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, DEC. 28, 1865. [VOL. XVIII.—NO 48

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

NOTICE.
THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Town of Goderich, under the style of STORY & DAVIS, has been dissolved by mutual consent.
WILLIAM STORY,
GEORGE NORMAN DAVIS.
Goderich, 27th July, 1865. 27w-sw95
All Promissory Notes and Accounts belonging to the late firm have been placed in the Subscriber's hands for collection; IMMEDIATE payment must be made.
J. B. GORDON,
Barrister, &c.
Goderich, 27th July, 1865, 27w sw95

In reference to the above it may be stated that
OLD STORY
is still on the track, and will remain in the building at present occupied until his new shop is completed. He hereby returns his sincere thanks to the friends and customers who have for 24 years extended their custom to his shop, and hopes still to merit its continuance.
WM. STORY.
Goderich, August 1, 1865. wn27

G. N. DAVIS
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Stoves, Ploughs and Castings of every description. Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, at the Market Stove Depot, Market Square, Goderich.

COAL OIL,
Coal Oil Lamps, &c., &c. Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Rags Wool Pickings and Sheepskins taken in exchange. 27tf

Valuable Piece of Land
FOR SALE,
ON favorable terms of payment. The following property, viz: North half of lot number 30, on the 12th con. of Goderich township, containing by admeasurement 40 acres, more or less, upon which there are fifteen acres cleared. This land is in a favorable situation, being within five miles of the town of Clinton. Also, a valuable property in the village of Kinburn, one half acre of land, a good farm house, shop, and stable on the premises. This would be a good situation for a tailor or saddle and harness maker as there is none in the vicinity. Leather or store goods at wholesale prices will be taken for either of the above places.
JAMES STANLEY,
w124tf Constance p. o.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
Province of Canada, County of Huron, one of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce. } IN the County Court of the United counties of Huron and Bruce.
In the matter of VANEVERY & RUMBALL, Thomas B. VanEvery and George Rumball, Insolvents.
On Monday the Eighth day of January next the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act
Dated at Goderich in the county of Huron this Thirtieth day of October, A.D. 1865.
VANEVERY & RUMBALL.
THOMAS B. VANEVERY.
and GEORGE RUMBALL.
TOMS & MOORE,
Solicitors for Insolvents. 1w40-12m

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

IT IS NOT TRUE!
THAT STOCKS
Of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,
ARE LOW AND PRICES HIGHER THAN THEY HAVE BEEN, AS YOU can prove for yourself by calling at the
EMPORIUM!
Where J. V. DETLOR & SON will be happy to show to their old friends and the public generally, a large and varied stock of
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
&c., &c.,
Purchased in the Best and Cheapest Markets, and which they are determined to sell at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES For CASH.
They deem it unnecessary to state the nature of their stock in detail, as they feel satisfied that their long experience in business in Goderich enables them to anticipate the wants of the community.
ALL THEY WISH IS A CALL,
AND AN INSPECTION OF THE GOODS.
CLOTHS IN GREAT VARIETY.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS.
AN UNUSUALLY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EXCELLENT
READY-MADE CLOTHING!
A Large Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
COTTON YARN!
Tea from 50 Cents upwards.
J. V. DETLOR & SON.
September 19th, 1865. 12w

JUST OPENED
A Boot & Shoe
Establishment,
ON Kingston street, next the Telegraph Office. The Proprietor solicits a share of the public patronage, and he will use his best endeavors to afford satisfaction.
J. ROSS.
N. B.—Orders promptly executed in both making and repairing.
July 18th, 1865. w25-1m

J. & J. SEEGMILLER,
TANNERS!
DEALERS
IN
LEATHER FINDINGS!
&c., &c.
GODERICH, C. W.
February [illegible] w47w

CANADIAN HOTEL,
CLINTON, C. W.
W. TUDSBURY, Proprietor.
THE establishment is furnished with all the requirements essential to the comfort of guests. w34tf

