement of the party, being kept in almost constant motion, except during the speaking, at which time the most perfect order and quiet prevailed. About three o'clock Mr. Alex. Petrland (one of the trustees) took the chair which he filled in a very pleasing and efficient manner. After a few appropriate remarks by the teacher, the Rev. Mr. Daunt was called upon, who delivered a very excellent address suited to the occasion, which was listened to with the most profound interest. Rev. Mr. Barr, Local Superintendent followed, who delivered an instructive and pleasing address. During the interim between the speeches the children of the School sang some excellent pieces of music.

The teacher deserves great praise for the efficient manner in which he has conducted the school, which appears to give the most perfect satisfaction to the parents and people of the section.

The Canada Company.

To the Editor of the Signal.

Sir.—I notice two anonymous letters in late issues of your paper on the subject of the Canada Company. If the writer would look at my first letter on the subject, he will see that at the outset I made known my intention not to reply to any letters except such as appeared over the signature of a known person. This rule I cannot depart from, however easy a refutation of the statements in these letters would be. I may add, however, that the insinuations as to personal advancement are entirely without foundation, and I trust such insinuations may in no way militate against the petitioning movement now being pressed forward with so much success.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID GLASS.

London, 2cd July, 1866.

THE CANADA COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

DEAR SIR,—I have seen two letters in the London *Free Press* by Mr. David Glass, referring to the huge monopoly of the Canada Company—their not performing their agreements, &c., &c. All his statements I believe to be true, and had Mr. Glass' suggestions been acted upon at the time, the company began to lease their land, much good might have been effected; but it is now too late; the Company has done all the evil it can do. Those evils don't require to be enumerated, for they are too well known, but the time has now come when by proper management the municipalities of the different Townships where their lands are unsold, can make the company pay well for their former acts. The company has been paying high taxes on their lands for some years back, and their lands are rapidly in value. The wood land, is many places, is now become as valuable as the cleared land. The Company's game is played out; I have no doubt the different Municipalities will know how to put on the taxes. A few more years of high taxes and no sale for their land, except at a great reduction in price, the Company will see that their monopoly has become a failure as to the future, and will be obliged to sell at the price they can get, without Parliament interfering. I believe the longer those lands are unsold the better for the Municipalities in which they are situated, the Company pay their taxes honestly and at the appointed time, but it is a hard case to raise the taxes from many of their leases.

But, Mr. Editor, I am not acquainted with Mr. Glass. Has politics nothing to do with his views? Will he not want to go to Parliament to carry out the Reform for us?

A HURONITE.

BALL'S REAPER AND MOWER.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Mr. Joseph Sharman of Stratford, manufacturer of Ball's celebrated Ohio combined Reaper and Mower. This Machine has earned a reputation of no ordinary character in Canada, and in Britain it is considered second to none manufactured, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter by a Scottish Agriculturist:—

"But you may be anxious to hear of our operation with the machine: I dress it my duty to give it as it is. The cases arrived at Peterhead all right. I allowed no opening until I was there myself. The week following, the Royal Highland Society's Exhibition took place at Inverness. I took the machine there at a cost of over two pounds sterling. The implement attracted much attention, and carried the palm over anything on the ground, and the number and variety were very great, but there were none of her construction, with side delivery. The machine was very pretty, and the material and finish was altogether superb. Our crops are often very damp and grassy, and three times as thick as in Canada, so that the divider would sometimes carry a knot of grass. The outside wheel of the platform, about which you wrote, did no harm. The axles, pinions and all the machinery wrought perfectly and without friction. But were I to tell you one half the difficulties I encountered in the training of the horses to go side by side, and getting the hands taught to bind with a rake instead of a woman gathering, you would hardly believe me."

"The number of visitors and sight-seers to see her, has been very great, could not tell. This is a fair and honest account of our proceedings, and I congratulate myself matters were as they were.

"Yours sincerely,
"J. A. IRONSIDE."

