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, ONTARIO, D. C., THURSDAY, OCT. 10, 1867. [VOL. XX.—NO 37

Business Directory.

Dr. Stanbury,
GRADUATE of the Medical Department of Victoria University, Toronto, and late office Hospital and Dispensary, New York. Residence D McDougall's (Bailiff) Bayfield. w49 4m0p

Geo Lewis,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT Law, and Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conv y Crown Attorney, Goderich, Canada West. Office a Court House v14n40

M. C. Cameron,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Kingston street, Goderich, C.W

John Davison
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c Office, Market Square Corner of Kingston Street, Goderich. 3d43

Sinclair & Walker,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, &c. Office, over the Store of V. Better & Son, Goderich.

Peter McRae,
FORWARDER AND COMMISSION Merchant, Invernesss, C.W. Notes and Accounts collected. Business of any kind entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. w46-1y8ox

L. H. Hamilin,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR Land Agent and Conveyancer, Kincardine 11

Toms & Moore,
ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS, &c., Goderich, C. W. Office—CRABB'S NEW BLOCK.
Goderich, August 27th, 1864. LEWIS, MOORE. w103w31

D. Shade Gooding,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., Conveyancer, C. W. Office: Up stairs Watson's Block, West St.: entrance next Door west of Glasgow House.

John B. Gordon,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Goderich, Canada West. Office—on the South side of West Street, third door from the Court-House Square.

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

Money to Lend on Real Property

H. L. Doyle,
BARRISTER, &c., Goderich, C. W. Office—Savage's New Block.

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

J. Francis C. Haldan
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Goderich, C. W., and Bayfield, C. W. Offices—Kay's Block, Goderich, and Mr. Fatte son's Store Bayfield.
☞ Mr. Haldan will be at his branch office, Bayfield, every Monday from 10 a. m. till 5 p. m. sw&w36

William Fraser,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Wallaceburg, C.W. v16n1ruan

William R. Bain, B. A.
CHANCERY AND LAW OFFICE.
Clark's New Building, Kingston Street
GODERICH.
N. B.—Conveyancing. Money lent on reasonable terms. Deposited and defective titles to real estate Quieted.
Goderich, Dec. 24, 1866. sw34

R. SKIMINGS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR-IN Chancery, &c., &c. Office—King street, Goderich, 5 doors west of M. C. Cameron's Law Office.
MONEY TO LEND. w20

N. Malcolmson,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor, &c &c. Chelton, C.W. w14
MONEY TO LEND.

John Campbell,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT Commissioner in Queen's Bench, for taking affidavits, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office on Broad street, Village of Kincardine C.W. v19

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

D. McDougall
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD County of Huron. Sales in village or country attended to. w9-1y6

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,
Commission Merchants,
CORNER HOSPITAL ST. ST. JOHN ST'S.
MONTREAL,
Bennett's Wharf, Halifax.
THE MANUFACTURES OF CANADA when accompanied by the proper official certificate of their being such, are now admitted into the
LOWER PROVINCES
FREE OF DUTY.
Consignments Solicited,
July 17. w27

The Liverpool and London and Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, Surplus, & Reserved Funds $16,771,675
Invested in Canada, - - - 230,000
Premiums received in 1866, were, .. $3,862,200!
DAILY Premiums, upwards of .... 17,000!
Shareholders personally responsible for engagements of the company. All directors must be shareholders.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
INSURANCES EFFECTED ON ALL CLASSES OF PROPERTY AT CURRENT RATES.
FARM RISKS AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
FEATURES.
No EXTRA Charge for Military Service in Defence of the Country.
Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or children are secure from seizure by Creditors.
☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.
All Bonuses Stated and Guaranteed.
Amount of Special Reserve, for payment of Life claims, $9,262.50.
G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, Montreal.
A. M. ROSS, Agent for Goderich; R. V. Elliot, for Exeter; W. S. Watson, for Seaforth.
Goderich, Nov. 2, 1866. w41

Business Directory.