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

FARM FOR SALE
LOT 3, Con. A, Township of Howick, ½ mile from Wroxeter, on
THE GRAVEL ROAD.
Log house and barn,
92 ACRES, 28 CLEARED
Apply to
F. W. THOMAS, Esq., B. M.
Goderich, Feb 26, 1864. w5sw51-tf

MONEY TO LEND
AT
EIGHT PER CENT
IN SUMS OF
One Hundred Dollars and upwards.
Apply to
TOMS & MOORE,
Solicitors.
CRABB'S NEW BLOCK
Goderich, Sept. 8th, 1864. w33tf

Ashes and Grease.
THE Subscriber will purchase all the Ashes and Soap Grease that may be saved for him in Goderich and neighborhood.
JOHN E. DANCY.
July 16th, 1865. 1w25

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 or money refunded.
Goderich July 27th, 1864. w16n31

Poetry.

THE BEAUTIFUL WORLD.

There is a beautiful world
Where saints and angles sing,
A world where peace and pleasure reigns,
And heavenly praises ring.
CHORUS.—We'll be there, we'll be there;
Palms of victory, crowns of glory,
We shall wear
In that beautiful world on high.

There is a beautiful world
Where sorrow never comes,
A world where tears shall never fall
In sighing for our home.
CHORUS.

There is a beautiful world
Unseen by mortal sight,
And darkness never enters there,
That world is fair and bright.
CHORUS.

There is a beautiful world
Of harmony and love,
Oh! may we safely enter there
And dwell with God above.
CHORUS.

THE MOTHER'S MEMORY.

Put in the drawer—my heart can bear nae mair;
Row up the paper wi' my dawty's hair:
I ken, I ken, it but renews my waes—
I ken I shouldna touch my lassie's clase:
But when the past comes crowdin' thro' my brain,
I canna let her bits o' things alane.
Sin' e'er she dee'd I wauken wi' a start,
An' oh, there's something sair comes ower my heart;
Then thochts like lightening mind me o' her death,
An' for a while I scarce can draw my breath.
I dream'd a dream before she took her bed,
An' oh, waes me, it's been ower truly read;
An' when the cock began to craw at nicht,
I bodit aye that something wasna richt;
An' when the window shook frae head to fit,
I thocht my very heart lap aff the bit.
Nae mair frae hint the door I'll see her keek,
Nae mair to mine she'll lay her dimpled cheek!
An' never mair me roun' the neck she'll tak',
Nor dook her bonnie headie in my lap!
Weel she was likit by ilk nebor wean,
An' unco blythe they keepit my hearthstane:
The dorty anes she'd pleasure sae auldfarran—
Wad let them see the 'man that broke the barn,'
Wad mak does' dookits wi' her fingers sma',
An' raise a laugh that would delight them a';
Syne let them see, upon the auld kist head,
Hoo 'Robie Salmon selt his gingerbread;'
Wad cock her head and gie sic pawkie looks,
Her tongueie gaed as it wad clippit clouts,
But when my wee drap tea I sat agaun,
My wee bit lassie soon was at my han';
A drappie i' the saucer aye she gat,
An' sune contentit at my fit she sat,
But noo when I sit doon I scarce brak bread,
I scarce can lift the saucer to my head.
Ah! never mair at nippit cakes I'll growl,
Nor catch her finger i' the sugar bowl!
I ken, I ken, she's in a warl noo,
Amang the flowers that death can never pu',
I ken! Oh! *Weel I ken*, we're born to part—
But if I didna greet I'd break my heart!

The Force of Imagination.