COUNCIL MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the town council took place on Monday evening last Present, the Mayor presiding. Messrs. McKay, Bunciman, Cameron, Horton, McIntosh, Clifford, Cox, Gibbons, Hays, Seegmiller.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Account of Jno. Martin for keeping the town baby $19.00, was referred to special committee.

Account of Mr. Stotts for 8 belts for firemen $4.00 ordered to stand over until all other Fire Co. Acts come in.

Acts. of various parties for war expenses, amounting to $422.17.

His worship stated that notwithstanding these extraordinary expenses the finances of the town were in a flourishing condition.

Moved by Mr. Cameron, sec. by Mr. Hays, That the acts. be paid, excepting the spades, that ac. to be left over for future consideration.—Carried.

The clerk stated that there was $120.00 at the credit of the town in the Co. Treasurer's hands, which would reduce the sum to be paid, and the Mayor stated that there was a lot of powder, shot, &c., which could be sold.

Report of Market Com. was read and referred back for further investigation with regard to the small scales.

Mr. Clifford suggested the propriety of collecting a small fee upon all wood coming to town.

After a short discussion the matter was dropped.

By-Law respecting the appointment of cemetry sexton, deposing Mr. Forby and providing for the appointment of a new sexton, was read a first and second time, and referred over for further consideration.

Moved by Mr. Gibbons, sec. by Mr. Cox, That the tree com. be empowered to have the fence around the square properly repaired, so as to keep out cattle, and to put up a notice at each turnstile stating that any person or persons found injuring either the fence or trees will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.—Carried.

It was resolved that the plank sidewalk be laid afresh in front of the Huron Hotel, on condition of Mr. Cameron paying half the expense, after which the council adjourned for two weeks.

HAY.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Municipal Council of the Township of Hay at a meeting held in the Townhall on Tuesday the 19th inst.

Robert Brown, Esq., Reeve in the chair, and a full Council present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by James Smillie, sec. by Michael Zellar, That 15 acres be taken from Alexander Brown's assessment as it is in excess of the number of acres contained in the Lot.—Carried.

Moved by William Turnbull, sec. by James Smillie, That Valentine Mitchel's name be placed on the assessment rolls instead of Mathew Porter's, and Nicholis Deichert's name be placed on the asst. rolls instead of John Okes.—Carried.

Moved by William Case, sec. by Michael Zellar, That the Treasurer pay to the following parties out of the Dog Tax fund when collected the following sums, viz. John Northcot $5, Norbar Denomy $4, Henry Geis $3, and John Nichol, $4.—Carried.

Moved by Michael Zellar, sec. by James Smillie, That those parties which have inclosed the said line road between Lots 10 & 11 Lake road west be notified by the Clerk to open the road within ten days and if not opened within the time, that the Pathmaster be authorized to remove fences and any other obstructions thereon.—Carried.

Moved by Wm. Turnbull, sec. by James Smillie, That the Tavern License granted to John Oke be transfered to Nicholas Deichert.—Carried.

Moved by James Smillie sec. by William Turnbull, That the Reeve be and is hereby requested and authorized to call a public meeting of the Ratepayers of the Township in the Townhall on Wednesday the 4th day of July next at 12 o'clock noon, to take into consideration the propriety of granting a Bonus to any company willing to engage to build a railroad from London to Bayfield.—Carried.

Moved by Michael Zellar, sec. by William Turnbull, That James Smillie Councillor, be and is hereby authorized to expend the additional sum of forty dollars (if needed) to repair the Hay gravel road.—Carried

Moved by Michael Zellar, sec. by William Turnbull, That the council now adjourn to meet again on the 7th day of August next and that the clerk put up a notice of next meeting in each Ward.—Carried.

WILLIAM WILSON.
Township Clerk.

Township Clerks office,
Hay, 29th June, 1866.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

To the Presidents of the Boards of Trade of Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c.