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 Shortest Notice. 14v7

WM. ELLIOTT.
General Horse and Cattle Farrier.
New Grocery and Temperance House, Bemalliar.
A WELL furnished stable, attentive hostler, and all necessary accommodation for the public, at very reasonable rates.
Bemalliar, May 15, 1867. 17w6m3p0

CANADIAN HOTEL,
CLINTON, C. W.
W. TUDSBURY Proprietor.
THE Establishment is furnished with all the requirements essential to the comfort of guests. n34tf

LUCKNOW HOTEL
AND STAGE OFFICE,
R. S. CUNNINGHAM, Proprietor.
SITUATED on the corner on the Northern Gravel Road, Lucknow. Stages leave every morning for Goderich and Walkerton. The hotel is fitted up with every accommodation for commercial travellers. A large Hall attached.
June 24, 1867. w23

WANTED.
AN experienced Carder. Apply to the Undersigned, at the Goderich Woolen Mills.
THOS. LOGAN.
Goderich, May 1st, 1867. w15

CORDWOOD,
TO
Teamsters & Choppers.
TENDERS will be received for Chopping Clearing and Fencing 16 acres on sub division 9 and 10, lot 10 concession 1, Bayfield Road, Goderich.
Apply, (if by letter prepaid,) on or before Thursday, the 10th of October next, to
WALTER HICK.
Goderich, Sept. 20, 1867. 35w2t,

PRINCE OF ORANGE HOTEL
DUNGANNON.
A BLACK, Proprietor.
Ample accommodations, choice liquors and good attendance.
Dungannon, Mar 21, 1867 w9 tf

Salt Territory!
THE Subscriber offers to any person or company for a royalty of one-fifteenth of the production, one half acre of land, with about four hundred feet front. Land situated about eighty yards from the present Goderich Salt Works.
For further particulars apply by letter or personally to
E. CAMPAIGNE,
Keeper of County Gaol.
Goderich, Dec. 6th, 1866. w46tf

ROYAL OAK HOTEL,
LUCKNOW.
JAMES CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
BEST OF WINES & LIQUORS.
Good Accommodation for Travellers,
GOOD STABLING AND ATTENTIVE HOSTLERS
Lucknow, 5th March, 1866. w8tf

J. D. CAMERON,
HAS REMOVED FROM THE CENTRAL TO
The Bayfield Hotel!
(formerly kept by Mr. Luby.)
CONSTANTLY on hand, the best of Liquors, Cigars, &c. and an attentive hostler, and by strict attention to business hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Bayfield, March 8, 1867. w7 6m

House and Lot for Sale
FOR SALE Lot 36, con. A, (Huron Road) Town of Goderich, nearly opposite Mr. Wm. Mills' one fifth acre. There is a neat cottage 28 by 24, on the place. Good garden ground. Terms reasonable. Time given for part, if desired.
For particulars apply to
JOHN ADAMS, Carpenter.
Goderich, Aug. 27th, 1867. w35n n31

JAMES MAIALL,
ARCHITECT,
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style
☞ Office at the Huron Auction Mart, Bay st Square, Goderich. 1aw 17n31y1y

Rintoul Brothers,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
87 & 89 St. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
MONTREAL.
Advances made on consignments of Produce to Liverpool, Glasgow and other port in Great Britain.
Consignments of Ashes, Butter, &c., respectfully solicited.
Sept. 3, 1866. sw2

GODERICH
BROOM FACTORY.
Isaac Dobson & Son.
HAVING ESTABLISHED A FACTORY for the manufacture of Brooms in Goderich, the subscribers are prepared to attend to all orders in their line of business from any part of Canada with promptness
AT WHOLESALE ONLY.
Their facilities for manufacture will, they feel confident, enable them to compete with any establishment of the kind in the country.
☞ Factory on Kingston Street, opposite Huron Hotel. Address,
ISAAC DOBSON & SON,
Goderich, C. W.
December 11, 1866. w49tf

Business Directory.

1867.
Division Courts.
Times for holding DIVISION COURTS FOR THE COUNTY OF HURON.
THE next sittings of the several Division Courts for the County of Huron will be held as follows, viz:— 1867.