People of strong nervous temperament are great slaves to the whims and caprices of their imaginations; and hence people of good mental, but of very ordinary physical acquirements, are the most subject to this tyranny of mind over matter. Occasionally a very ordinary sort of person—that is, an individual of considerable mind, but whose mental capacities are unstatained, and so partially undeveloped — suffers from this peculiar fact in a most distressing degree. No doubt (says the physical authority) one-half the ills that flesh is heir to are superinduced by the fancy of the sufferers alone. Hundreds have died by mere symptoms of cholera, yellow fever, and plague, induced by sheer dread and fear of those terrible maladies. A case is recorded, wherein a felon condemned to death by phlebotomy had his arm laid bare to the shoulder, and thrust through a hole in a partition, while he was fast bound to the opposite side; the hidden executioner, upon the other side, applied the lancet to his arm with a click; the poor culprit heard the muddy stream outpouring, and soon growing weaker and fainter, he fell into a swoon and died, when the fact was not a drop of blood had been shed—a surgeon having merely snapped his lancet upon the arm, and continued to pour a small stream of water over the limb and into the basin. Another case in 'point' was that of a Philadelphia amateur butcher, who, in placing his meat upon a hook, slipped, and hung himself, instead of the meat, upon the barbed point. His agony was intense; he was quietly taken down and carried to a physician's office, and so great was his pain (in imagination) that he cried piteously upon every motion made by the doctor in cutting the coat and shirt sleeve from about the wounded arm. When, at last, the arm was bared, not a scratch was there! The hook point had merely grazed along the skin, and torn the shirt sleeve.—[Blackwood.

An Aristocratic Wedding.

The London Morning Post gives the following description of the wedding of Earl Dudley to Miss Moncrieffe:—"The bride wore a rich dress, with a tunic, bodice and veil of valuable French lace. It was originally intended for the Empress Eugenie, and was valued at upwards of £2,000. She also wore a handsome bracelet of pearls and diamonds, a wedding present from the inhabitants of Dudley, and a matchless necklace of pearls (of five rows,) the gift of her noble husband just before setting out for the altar. The presents were very costly, and all the jewels of the most rare and choice description, the principal and most unique in the whole collection being a matchless parure, consisting of a diadem, necklace, brooch, ear-rings, and bracelets, composed of rubies and diamonds of the finest quality—the rubies specimen stones—set in pure classical style and most elegant in form. The value was nearly £10,000. There were also a pair of very fine sapphire and diamond ear-rings; a locket or brooch to match, with fine pearl drop; a pearl and diamond bracelet; a pair of pearl and diamond pear-shaped ear-rings; a jeweled Etruscan suite; besides many other ornaments of various kinds, amounting to many thousand pounds in value. All of these were presented by the Earl of Duley to his bride. Lady Ward's two presents consisted of a very handsome miniature bracelet, with monogram on cover in rubies, emeralds, and diamonds; and a superb silver gilt dressing case, studded with stones. A bracelet, presented by the inhabitant of Dudley, bore the following inscription: "Presented by the borough of Dudley to the first Countess of Dudley, on her marriage. November 21, 1865." There were also gifts from the Countess of Dalhousie, the Marchioness Townsend, Lady Marion Loftus, Hon. Mrs. Major Anson, Hon. Mrs. Claughton, Lady Georgiana Balfour, Hon. Mrs. Dudley Ward, Lord Delamore, the Hon. Seymour and Mrs. Egerton, Lady Frances Gordon, the Countess of Westmoreland, Lady Blanche Dupplin, Lady Charlotte Russell, Lady Otho Fitzgerald, the Duke and Duchess of Athole, Hon. Mrs. Damar, Baroness Lionel Rothschild, Sir Frederick and Lady Elizabeth Arthur, Hon. Mr. and Lady Augusta Fiennes." Throughout the whole district with which the earl is more immediately connected the occasion was celebrated with various festivities.

A Novel Confinement.