GENTLEMEN:—

The abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States being likely to cause a considerable change in the trade of Canada, and consequently of the traffic along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, I was induced to make careful examination into the condition of the Trade, particularly in regard to Breadstuffs, with the Lower Provinces, and with this view have lately spent some time in visiting the principal cities in those Provinces, and obtaining the best information that could be procured in regard both to the existing trade, and the possibility of increasing that trade with Canada.

The result of these investigations has convinced me that a very considerable traffic, indeed, can, if proper means are used, be carried on between Canada and the other Provinces.—to be, of course, very considerably enlarged as soon as their Confederation is actually accomplished.

One great difficulty which has hitherto existed in regard to the development of this trade, has been the want of proper means of communication; and it is quite evident no large amount of trade can be secured until this want is supplied.

Obviously the most important means of communication, and the one calculated to develop the trade to the largest possible extent, would be the construction of a Line of Railway connecting all parts of Canada with the various Provinces; but as it is impossible, for a considerable time to come, to get that into practical operation, it becomes necessary in the meantime to adopt other modes of conveyance.

The principal Ports of the Lower Provinces which receive the largest amounts in imports, are: in New Brunswick, St John; in Nova Scotia. Halifax; in Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown; and in Newfoundland, St Johns. The securing, therefore, of direct rapid means of communication between Canada and those points will have the effect, until such time as the Railway is completed, of supplying a want without which trade cannot be properly developed.

I am so satisfied of the trade which can be developed to those places, if the means of communication were supplied, that I have already made arrangements with an existing Line of Steamers running between Portland and St. John, to carry traffic from all points on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway to St. John, New Brunswick.

I am also completing arrangements for putting on, during the month of September next, Steamers to run between Portland and Halifax, which, it is intended, shall run continuously throughout the year, forming at first a weekly line, to be increased as the extent of the trade may render necessary.

New Brunswick, from its position, and the fact that the city of St. John takes the largest amount of importations, must, until the Railway is built, be served in the way I have named, viz: by way of Portland; and, in my opinion, this must be the case in regard to Halifax also. The length of time occupied by the Gulf route is considerable, and, of course, is only available for less than seven months in the year. During the latter part of the season, when the largest amount of produce seeks conveyance, the difficulty of navigating the Gulf is the greatest, and the rates of insurance become so high as to make a considerable addition to the cost of transportation.

Another reason also operates in the same way. The merchants of the Lower Ports, owing to the necessity of getting in their supplies at certain seasons of the year, have been compelled to lock up a considerable amount of capital, by having always large stocks on hand at certain periods of the year.

The necessity for this will, of course, no longer exist, as soon as constant means of order what they want by telegraph at short notice, and thus avoiding the loss by storage and other contingencies which are necessitated when large stocks have to be kept on hand.

Prince Edward Island will probably be mainly supplied, so far as they draw their supplies from Canada, by water from Quebec and Montreal; but Newfoundland, from its proximity to Halifax, will in all probability, to a large extent at any rate, be supplied in future from that place.

Since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty the Province of New Brunswick has not altered its policy in regard to the importations of flour, which both from the United States and Canada is now, as before, admitted into the Province free of duty. In Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the laws which were in force before the Reciprocity Treaty was negociated have been revived, and there is now a duty upon United States flour imported into those Provinces of 25 cts a barrel,—flour from Canada in both Provinces being free of duty. In Newfoundland, where their supplies for a great many years have been drawn almost wholly from the United States, a duty since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty has been imposed, of 1s 9d a barrel upon flour, no matter from whence imported.

As regards Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, there is therefore a discriminating duty in favor of Canada of 25 cts a barrel; and when in addition to this it is remembered that the duty which the American Government now imposes upon wheat imported from Canada adds, of course, to the cost of the article from which flour is manufactured, this fact, added to the great cost of all descriptions of labour in the United States, must render the price of flour in that country in future greater than it has been in the past.

There can be no doubt, therefore, that as regards all the Lower Provinces, the price of flour must, from natural causes, so long as the present policy of the United States is continued, be cheaper in Montreal than in New York or Boston, rendering it, of course, of advantage to consumers in those Provinces to buy in the markets of Canada, rather than those of the United States; and so far as the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are concerned, this is made still more so by the differential duties which they now impose.