1st Division,	Goderich,	Thursday,	26th Sept.
6th "	Dungannon,	Friday,	27th "
7th "	Bayfield,	Saturday,	28th "
10th "	Clinton,	Monday,	30th "
2nd "	Seaforth,	Tuesday,	1st. Oct.
11th "	Ainleyville,	Wednesday,	2nd "
5th "	Exeter,	Friday,	4th. "
1st Division,	Goderich,	Thursday,	28th Nov.
6th "	Dungannon,	Friday,	29th "
7th "	Bayfield	Saturday,	30th "
10th "	Clinton,	Monday,	2nd Dec.
2nd "	Seaforth	Tuesday,	3rd "
11th "	Wroxeter,	Thursday,	5th "
5th "	Exeter,	Saturday,	7th "

The several Courts will open at 10 o'clock a. m.,
Goderich, August 14th 1867.
S. BROUGH,
J. C. C. Huron.
I certify the above to be a true copy as entered in the Division Court Record Book, pursuant to the Statute.
DAN. LIZARS,
Clerk of the Peace, Huron.
Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Goderich, 15th Aug, 1867. w30

1868] HENRY GRIST, [186
Departmental, Parliamentary,
AND PATENT AGENT,
OTTAWA.
Transacts business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the session, &c., for parties residing elsewhere.
REFERENCES:
Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
W. M. Wilson, Esq. Simcoe.
R. Juon Esq., Hamilton.
Hon. J. Carling, London.
Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto
R. Bell, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

CHEESE! CHEESE!
Shephard & Strachan.
GROCERS, GODERICH.
HAVE been appointed sole agents at Goderich for the sale of the celebrated Exeter Factory Cheese.
Local dealers supplied at the Factory Prices.
SHEPHARD & STRACHAN.
Goderich, May 27, 1867. w18tf

TAVERN STAND
For Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for sale that well known Tavern, the
BELFAST HOTEL,
situated on the Northern Gravel Road between Goderich and Lucknow, one of the leading roads to the County of Bruce. The Buildings are all in first-class order—and all the requisites for the business complete. For further particulars enquire on the premises.
JOHN McCROSTIE.
Belfast, 17th Sept., 1867 w36tf

GREENE & SONS,
517 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.
Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.
MESSRS. GREENE & SONS invite the attention of the Merchants throughout the Dominion of Canada to their extensive assortment of
Wool & Felt Hats, Men's Fur Hats, Mens' & Boys' cloth Caps, Silk Hats, Scotch Caps, Buffalo robes, Men's Fur Caps, Ladies' Furs, Buck & Calf Mitts, Boys' Fur Caps, Victorines, Collars, &c.,
including all the various goods in the trade.
GREENE & SONS,
517 St. Paul Street,
Next Albion Hotel.
Montreal, August 12, 1867. w29 3m

COLONIAL HOUSE.
READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
The Subscriber has the largest
CLOTHING STOCK
in the Country. The best quality of Goods at
The LOWEST PRICES in TOWN
☞ Call, examine, and judge for yourselves. American money taken at higher rates.
CHAS. E. ARCHIBALD.
Goderich, August 22nd, 1866.

THE OLD MAN'S STORY.

A Thrilling Story.

I shall never forget the commencement of the temperance Reformation. I was a child, at the time, of some ten years of age. Our home had every comfort, and my kind parents idolized me, their child.—Wine was often on the table, and both my father and mother gave it to me in the bottom of the morning glass.

On Sunday, at church, a startling announcement was made to our people. I knew nothing of its purport, but there was much whispering among the men.—The pastor said that on the next evening would be a meeting and an address upon the evil of intemperance in the use of alcoholic drinks. He expressed himself ignorant of the object of the meeting, and could not say what course it would be best to pursue in the matter.

The subject of the meeting came up at our table after the service, and I questioned my father about it with all the curious eagerness of a child. The whispers and words which had been dropped in my hearing, clothed the whole affair with great mystery to me, and I was all eagerness to hear of the strange thing. My father said it was some scheme to unite the church and State.

The night came, and groups of people gathered on the tavern steps, and I heard the laugh and jest, and saw drunken men come reeling out of the bar room.

I urged my father to let me go, and he at first refused. Finally thinking it an innocent gratification of my curiosity, he put on his hat, and we passed across the green to the church. I well remember how the people appeared as they came in, seeming to wonder what kind of an exhibition was to come off.

In the corner was the tavern keeper, and around him a number of his friends. For an hour the people of the place continued to come in, till there was a fair house full. All were curiously watching the door, apparently wondering what would come next. The pastor stole in, and took his seat behind a table under the gallery, as if doubtful of the propriety of being in the church at all.

Two men finally came in and went forward to the altar and took their seats.—All eyes were fixed upon them and a general stillness prevailed throughout the house.

The men were unlike in appearance, one being short, thick set in his build, and the other tall and well formed. The younger had the appearance and dress of a clergyman a full, round face, and quiet good natured look as he leisurely looked around over the audience.