A few mornings ago the Superintendent of the Chichester City Police (Mr. Everett) was disturbed by a violent ringing at his bell. It seems that the bell is at the head of his bed, and the police-constables have orders, if anything serious occurs, such as a fire, to ring it violently, is order that this energetic officer may be up and doing. Violently the bell rung, and quickly the Superintendent bounded out of his comfortable bed, and naturally inquired, "What's the matter?" The constable who had so dexteriously rung the bell exclaimed in tones of alarm, "Pray be quick; I have a poor woman here who is suffering much, and I feel alarmed." "You don't say so," exclaimed Superintendent Everett, who, when he saw the condition of the woman, naturally took up the anxious tone of the alarmist. The real fact was that the poor woman was about to become a mother, and no time was to spare. As quick as possible an order was given for the admission of the suffering woman into the workhouse. Intimation was sent to the governor, a bed was prepared; and nurses provided. As well as he could, the constable assisted the woman on her journey, naturally anxious at the delicate position in which he was placed. However, the poor creature was got safely to the workhouse, and the nurses at once proceeded to render all the help in their power. The first proceeding was to undress the woman. On doing this, to their suprise they found concealed around her body a sack, two or three guano bags, a great coat, a bag of nails, a padlock, and other minor articles. Stripped of this, the woman assumed a more becoming form, and was handed again from the care of the nurses to the police. From the marks on the sack it was found that the property was stolen at Arundel, where the woman had slept the night before, and she was eventually transferred to the London police, and remains in durance in the cells of that town awaiting her examination—not by nurses this time, but by the borough magistate. The affair has caused some merriment in the city, and one or two wags have sent to Superintendent Everett to know when the christening is likely to come off. The alarmed constable, who first took compassion on the woman, has scarcely yet recovered the shock.—[West Surrey Gazette.

The Cattle Disease.

The following if from the London Times:

The cattle plague is growing upon us and the return which we yesterday published is perhaps the best justification of the alarming report made by the Commissioners a month before. At that time—that is to say, up to the 21st of October—there had been 14,088 animals attacked since the commencement of the disease, about the 21st of June. Of these 6,711 had died, and 5119 had been slaughterd, so that the total losses during the whole period were under 12,000. But now the casualties of four weeks have doubled the previous tale of four months. The total number of cases is now returned as 27,432, and of deaths alone at 12,680, while as many as 8,998 have been slain. Week by week, too, the disease increases still. The returns, which were 1,765 on the 4th of this month, were 2,580 on the 11th, and 2,663 on the 18th. Under these circumstances no one will have been surpised at the appearance of a new Order in Council imposing restrictions on the removal of cattle in infected districts It is encouraging, however, to observe that slaughter is only obtained in the last resort as the penalty of disobedience. An inspector may direct the isolation of a diseased or suspected animal, and if the owner shall disobey such direction, "then in such case, and such case only," the inspector is empowered to put the animal to death. At this conjuncture, however, a new agency is appearing on the scene. It is proposed to treat the cattle plague by homœopathy, not casually or obscurely, but on a large scale, by skilled practitioners and in the light of day. The programme is certainly characteristic of the science and many persons may think that the poor cows are having a hard time of it "Knock them on the head," says the veterinary surgeon; "it is the only thing to be done." "Better poison them, says the quack; "nothing like poison for effecting a cure." So our cows, if quite well and troubled with any complaint, are to take a good dose of arsenic every morning, by way of tonic or preservative; and if notwithstanding this judicious precaution, they should still fall sick, they are to be drenched with deadly nightshade. This it is confidently believed, must bring them around again; but in case of default they are to go back to the arsenic and take another draught of it. We must ask the reader not to smile at these prescriptions, or to dispise the advice. The practice is, at least, as good as that of "the Faculty." Even arsenic cannot do more mischief than the pole axe; it may possibly do less. Indeed, it has been tried, and with at least as much success as killing. It is simply because homœopathy has been actually practised with some advantage in Holland that a number of noblemen and gentlemen, "not all of them homœopathists," have now formed themselves into an association for trying it in this country. They speak very modestly about the matter, and avow that their proceedings are experimental. Perhaps they are not very hopeful, but then there is nothing hopeful about the case. Wholesale massacre is not an encouraging example, nor is it cheering to contemplate the total suspension of cattle traffic. Homœopathy may well compete for favor with such doctrines as these, especially since it possesses the unique recommendation of threatening no harm.

Italy and the Pope.