The total importations of flour into the four Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland according to the latest returns which have been published by the respective Governments of these Provinces, are as follows, viz:—

In New Brunswick	256,096	bbls.
Nova Scotia	355,328	"
" "	26,943	"
Prince E. Island	32,901	"
Newfoundland	202,718	"
Making a total of	874,816	"

This is more than the average importations of flour into the United States from Canada during the existence of the Reciprocity Treaty.

It follows, therefore, if proper means of communication are provided, and energy displayed by the merchants of Canada, that the Lower Provinces alone will offer a market for the great bulk of the surplus flour that Canada has to export.

The duties now imposed by the United States upon the importations of Breadstuffs from Canada, and the great cost of all their manufacturing operations, render it certain that the comparatively lighter taxed country of Canada will be able to produce when the Lower Provinces require at much less price than can possibly be the case with the United States.

Of the importations of flour into New Brunswick, not far short of 200,000 bbls. are taken at the port of St. John alone, and from that place a very large portion of the Province is supplied, especially that part of it tributary to the River St. John, which is the most populous and best settled portion of the country.

Between 20 and 30,000 barrels of flour find their way to the Gulf ports, as far down as Shediac, and the remainder of the importations into New Brunswick go to St. Andrews and St Stephens, to be carried along the line of Railway running towards Woodstock, for the use of the lumbering districts.

Nearly the whole of the flour, therefore, imported into New Brunswick will, until the Intercolonial Railway is completed, of necessity find its way into the Province by the Bay of Fundy. As I have already stated, I have completed arrangements with Steamers running between Portland and St. John, by which flour from all parts of Canada can be sent on through bills-of-lading to St. John; the shipper at any station on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway having no necessity to look after the transfer at Portland, that being done, as well as the Customs business, by the officers of the Company. St. Andrews and St. Stephens will also be supplied from Portland by sailing vessels, which can always be obtained without difficulty, and through-bills-of-lading will be given to those places also.

Of the importations of flour into New Brunswick, the great bulk has for some years back been from the United States; although, even before the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, the quantity sent from Canada has been annually increasing. Thus I find in the year 1863 St. John received from Canada by way of Portland 9000 barrels; in 1864, 15,000 barrels; whilst during the last twelve months the quantity has increased to 47,000 barrels.

If this has been the case before the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, it follows, as a matter about which there can be little dispute, that the circumstances which now exist will make it certain that nearly the whole supply will in future be drawn from Canada.

In regard to Nova Scotia, the importations by the last returns which have been published in that Province, namely, for the year ending 30th September, 1865, show the following result:—

From Canada	58,233	bbls.
New Brunswick	10,482	"
Prince Edward Island	372	"
Newfoundland	658	"
United States	312,371	"
Great Britain	118	"
Other places	68	"

Of the importations from Canada the largest amounts have been to Halifax and Pictou, the quantities have been respectively—

To Halifax	27,018	"
" Pictou	26,479	"

From New Brunswick, the importations into Nova Scotia have been principally along the shore of the Bay of Fundy. From the United States, the importations have been, to a very large extent, into the Port of Halifax,—they having amounted to 172,192 bbls.

The next largest place of importation is Yarmouth, into which place the importations were 19,714 barrels.

The next largest are Cornwallis and Windsor, they each having imported 9000 bbls.

All other ports have received quantities varying from 100 bbls. to 3000 bbls each.

There are now 65 places (including Halifax) in Nova Scotia, which have received importations of flour from the United States. Many of these, of course, are small harbours where fishing operations are carried on, and each derive their supply of from one hundred to two or three thousand barrels from sailing vessels which carry fish from these places to New York or Boston, and bring back, after selling their loads, the flour they want for their home consumption.

In Prince Edward's Island the importations, according to the last published returns, have been—

From Canada	1,848	bbls.