But my childish interest was all in the old man. His broad deep chest and unusual height looked giant like as he strode up the aisle. His hair was white, his brow deep, scamed with furrows, and around his hands some mouth lines of calm and touching sadness. His eyes were black and restless, and kindled as the tavern keeper uttered a low word aloud.—His lips were compressed and a crimson flush came and went over his pale cheek. One arm was off above his elbow, and there was a white scar over his right eye.

The younger finally rose and stated the object of the meeting, and asked if there was a clergyman present to open it with prayer. Our pastor kept his seat, and the speaker himself made a short address; at the conclusion calling upon any one to make remarks. The pastor arose, under the gallery, and attacked the position of the speaker, using the argument, which I have often heard used since, and concluded by denouncing those in the new movement as meddlesome fanatics, who wished to break up the time honoured usages of good society, and injure the business of respectable people. At the conclusion of his remarks the tavern keeper and his friends got up a cheer, and the current of feeling was evidently against the strangers and their plan.

While the pastor was speaking the old man had fixed his dark eyes upon him, and leaned forward as if he was trying to catch every word

As the pastor took his seat, the old man arose, his tall form towering in the dim-lit and his chest swelling as he inhaled his breath through his thin dilated nostrils. To me, at that time, there was something awe inspiring and grand in the appearance of the old man, as he stood with his full eyes upon the audience, his teeth shut hard, and a silence like that of death throughout the church.

He bent his gaze upon the tavern keeper and that peculiar eye lingered and kindled for half a moment. The seer grew red upon his forehead, and beneath his heavy brows his eyes glittered and glowed like a serpent's the tavern keeper quailed before that searching glance, and I felt a relief when the old man withdrew his gaze. For a moment more he seemed lost in thought and then in low and tremulous tones, commenced.

There was a depth in that voice, a thrilling sweetness and pathos which riveted every heart in the church before the first period had been rounded. My father's attention had become fixed upon the eye of the speaker with an interest I had never before seen him exhibit. I can but briefly remember the substance of what the old man said, though the scene is as vivid before me as any I ever witnessed.

My friends! I am a stranger in your village, and I trust may call you friends. A new star has arisen and there is hope in the dark night, which hangs like a pall of gloom over our country.

With a thrilling depth of voice, the speaker continued, O God, thou who lookest with compassion upon the most erring of earth's frail children, I thank thee that a brazen serpent has been lifted up, on which the drunkard can look and be healed. That a beacon has burst out upon the darkness that surrounds him, which shall guide back to honor and heaven the weary wanderer.

It is strange what power there is in some voices. The speaker's voice was low and measured, but a tear trembled in every tone, and, before I knew why, a tear dropped on my hand. The old man bushed one from his eye and continued:

I am an old man standing alone at the end of life's journey. I am without friends, home or kindred on earth, and look with longing to the rest of the night of death. Without friends, kindred or home! I was not once so!

No one could withstand the touching pathos of the old man. I noticed a tear on the lid of my father's eye, and I no more felt ashamed of my own.

No my friends it was not once so.—Away over the dark waves which have wrecked my hopes, there is the blessed light of happiness and home. I reach again convulsively for the shrines of the household idols that once were mine, now mine no more!

The old man seemed looking away through vacancy upon some bright vision, his lips apart and his finger extended. I involuntarily turned in the direction it was pointed, dreading to see some phantom invoked by i magic moving.

I once had a mother. With her old heart crushed with sorrow she went down to the grave. I once had a wife—fair angel-beautiful creature as ever smiled in an earthly home. Her eye was as mild as a summer sky, and her heart as faithful and true as ever guarded and cherished a husband's love. Her blue eyes grew dim as the floods of sorrow wasted away its brightness. I once had a noble, a brave and beautiful boy. I once had a babe, a sweet tender blossom; but then hands destroyed it, and it lives with one who loveth children.

Do not be startled, my friends—I am not a murderer in the common acceptation of the term. Yet there is light in my evening sky. A spirit mother rejoices the return of her prodigal son.—The wife smiles upon him who again turns back to virtue and honor. The angel child meets me at nightfall, and I feel the hollow touch of a tiny palm upon my feverish cheek. My brave boy, if he yet lives, would forgive the sorrowing old man for the treatment which drove him into the world, and the blow that maimed him for life. God forgive me for the ruin which I brought upon me and mine.