A correspondent writing from Rome during the latter part of last month says:—

A deep sensation has been produced in Rome by the speech of the King of Italy.—The very day it was delivered the National Committee received a summary of it by telegraph, and hastened to communicate it to the leaders of the liberal party, who were convoked on the following day at the Baths of Caracalla to discuss the matter. The day after the *Observator Romano* published the speech, and sold several thousand copies.—A large crowd gathered in front of the office and the greatest excitement prevailed. At the Vatican the royal address produced great dismay. The Pope was taken quite by surprise. He never expected that the King would go the length of proclaiming the complete separation of Church and State, or the suppression of religious corporations—a measure, in fact, of which he had, through Signor Vegezzi, procured the postponement, and doubtless, as he thought, the withdrawal.—The Holy Father imagined that after the elections the Italian Government would be anxious to draw towards the Church. Indeed the Count de Sartiges had, on his return from Florence, brought word that negotiations on the original bases stipulated by Vegezzi would immediately be re opened, and that the King and the new Parliament were disposed to make concessions to the Holy See. And of this M. de Sartiges said he had received an assurance from General La Marmora himself. Hence the disappointment at the Vatican is profound. The Pope seemed at first quite prostrated by the news, and accused the French ambassador of having deceived him. Cardinal Caterini, the other reactionary cardinals, and the Jesuits are, on the other hand, delighted with the turn affairs have taken. They rejoice with the hope that there is no longer any danger of a reconciliation between Rome and Italy, which they dread more than all the excesses of a revolution.—They are doing everything to excite the anger of the Pope against Italy, and the poor old man is kept in a pitiable state of agitation. He intends, it is said, to reply to Victor Emmanuel in an allocution which will be delivered in the next consistory, probably on the 4th, or at the latest the 14th of December.

The U. S. Congress.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Mr. Morrill introduced a Bill to provide for the defence of the north-eastern frontier, which provides for the repayment to Maine of appropriations for the construction of the European and North American Railway.

Mr. Wilson introduced a Bill the more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States.

Mr. Cowan said a message had just been received from the President, in response to a resolution, calling for information as to the condition of the States lately in rebellion. He called for the reading of the message.

The message of the President was read, as follows:

To the Senate of the United States.

In reply to the resolutions adopted by the Senate on the 12th, I have the honor to state that the rebellion waged by a portion of the people against the properly constituted authorities of the Government of the United States has been suppressed; that the United States are in possession of every State in which the insurrection existed; and that, as far as could be done, the Courts of the United States have been restored, post offices re-established, and steps taken to put into effective operation the revenue laws of the country. As the result of the measures instituted by the executive with the view of inducing a resumption of the functions of the State, comprehended in the inquiry of the Senate, the people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee, have recognized their respective State Governments, and are yielding obedience to the laws and Government of the United States with more willingness and greater promptitude than under the circumstances could reasonably have been anticipated. The proposed amendment to the constitution, providing for the abolition of slavery forever, within the limits of the country, has been ratified by each one of these states with the exception of Mississippi, from which no official information has been received; and in nearly all of them measures have been adopted, or are now pending, to confer upon the freedmen the privileges which are essential to their comfort, protection and security.

In Florida and Texas the people are making commendable progress in restoring their State Governments, and no doubt is entertained that they will, at an early period, be in a condition to resume all of their practical relations with the Federal Government.

In that portion of the Union, lately in rebellion, the aspect of affairs is more promising than in view of all the circumstances could well have been expected.

The people throughout the entire South evince a laudable desire to renew their allegiance to the Government, and to repair the devastations of war by a prompt and cheerful return to peaceful pursuits. An abiding faith is entertained that their actions will conform to their professions, and that in acknowledging the supremacy of the constitution and the laws of the United States, their loyalty will be unreservedly given to the Government, whose leniency they cannot fail to appreciate, and whose fostering care will soon restore them to a condition of prosperity. It is true that in some of the States the demoralizing effects of the war are to be seen in occasional disorders, but these are local in character, not frequent in occurrence, and are rapidly disappearing as the authority of the civil power is extended and sustained. Perplexing questions were naturally to be expected from the great and sudden change in the relations between the two races, but systems are gradually developing themselves under which the freedman will receive the protection to which he is justly entitled, and by means of his labor make himself a useful, independent member of the community in which he has his home. From all the information in my possession, and from that which I have recently derived from the most reliable authority, I am induced to cherish the belief that personal animosity is surely and rapidly merging itself into a spirit of nationality, and that representation, connected with a properly adjusted system of taxation, will result in a harmonious restoration of the relations of the States to the National Union. The report of Carl Shurz is herewith transmitted as requested by the Senate. No report from the Hon. John Covade has been received by the President. The attention of the Senate is invited to the accompanying report of Gen. Grant, who recently made a tour of inspection through several of the States whose inhabitants participated in the rebellion.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, Dec. 18th, 1865.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The *Post's* Washington special despatch says that the President's Message, enclosing the reports of Gen. Grant, favors strongly an early restoration of all State Governments. It appears to have deeply offended some of the members, When it was read in the Senate, Mr. Sumner rose and pronounced it only paralleled by Pierce's white-washing message on Kansas.

