TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE HATTIE NASMYTH.

From Heaven she came, to brighten the home
Of her father, here, on earth,
Her Father above, call'd for her to come
And join in his angel's mirth.

Then why should we shed a regretful tear
She's gone to a home above
And though she has left us sorrowing here
That home is eternal love,

Tho' short was her stay in this stormy path
A void she has left behind
Ne'er more will we hear her joyous laugh
Or feel her soft touch so kind.

An angel she's now in a realm above
Where sorrow can come no more
Oh may we all meet in those realms of love
When life's weary task is o'er.

S. E. D.

Our School System.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal:

Sir,—In a late issue of your interesting and welcome paper, I observed a letter headed "Our School System". I was well pleased with most of the remarks of your correspondent, especially with regard to the proposed change of Trustees. Sir, I am convinced that in country places our School System, with the exception of the *very liberal* way in which the Roman Catholics are permitted to break up our School System with their seperate schools, with this exception our School System has worked admirably in most instances. I certainly believe that the best qualified person is not always elected to the office of Trustee. But I would ask, is not this the case in all our elections, from the Trustee to the Member of Parliament. And I believe that of all our Municipal Corporations, those that are farthest removed from the influence of the people who elect them, and who consequently have most power are the most corrupt. The Trustees live amongst the people who elect them, and they generally so conduct the business of the Section that it will be receptable to the majority. They also have an interest in the schoo' that they would hot have if they lived at a distance. I think probably the proposed change would be acceptable to some teachers, because it carried out, they would not then be as much under the eye of the Trustees. I am also of opinion that, by the conventions held through the Province, the Chief Superintendant did not get the opinion of the people of the rural districts, because though some might attend yet very few of them are public speakers, or would like to speak in opposition to Dr. Ryerson, for whatever your former correspondent may think of the Dr., I certainly think he is not in his dotage yet, though I am surprised that he should propose such a change in the School Corporation, for I have sufficient reason for saying that it will not be acceptable to the people of the Township. I have travelled this Township lately as Assessor, and heard the opinions of a great many on this subject, and I have not heard one approve of the change of the Trustee Board. But the other proposed changes would I think be generally acceptable.

ASSESSOR.

Fearful Tragedy in Bavaria.—A shocking tragedy is reported from Neuburg, in Bavaria. A young man who had become heir to a small fortune by the death of his father, was singled out by a laundress, who had determined to become possessed of the money. She had acquired such power over the simple Louis that he had promised to marry her as soon as he should have received the sum he had inherited. But the laundress learnt that Louis had already received a thousand thalers, which he had carried off and secured no one knew where. To her questions he at first hesitated, then denied the fact, and finished by becoming embrassed. There was no longer doubt that Louis had deceived her, and she therefore dogged his footsteps. Nearly every day Louis was in the habit of going to the village of Nandorff, a short distance from Neuburg, and it was reported that for nearly a twelve-month he had been on very intimate terms with a young orphan who lived in a nearly deserted hut on the borders of the road. New inquiries revealed to the jealous woman that there was an infant, and that marriage would soon sanctify the connection that had been formed. There was no longer any doubt as to who would soon receive the bulk of the legacy which was coveted. Her plan was soon ready. Under a disguise she penetrated into the cabin of the orphan as soon as she knew that Louis had returned to town. She even induced the girl to allow her to share her bed, under the plea that she was exhausted by the fatigue of the journey she had made. What passed during the night can only be surmised, but next morning some workmen were surprised at seeing no one moving in the house, though the door was half open. On looking in they saw a horrible sight. A pig was devouring the body of a child evidently only a few days old, and cut in pieces. On the bed lay the body of the orphan cruelly murdered. The police were summoned, and on their way they met the laundress, who informed them that Louis had disappeared. She was arrested, and on a search being made in the cellar of the house in which she resided, the body of the young man, cut into four quarters, was found in a large tub of lye. The woman showed no regret, and only lamented that she had failed to secure so large a fortune. Before being secured in prison she was observed to totter, and in a few minutes she died in the arms of her captors from poison. She was a native of Batavia, and had been brought to Europe when an infant by a soldier in the Dutch service, having been abandoned by her parents

A Good Idea of Republics.—The following conversation is reported to have taken place recently on the quay at Cork:

"Musha, Terry, how's every inch of you, man?"