He again swept a tear from his eye. My father watched him with strange intensity, and a countenance usually pale and excited by some strong emotion.

I was once a fanatic and followed the malign light which led me to ruin. I was a fanatic when I sacrificed my wife, children, happiness and home, to the accursing demon of the bowl. I once adorned the gentle being whom I injured so deeply.

I was a drunkard. From respectability and affluence, I plunged into degradation and poverty. I left her alone amid the wreck of her home idols, and titled at the tavern. She never complained, yet she and the children went hungry for bread.

One New Year's night I returned late to the hut where charity had given us a roof. She was yet up and shivering over the coals I demanded food, but she burst into tears and said there was none. I fiercely ordered her to get some. She turned her eyes upon coldly upon me, the tears falling fast over her pale cheeks.

At this moment the child in its cradle set up a tinshaled wail, starting the despairing mother like a serpent's sting.

We have no food, James—have had none for two days. I have nothing for the babe. My once kind husband, must we starve?

That cold look of hate, that stone screaming eyes, and the feeble wail of the child, maddened me, and I—yes. I struck her a fierce blow in the face, and she fell forward on the hearth. The child of hell boiled in my bosom, and with deep intensity, as I felt that I had committed a wrong. I had never struck Mary before, but now some terrible impulse bore me on. I stooped down as well as I could in my drunken state and clenched both hands in her hair.

God of mercy, what was I evolumed my wife, as she looked up in my fiendish countenance, You will not kill us; you will not harm us; you will not harm Willie, she sprang to the cradle and grasped him in her embrace. I caught her again by the hair, and dragged her to the door, and as I lifted the latch, the wind burst in with a cloud of snow. With a yell of a fiend I dragged her on, and hurled her into the darkness and storm. With a wild ha! ha! I closed the door and turned the button, her pleading moans mingled with the wail of the blast and the sharp cry of her babe. But my work was not completed. I turn ed to the little bed where lay my elder son, and I unstrched him from his slumber, and against his half awakened struggles, opened the door and threw him out. In agony of fear he called me by a name I was no longer fit to hear, and locked his fingers in my side pocket. I could not wrench that frenzied grasp away, and, with a coolness of a devil, as I was, shut the door upon the arm, and with my knife severed the wrist.

The speaker ceased a moment and buried his face in his hands, as if to shut out some fearful dream, and his deep cover heaved like a storm-swept sea. My father had arisen from his seat, and was leaning forward, his countenance bloodless, and the large drops standing out upon his brow. Chills crept was then broken, and all eagerly signed the pledge, slowly going to their homes as if loth to leave the place.

The old man is dead, but the lesson he taught his grand-child on his knee, as his evening sun went down without a clouds will never be forgotten. His fanaticism has lost none of its fire in my manhood's heart.

Failure of Buchanan & Co.

We very much regret to learn that the large mercantile house of Buchanan, Hope & Co., of Hamilton, stopped payment yesterday. The senior partner of the firm is Hon. Isaac Buchanan. Mr. Adam Hope, of London, became a partner not many months since, taking into the concern a large amount of capital—but his great capacity and experience as a commercial man, appear to have been insufficient to carry the house through difficulties entailed by the operations of past years. The firm has been in existence for over thirty years, and has occupied during the whole period a very high position among the mercantile establishments of Upper Canada. We are sure the intelligence of the failure will be heard with regret through out the Province; and we sincerely hope that the difficulties now encountered will be speedily overcome, and the house re-established in full vigor. We are requested to state that the firm of Adam & Charles Hope, hardware merchants, is not affected by the stoppage of the old Hamilton firm. We also learn that the house of Isaac Buchanan & Co., of Montreal, is untouched by the failure.—*Globe.*

FIRE IN GALT.