The *Commercial's* Washington despatch says that the President has sent Gen. Grant's report, on the condition of the South, to Congress. It presents the result of the general's observation during his tour to the South, and it is highly favorable, expressing great confidence in the good faith of the Southern people, and their readiness to accept the issues of the war. The tenor of the report is favorable to the restoration to the Southern people of their full privileges of citizenship. The commutation has produced a marked effect here, as great confidence is reposed in Gen. Grant's judgment.

The *Post's* special says that the Committee on appropriations have made a reduction of several millions from the naval appropriations.

The Committee on bankrupt law have unanimously agreed to report Jenk's bankrupt Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1865.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Stevens presented the petition of Judge Warmouth, asking to be admitted to the House as a delegate from the territory of Louisiana, and purporting to be signed by 19,000 others.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, submitted a series of resolutions which on his own motion were laid on the table and ordered to be presented for future action, namely,

"*Resolved*—That public justice and national security demand that as soon as it may be practicable Jeff. Davis, as a representative man of the rebellion, should have a fair and impartial trial in the highest appropriate court tribunal of the country for treason, most flagrant in character by him committed in order that the constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated, the truth clearly established and affirmed that treason is a crime and that the offense may be made infamous, and at the same time that the question may be judicially settled finally and for ever that no State of its own will has the right to renounce its place in the Union.

"*Resolved*—That public justice and national security demand that in case of the conviction of said Jeff. Davis the sentence of the law should be carried into effect, in order that the constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated and fully executed and the truth clearly established that treason is a crime and that traitors should be punished.

"*Resolved* That in like manner, and for like offences, such of the most culpable of the chief instigators of the rebellion as may be necessary to satisfy the demands of public justice and furnish security for the future, and those criminally responsible for the murder and starvation of Union prisoners of war, should be tried and punished for the high crimes of which they have been guilty.

"*Resolved*—That justice should not fail of its purpose, and that all who are guilty of, or are responsible for, the assassination of the late President, and the great offenders during the recent rebellion guilty of, and responsible for, the murder and starvation of Union prisoners of war, as well as those guilty of and responsible for other unparalleled violations of the laws of warfare, are amenable to and should be tried, convicted and punished by a military tribunal authorised by and sanctioned by the common law of war and the usages of civilised nations, whenever and so far as may be necessary to secure the ends of justice.

"*Resolved*—That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, may be necessary to provide justice for trials for treason, for writs of error, and to carry into effect the purposes of the foregoing resolutions, and that said committee report by bill and otherwise."

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, enclosing a report of the Secretary of State in relation to the Universal Exposition to be held in Paris, in 1867, and in which the United States are invited by the government of France to take a part. The subject is commended to the early and favorable consideration of congress.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., introduced a bill to pay persons, and damages to Union property, by rebels, one of confiscated property.

Mr Hall announced the death of Mr Orlando Kellogg, member of congress for New York.

SENATE.

The bill to provide for the payment of $25,000 to Mrs. Lincoln was taken up and passed.

Mr. Merrill, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to regulate the elective franchise in the district, by removing distinctions of color as a qualification for its exercise.

Mr. Sumner addressed the senate in favor of the bill. He hoped it would be acted on very soon. The country demanded it.

Mr Sumner presented the petition of certain citizens of Massachusetts for the appointment of provisional governors over the States lately in rebellion, the guarrantee of the rights of all the citizens in these States, enfranchisement and equality before the law. &c. He also presented similar petitions from citizens of New York, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, New Jersey and Kentucky.