"I'm hearty Patsey, how's yerself, and where are you after with your bundle on yer back, man alive, it's not going to emigrate ye are?"

"Divvle a less. I'm off to Ameriky, today."

"Tear an' ages, and what will ye do there?"

"The ould thing just; I'll keep a public."

"Is it a Sheeben ye're maning? Arrah, man, where will you scrape tinpennies together to start you?"

"Aisy enough, jewel, aisy enough. I'll issue bonds."

"Bonds, what sort of bonds?"

"Why vagabonds, you omadhawn, and they are plenty over there, of course."

"And what sort of a public will ye keep?"

"Why a Republic to be sure."

"Thats quare; and is Republics always kept on vagabonds?"

"No but vagabonds is kept on them."

"Well, divvel mind you, Patsey, but you will be worth your weight in goold the minute you get on shore there."

Game Laws.

We are requested to remind the public that Capt. 61 of the consolidated statues of Upper Canada is repealed by the 13rd Victoria, 1860, cap. 55. which says that

No deer of fawn shall be hunted or killed between January 1st and September 1st.

No wild turkey, grouse or partridge shall be killed between February 1st and September 1st.

No quail shall be killed between the 1st of February and October 1st.

No woodcock shall be killed between March 1st and July 15th.

No wild swan, goose, duck, widgeon, or teal shall be killed between April 1st and August 1st.

Any person having any of the above named birds or animals in their possession without lawful excuse is liable to punishment.

These laws are instituted for the preservation of game, and it is to the interest of the public generally that they should be strictly enforced or we shall soon have no game of any kind.

We are glad to know that Mr. Kerr intends to put the law into effect, without fear or favour.

Curious Story of a Woman of Fashion.

The New York correspondent of the Rochester *Union* relates the following:

"A curious finale to the career of a very fast and not very prudent fine lady in Paris, was mentioned the other day by a lady recently from that metropolis of worldly enjoyment. Mrs. M—had run through 'all that was gay and new' in New York, and in Paris had given our late Minister, Mr. Dayton, not a little trouble by frequent applications for pecuniary aid. Changing her lodgings, she found in a bureau drawer of her new residence some shares of stock high in value. She probably knew of the existence of a law in Paris, making it a penal offence, punishable with imprisonment or the galleys, to use anything found, not having delivered it to the police that the owner might be discovered, Mrs.——unscrupulously negotiated the shares, realizing twenty thousand francs. This sum supplied her extravagant wants for four months and was spent in dinners, drives and gayety generally. The beautiful queen of pleasure procured also many new dresses and some jewelry. The money was exhausted when the loser of the stock by accident discovered who had negotiated the shares. He demanded reimbursement; the lady denied all knowledge of the transaction. But the fraud was proved; she was tried and sentenced to St. Lazare for six months. Her beautiful hair was shaven, and she was put to hard work, her delicate hands having never before condescend to do more than flirt a fan. Even in the coarse convict's dress and ugly cap, her beauty was undeniable, and, set off by a native coquetry, had its wonted magical influence on the officials, from whom she won many indulgencies denied to other prisoners. Many Americans in Paris visited her from curiosity while in durance vile. She served her time out, and is now perhaps again enslaving hearts by the power of her unrivalled charms. She was quite celebrated some years since in Philadelphia, where she resided most of her married life; afterwards she lived in New York, outdoing even the fastest dames, and dazzling many admirers.

What is the Shape of the Earth?