Galt, Oct. 2

At about 1:15, this morning, the town of Galt was aroused by the alarm of fire, which was first noticed in a building owned by Mr. McTague, on Main street a portion of which was occupied as stores and a barber shop. From the want of a proper supply of water, the flames spread with great rapidity, and resulted in a very serious loss of property, but happily no lives. Five or six families lost nearly all their effects. The following is an approximation of the loss, obtained today:—Mr. Murdock, confectioner and baker, $1,500, insured for $1,200 in the Waterloo Mutual. Mr Trotter, jeweller, amount not known, insured for $500 in the Gore Mutual. Miss Graham, milliner, loss not ascertained. Mr. Geddes, about $400. Mr. Heinhold, amount $5,200, insured for $1,000. Mr. Crane, grocery, amount $3,500, insured for $2,300 in the Waterloo Mutual. Mr J. Thomson, shoemaker, amount $1,500, insured for $500 in the Queen and Provincial. Mr Riley, barber amount not ascertained, Mr McTague $4,600, insured for $2,000 on the property in the Gore, Mutual, and Liverpool and London. Mr McDougall, boot and shoe maker, amount $1,550, insured for $1,000. Peter Thompson, household furniture, &c., $300. Mr John Scott, the buildings, insured for $400. Mr Carless, $100. N. & S. J. Wilson, dominion clothing houses, damage to goods and stolen, estimated at $1, 500; no insurance. Thos. Brownlow, goods $600, insured in the Liverpool and London, Queen, and Provincial. Mr McBroom, goods, $200. H. H. Dato's warerooms, stores, &c, $1,000.

The Roman Catholics have begun to make a dead set at the Educational Act of last year. They are determined, if possible, to secure separate schools for their own children, but they will not be strong enough to do it unless they get the Episcopalians to work with them; and even then it is doubtful whether they could do anything more than force the country into a system of secular education. All impartial people see that in a community like this the religious element can only be preserved in the public schools by means of a tacit compromise. If the denominations push their views to an extreme, and object to every class book that can be construed into having any religious bias, then the education will have to be purely secular. The Catholics object to the use of the Scripture lessons of the Irish school books in the ordinary class; but they wish to substitute some Catholic manuals. The latter are quite inadmissible for the use of Protestants. Therefore, it the former are also refused, there can be no Scripture lessons at all. In the course of a debate last night, Mr. Parkes, who is both Colonial Secretary and President of the Council of Education, stated that the recent investigation of the inspectors had discovered that in the old denominational schools there had been great inefficiency, and also a wilful falsification of the school attendance carried out under the orders of the school managers. Disclosures of this kind will effectually prevent any return to the old system.—*Times Letter.*

Barnum has secured a live gorilla from Africa. In removing it from the vessel to the Museum, Tuesday afternoon, the animal was greatly enraged from the jarring it was subject to. In order to securely remove him from the box in which he was placed to his cage, a rope was inserted and fastened to his chain. But the gorilla seized it and pulled it away from several men who grasped it. He got it into the cage, untied it from the chain. A huge wrought iron bar was then inserted, an inch and three quarters thick, for the purpose of bringing out the chain. The gorilla seized the bar, pulled it away from two men noted for their muscular strength, and bent the bar double, the ends actually meeting. He was finally secured, however. His furious howls excited all the animals. Women fainted and children cried. An immense chain, with a resistant force of six thousand pounds, is attached to him. He is five and a half feet high, with an eye like a human being, and a face more resembling man than monkey, and of colour like an elephant. His hand is as delicate as a woman's. When irritable he is quieted by a few cloves or nutmegs.

There is a *furore* in Paris for a new style of what at the present moment. It is large made of ebony, and ornamented at the back with the initials of the owner in silver, or else with fanciful arabesques. The dial plate, which is small, is surrounded by a thick circle of ebony, the fingures and hours bring in silver. This watch hangs from an ebony chatelain, the rings of which are ornamented with silver, and joined together, either by bars or balls of silver, according to the pattern of the chatelaine.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—An Ottawa despatch says:—Hon. Wm. McDougall, in a speech last night, said he had received a communication from a politician in Newfoundland, stating that Parliament, about to assemble there, would pass resolutions asking admission into the Confederation. Also, that at the session soon to be held at Ottawa resolutions would be passed and sanctioned by the Imperial Government, admitting the Hudson Bay Territory.

NOT A DROP YET.—A company at Preston have been engaged for some time digging for oil. They have gone down down 1,300 feet, but have failed to reach the unctuous liquid. The hole having swallowed up all the available funds of the company, operations have been suspended for the present.

In the course of excavation at Hull, England, oak trees, in a horizontal position, have been discovered embedded in the earth, 19 feet below the surface of the river. The wood is hard and strong.

A Palace for the Queen in Ireland.