The petitions were referred to the special committee of fifteen on reconstruction.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of Dr. Cheever, of New York, Mr. Parker, of Pittsburg, and others, for equality before law in the Southern States.

New York, Dec. 20.—Panama dates of 13th contain advices from Valparaiso to Nov. 18th, and Callao to the 28th.

There is but little change in Chilian war matters. The people are daily becoming more united against Spain.

Some forty ports are yet open, and steamers now touch at a port forty miles from Valperaiso, which is connected with the latter place by a good road, and passengers and mails are regularly carried. A Chilian privateer will soon be on the sea.

The sloop of war St Mary's, and the gunboat Mohongo, were at Valparaiso on the 18th inst.

In Bolivia affairs are quite unsettled. The revolution is still going on. A disturbance had taken place at Cobeja with some Chilians owing to Spanish vessels being allowed to coal there.

Advices from Peru are quite important. Gen. Canseco, after partially organising a new Government, was deposed by a public meeting, and General Prado, also one of the leading Generals in the late revolution, was declared Dictator, he being pledged to call Congress together as soon as possible. It is supposed Prado will declare an alliance with Chili against Spain.

Canadian Goods in American Ports.

A good deal of excitement was caused among some of our mercantile men on Saturday by an announcement made to them by the American Vice-Consul, that for the future goods entered for the payment of *ad valorem* duties in American ports, must be entered at the duty paid price in Canada, instead of at the price of such goods in bond. The following is the clause of the American law on which the pretension is founded:—

"That in all cases where there is or shall be imposed any *ad valorem* duty on any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States, and in all cases where the duty imposed by law shall be regulated by or directed to be estimated or based upon the value of the square yard or of any specified quantity or parcel of such goods, &c., it shall be the duty of the Collector within whose district the same shall be imported or entered, to cause the actual market value or wholesale price thereof at the period of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from which the same shall have been imported into the United States, to be appraised, and such appraised value shall be considered the value upon which duty shall be assessed."

Our own statute contains words of a corresponding tenor; but, on both sides of the line, it has hitherto been held that the market value was the market value less the duty, or, in other words, the market value in bond in the country whence the exportation has taken place. We do not know upon what authority the new reading has been given to the law; but it seems to us to be manifestly a false one, and we trust it will be overruled, as it will tend greatly to limit the transactions between the two countries, especially as the rule, if applicable on one side of the lines, must be as applicable on the other, and thus the trade both ways will be restricted by a new fiscal regulation, hitherto unheard of. We are in hopes that it will turn out that the new order arises from the new born zeal of some departmental officer.—*Herald.*

GODERICH, 26th Dec., 1865.

To the Ratepayers of the Corporation of the town of Goderich:—

In Continuation of my letter to you No. 2 bearing date the 14th and published in the Huron Signal of the 15th Current.

In all the money expended in the town of Goderich by the Town Council you have nothing of permenancy or profit to the town save your two school Houses, that is the Central and Saint Patricks ward school. They are good value in their present state for 12,000 Dollars. The greater part of your streets improvements was a total misapplication and in particular that paid in the several Contracts let to mr. Aron Chambers from the year 1858 to 1861, both included within this period—Chambers received as well as i can gather from searches made by me, as the Clark of the Council keeps no accounts, about 5000 Dollars you have for that an up hill drain on the north side of Wellington street and a parcel of hemlock plank in the last stage of decompezion. in the way of sidewalks within the last four years accounted for, that is, from 1860 to 1863, the Road overseer, Mr. Smail, received on public improvements 4004 Dollars, and had the Council let out by Contract the gravel repairing of thees streets for this amount they would have delivered and spread 2002 Cords of gravel and which would make over 24 miles of gravel sidewalk under judicious management, and what have got for it. Some mudheaps performed by day laborers at the worst season of the year. The Cash handed by the Council to Mr. Smail without voucher or workmans account.