Galignani's Messenger, of Paris, in a recent article on this subject, has the following:—In 1862 we gave an account of M. Von Gumpach's work on the True Figure of the Earth, and we will now mention a pamphlet he has published, entitled Our Weekly Gossip, in which we find a series of polemical papers addressed to those who have repudiated his doctrines with more or less reason or acrimony. Our author, as we stated on a former occasion, asserts that the earth is not a compressed, but a prolate ellipsoid, or in other words, that it has not the figure of an orange, but of a lemon. Now why, according to Newton and the dominent school, has it that of an orange? First because in measuring various arcs of an earth's meridian it has been found that the degrees are longer towards the pole than near the Equator. Secondly, because the seconds pendulum is longer at the poles than at the equator, its length being a function of the force of gravity, and increasing with it; and, thirdly, because, in consequence of the earth's diurnal rotation, its particles at the equator are actuated by a centrifugal force which is zero at the poles. Now none of these arguments are theoretically conclusive; as to the first, because a prolate figure is infinitely more favorable to an increase of length in a polar degree than a compressed one, as any one may see by merely taken the trouble of using his compasses and describing on the same equator first, a compressed ellipsoidal quadrant, then a circular one, and then a prolate ellipsoidal one. As to the second argument, because if on the one hand it may be argued that gravity increases at the poles because in a compressed ellipsoid the distance from the earth's centre is shorter; on the other hand it may be argued with equal force that gravity increases at the poles of a prolate ellipsoid, because of the greater quantity of attractive particles accumulated there. And, lastly, as to the third argument, it may be replied that in a rigid body like the earth the effect of the centrifugal force must be zero, and that if it were not, the earth would by this time have become as flat as a pancake by constant rotation. The origin of the idea of this action of the centrifugal force lies in the purely gratuitous supposition that the earth was once a fluid mass, an opinion in favour of which there is not a shadow of evidence; nay, we have evidence to the contrary, for all the aerolites that have fallen on our earth, and which may, within the compass of our present knowledge at least, be considered as abortive planets, are solid. That there is "something rotten in the state" of astronomy cannot be denied even on the showing of astronomers themselves, who are constantly complaining of something that does not tally with observation, and we therefore strongly incline towards such innovations as M Von Gumpach and M. Charles Emmanuel.

Distressing Accident.

Isabella Jackson, a little girl about six years of age, daughter of Mr. Anthony Jackson Merchant, Eden Mills, lost her life under very distressing circumstances on Thursday last. On the afternoon of that day she left home to go to school on the opposite side of the river, which at that time was flooded and full of broken ice. Not returning at the usual hour, enquires were made about her, when it was ascertained that she had not been at school, and was last seen on her way there by Mr. Jas. Wilson's children. The fears of her parents were at once aroused, and search was made by the villagers till nearly midnight without finding any trace of her. It was resumed next day, however, and after dragging the river for a considerable distance the body was found near the bridge in eleven feet of water. It is supposed when she fell in she was carried by the current under the ice. Much sympathy is felt for the parents in their sad and sudden bereavement.

Victor Hugo.—Victor Hugo rises, winter and summer, with the sun. He lights his fire and makes his coffee; then he writes, reads or composes until eleven, and during that time no one troubles him in his meditations. At eleven, whatever the temperature may be, he goes out on the terrace of his house, which is on the same level as his room, and makes long ablutions with cold water. Then comes the breakfast hour, devoted to family chat and the reading of newspapers and letters. This meal generally last for an hour and a half. Then the poet takes long walks across the island. He works while walking, and often stops before the points he specially admires. He is not much given to eating. His table is simply set and he is always satisfied with the dishes before him. Although he has a good appetite he is moderate, and no one can say that he has seen him commit the least excess. Victor Hugo goes to bed early, generally before ten o'clock. Pens, ink and paper are placed on the table nigh him. Often, in his broken sleep, he jots down the thoughts that cross his mind. Sometimes he writes in the dark, and makes hieroglyphics that in the morning he alone can decipher.

What Hope Did.—It stole on its pinions of snow to the bed of disease; and the sufferer's frown became a smile—the emblem of peace and endurance. It went to the house of mourning—and from the lips of sorrow there came sweet and cheerful songs. It laid its head upon the arm of the poor, which was stretched forth at the command of unholy impulses, and saved him from disgrace and ruin. No hope, my good? Have it. Reckon it on your side. Wrestle with it that it may not depart: it may repay your pains. Life is hard enough at best, but hope shall lead thee over its mountains, and sustain thee amid its billows. Part with all beside, but keep thy hope.

Red Noses.—We must suppose that men value red noses, judging from the expense they are at to get them.

☞ The house in which Byron and his mother resided, in Aberdeen, during a portion of his boyhood, is now used as a printing office, and a printing press occupies what was once the poet's bed-room.

Progress in the South.