The recent visit of her Majesty to her Scottish subjects had caused a discussion in the Irish journals as to the advisability of having a royal residence in that country. When it is considered that during the thirty years her Majesty has occupied the throne, she has paid but three visits to Ireland, and those of very short duration, the desire must be considered exceedingly natural. The Irish *Times*, in a leader, refers to the subject in these terms:—"It is too much to expect that the Queen will devote to Ireland some part of that affectionate and homely solicitude which she lavishes on Scotland, there are other members of the royal family who might be called on to remember that there is such a place as Ireland. The Prince of Wales is now of an age to study with an intelligent interest the wants and the circumstances of this country, and to make personal acquaintance with the peculiarities of the people over whom he will be one day be called to reign. A residence at Killarney, or in Connemara, or Sligo, or Donegal, especially if his mode of life were such as that which the Queen enjoys in Scotland, would make him familiar with the Irish character, Irish wants, and Irish questions. We should be sorry to grudge to the people of Hamburgh or Baden the distraction and the other advantages which they may derive from the presence of the betrapparent to the English crown; and we should be equally sorry to grudge the Prince his holiday on the continent. We trust that when the present trip is over, and the princess Alexandria's health is re-established, he may find it both pleasant and profitable, and a part of the duties attaching to his high station, to spend a considerable share of his time in this portion of the Queen's dominations. Even if the Prince should fail to master the questions that divide and perplex us, the fact of his frequent residence in this country would be productive of immense, though indirect benefits."

The Boston *Post*, referring to the wealth and power of Vanderbilt, says:—His shares are in the navy and on all the seas. He draws a check at sight for a million, and yet this man can have no higher amusement than whist! Oh, incapacity of cash! to cover trails of 10,000 continuous miles with lines of ships, navy yet unsatisfied. "There is nothing richer than whist?" To count four aces nobler than a railway! To say:—sons of, but I cannot be happy without the odd trick!"

DEATH FROM FLY POISON.—The Sherbrooke *Gazette* says, on the 7th ult., a little boy about two and a half years old, son of Betsey Bean, being at the house of Mr. Augustus Abbott, in Hatley, drank about a teaspoonfull of fly poison (cobalt), from the effect of which he died in about two hours. A quantity of melted lard was given to the child soon after it took the poison, and as it vomited freely, no serious result was anticipated; but although no evidence of pain was exhibited, death followed in a couple of hours.

☞ A kinsman of George Washington, who was imprisoned by the rebellion, has forwarded to Thomas K. Wallace, of the treasury department, in the city of Washington, for sale, a portrait of Washington. It purports to have been painted by Gilbert Stuart, and is said to be an admirable likeness, and the price fixed upon it is four thousand dollars. There has also come to light from the same source a certain sword mentioned by Washington in his will. This relic is at present in the hands of F. P. Blair, of Washington.

☞ A letter from Houston, Texas, dated September 16th, says:—"For six weeks our city has been sprinkled profusely with lime, and that best of disinfectants, barbonic acid. Wood and tar fires have been built nightly on the streets by order of the authorities, giving to the city at night a lurid and terribly mournful appearance. And yet these precautions have seemingly been useless. The epidemic now stalks among us in its most deadly form, and human effort for its stay seems unavailing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Gen. Grant, in a conversation a few days since, with two republican congressmen, in replying to a direct question as to the presidency, said that if it should seem to be the will of Providence and the desire of the American people that he should be president, he would not feel at liberty to resist the one nor disappoint the other.

☞ The Topeka (Kansas) *Leader*, says it would publish the list of candidates for sheriff in that county, but for the fear that it would be impossible to print them all, before election, at the rate of three columns per day.

Such a keen competition exists between the companies owning the steamboats running between Glasgow, Scotland, and Belfast, Ireland, that the fare has been reduced to 6d

Several hundred workmen are now actively engaged in painting the exterior and renovating the interior of Buckingham Palace. The stone work is in many places quite decayed.

SAVANNAH, Ga, Sept. 30.—A Beast of mulatto named Bradley had a gathering of about 1,000 negroes. In the course of his harangues against white men he was interrupted, and a melee occured. A large force of police charged through the crowd. The muskets brought in by a large band of country negroes were taken by the police.

The widow of Mumford; the Customs-house officer who was executed by Butler at New Orleans during the early part of the war, will soon bring suit against R. F. B. for $100,000. Mrs. M. is now living in Virginia in great destitution.

An English paper, by a curious calculation, makes out that the battle of Sodowa added ten million pounds sterling to the annual estimates of the European Governments.