I would beg to Caution you with regard to these gentlemen who wanted to remove your market away from the Locality which was origenaly set apart there for and settle the rate payers with 12000 Dolars more of a dept. Your honest mayor of 1864 was the means of Defeating this drabolical project notwithstanding that one of the Councilors for st. Patricks ward told the mayor that he was unworthy of the office of mayor for that he the saint Patricks gentleman was eight years in that Council and never before met with any opposizion. Not dannted at this the St Patricks tryed another strategie to acomplish his wicked design. He did with no less a personage than the Reeve of the Council under false pretences and without any lawful authority extort from your honest Treasurer a cheque as a first instalment on this nafarious market house action Mr. Crab would not become a party to such an illegal in as much as their was no by-law to that efect and aproved of by the rate payers in accordance with the municipal law.

We here in Canada boast of being an integral part of the Kingdom of Great Britain, nay we go farther, we sometimes asert that we of Canada are the Brightest gem in her Diadem, and how do you go to prove this.—Yes, by your Council for the town of Goderich, with their C L mayer in the month of June 1865 pass a resolution that the 4th of July should be Holyday at Goderich, and for what purpose? to take a trip to Sagana, and the Council and fire Company did go, was at Sagana on the glorious fourth of July and for what, to hear the Declaration of Independence read, to hear our parent state and all its institutions held up to public scorn. Are you about to stamp their infamous and disgraceful act with your aprobation by puting these men again to represent you. If so never Call yourselves Britons.

JOHN LONGWORTH.

Goderich, 21st Dec., 1865.

Evils of Gossip.

I have known a country society which withered away all to nothing under the dry rot of gossip only. Friendships, once as firm as gratitude, dissolved to jelly and then ran away to water, only because of this; love, that promised a future as enduring as heaven and as stable as truth, evaporating into a morning mist that turned to a day's long tears, only because of this; a father and a son set foot to foot with the fiery breath of an anger that would never cool again between them, only because of this; and a husband and his young wife, each straining at the bated leach which in the beginning had been the golden bondage of a God's blessed love, sat mournfully by the side of the grave where all their joy lay buried, and only because of this. I have seen faith transformed to mean doubt, hope give place to grim despair, and charity take on itself the features of black malevolence, all because of the spell words of scandal, and the magic mutterings of gossip.—Great crimes work great wrong, and deeper tragedies of human life spring from its larger passions; but woeful and most melancholy are the uncatalogued tragedies that issue from gossip and detraction, most mournful the shipwreck often made of noble natures and lovely lives by the bitter winds and salt waters of slander. So easy to say, yet so hard to disprove, throwing on the innocent all the burden and the strain of demonstrating their innocence, and punishing them as guilty if unable to pluck out the stings they never see; and to silence words they never hear—gossip and slander are the deadliest and cruelest weapons man has for his brother's hurt.—*All the Year Round.*

MANAGEMENT OF WORKING OXEN.—It is not so much hard labor that beats oxen and makes them loll in warm weather, as the ill-treatment of rough and abusive drivers.—Treat them with gentleness when at work; feed them well and regularly three times a day, with cut hay and straw wet with water, sprinkled with oats and Indian corn meal, at least twelve quarts, besides some roots daily; let them have clean water as often as they are fed, and do not require them to drink that which is impure or stagnant; give them at least two hours after feeding to chew the cud and rest, and they will perform a vast amount of hard work, and increase in flesh at the same time, and will usually be found to be more convenient for many purposes than horses. Let it be reiterated that it is not the hard labor that oxen perform that exhausts their energies. Oxen were made for hard service; and if treated kindly and carefully, they will labor hard every day and still grow fat. But when fed a stinted allowance of poor hay and meal, worried and ill-used by a bawling, ill-natured driver, who incessantly applies the lash or goad, and dragged out by carrying on their necks a huge cart tongue, from morning till night, their strength fails, and sensible people are lead to conclude that they cannot endure the heat like a horse.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

☞ There is a peculiarly forcible kind of whiskey lately come into vogue in London branded 'L. L.,' and when a Cockney says, 'Come and 'ave a dram of double bell,' he undoubtedly gives the right title to it.