The "Herald's" Washington telegram says: "A plan has been transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury which it is understood meets the approval of bankers and financial men who have conferred on the subject, by which it will be practicable to accomplish the resumption of specie payments in five years, retire all the national bank currency notes within 90 days and substitute greenbacks as the sole currency of the country, give commerce and the west $90,000,000 increase of circulation in greenbacks, and reduce the coin interest debt $300 000,000, and all in a manner satisfactory to the banking and financial interests of all sections."

The headquarters and three companies of the 13th Rifle Brigade will proceed to Ottawa about the middle of October, two companies of the same regiment in November, and the remaining three are to be stationed at Belleville.

Twenty-five years ago there was little or no navigation upon the Great Western lakes. The trade is now enormous, and is expected to reach one thousand million dollars in four years from this time.

The Georgia peanut crop will be wonderfully large this year, and the product of two counties alone is estimated at sixty thousand bushels.

European News.

It is reported on the continent that Napoleon has addressed a note to the Sovereigns of the South German States, on the subject of their relations with Prussia, and that in this note, the French Emperor after calmly discussing the last circular of the Prussian Cabinet urging German unity, asks the Southern Potentates to pledge themselves not to pass the maine and merge their countries in the new confederation of the north.

FLORENCE, Sept. 30.—Garibaldi refused to give the Italian Government his parole not to engage in hostilities against the Papal States.

LISBON, Sept. 30.—The mail steamer from Rio Janiero, has arrived. She brings news from the seat of war on the Paraya. The combined land and naval force of the allied Powers, had bombarded the Paraguayan positions of the Curapaty and Humaita, but with what success was not known. These accounts of the attack which had reached Rio Janeiro up to the time the steamer sailed were so conflicting that no definite idea of the result could be formed.

Florence, Oct. 1, evening:—Intelligence has been received of a quite serious revolutionary demonstration by the partisans of Garibaldi at Viperbo yesterday, the latest despatches, however, announce that the city was tranquil.

Paris, Oct. 1, evening.—There is much distrust in political and financial circles here; Rober, the French Foreign Secretary—Lavellette, the Home Secretary—and Nigra, the Italian Minister to France—left to-day for Biarritz to confer with the Emperor.

LUXEMBURG.—The last Prussian troops of the Luxemburg garrison evacuated that place on the 5th ult., and thus the stipulations of the London treaty have been fully carried out on the part of Prussia. On the same day a division of Luxemburg militia occupied the fortress as its future garrison. The Luxemburg *World*, of the 14th, reports that occurrence in the following manner:—"In the morning of the day before yesterday the last battalion of Prussian troops quitted our town. Before mid-night the railway it drew up on the Wilhelmsplatz, where the colonel of the regiment exchanged the parting salutations with the burgomaster, and proposed three cheers for the inhabitants; amid whom the garrison had passed many pleasant days. The burgomaster, in his reply, expressed the same kind feelings for the Prussian garrison. From the Wilhelmsplatz the battalion marched to the Government building, where it filed off before Prince Henry. The Prince dressed in his admiral's uniform, and attended by the commander of the Luxemburg Chasseurs, his adjutant and several other officers, went down to the battalion in order to take leave of it. From the government building the battalion marched to the railway station, where it was accompanied by many citizens and by the Luxemburg officers."

The London *Times* says the Bank of England's account exhibits a feature without precedent except on one occasion fifteen years ago. The amount of billion half exceeds the amount of the note circulation in the hands of the public. On the 26th of June, 1852, when consols were about 101 ex-div., a similar circumstance took place. The excess of bullion over circulation was then £700,128, and on the present occasion is £9,342; but before the end of the month, from the absorption of notes that takes place at the bank on account of revenue payments, a much larger difference is likely to be witnessed. At present the bullion held by the bank is nearly £2,000,000 above the extraordinary total temporarily reached in 1852, and there is every symptom of a further rapid augmentation.

The St. Louis papers represent that tin has been discovered in Missouri, and that the quantity is so great as to render America, for the future, quite independent of England for supplies. It is a good thing in this world to have plenty of tin, and we hope, therefore, that the discovery is genuine.

The Macon (Georgia) *Telegraph* says that the planters of Lowndes and Echols counties, in that State have organized themselves into a society for the importation of foreign labor. They have appointed an agent to proceed, forthwith, to Europe, to secure the labor in time to pick the next crop.

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