A stream of emigration is setting in toward such of the Southern States as have, by their moderation of rebellious and lynch law demonstrations, shown any desire to have northern people come among them. Missouri possessed a large element of secession, which from the rapid manner in which her lands are being taken up by northern settlers, bids fair to be completely 'wiped out' in all future elections. Reports made to the general land office at Washington, show that the District Land Office at Brownsville, Missouri, had entered applications for 49,700 acres within the past year. The greater portion were for actual settlement under the homestead law, part were cash sales, for $10,462, and the balance bounty land locations.

The following item from a Washington despatch, indicates that the demand for labor in the South is greater than the supply, and that instead of the colored population being useless in a state of freedom, their services are, on the contrary, in active request at the present time, at fair wages:—

"There are at present in the city quite a number of planters and agents for the purpose of hiring freedmen to labor on plantations in Tennessee, Mississippi and Southern States; among them one, of the latter State, who wishes to hire two hundred and fifty, and up to Saturday night, had engaged nearly two hundred; and a lady of the former State, who will engage quite a number. It is said that about four hundred and fifty were hired last week by these and other parties, and left for their new places of abode."

Brief History of the Fishery Question.

When negotiations were opened at the close of the American war of Independence, one of the points most strongly insisted upon by John Adams was, the recognition of the right of Americans to fish in all the seas adjacent to their country. So much importance did he attach to this right that he declared he would rather "continue the war forever" than abandon it, and the treaty of 1773 accordingly embraced a clause recognizing the right of the inhabitants of the United States to fish "wherever they had fished before."

The question was re-opened at the conclusion of the second American war, and the right claimed received for the first time a limitation by the treaty signed on the 20th of October, 1818. Messrs Bush and Gallatin, the commissioners on behalf of the United States, while retaining the right of entering bays and creeks for the purpose of repairs, and curing their fish, and drying their nets, and also the general right to fish, abandoned its exercise within the limit of three miles from the coasts, bays and creeks of the provinces. This state of things continued for some twenty years, but in 1841 complaints began to be made of encroachments and trespasses by American fishing boats, and among other things it was asserted that they had transgressed the treaty by fishing within the three miles in the Bays of Fundy and Chaleurs, and in the straits of Canso, it was contended by the provincials, that in the case of the Bays of Chaleurs and Fundy (the latter of which measures sixty miles across) the three mile limit must be measured, not from the coast itself, but from a line drawn across the bay from headland to headland, inside which it was asserted no American should be allowed to come. From this construction, which was eventually endorsed by the law officers of the English Crown (though in terms which seemed to make it certain that they had not even read the treaty) arose constant disputes, which at last grew intolerable, and on June 5, 1854, was signed at Washington the Convention which has lately expired, known as the Reciprocity Treaty. By this, in addition to the powers claimed and admitted by the Treaty of 1818, liberty was given to the Americans to take fish throughout the seas contiguous to the provinces, without any restriction as to distance from shore. In return for this, British subjects were allowed the same advantages on all American shores north of the thirty-sixth parallel of latitude, and by article 3 a reciprocal free list was established, which opened the market of each country to the most important products of the other, but of which, from the nature of the case, the great advantage remained with the provincials.—[London Morning Post.

A Curious Case.—Our exchanges say there is a man in Vermont who cannot speak to his father. Previous to his birth, some difficulty arose between his mother and her husband, and for a considerable time she refused to speak to him. The difficulty was subsequently healed—the child was born, and in due time began to talk—but when sitting with his father was invariably silent. It continued so until it was five years old, when the father, after having exhausted his powers of persuasion, threatened it with punishment for its stubborness. When the punishment was inflicted, it elicited nothing but sighs and groans, which told too plainly that the little sufferer could not speak, though vainly endeavoring to do so. All who were present united in this opinion, that it was impossible for the child to speak to its father—and time proved their opinion to be correct. At a mature age, its efforts to converse with its parent could only produce the most bitter sighs and groans.

A Whole Family Murdered in Philadelphia.—Philadelphia, April 11.—A terrible crime in the lower section of this city was discovered this afternoon. A family of seven persons has been murdered. Christopher Deering, his wife niece, and four children, on Mr. Deering's farm, at Port House road and James Lane. It is supposed the murders were committed last Friday by a German labourer on the farm. The crime was discovered this afternoon by finding the bodies of Deering, his wife in the barn. One of the children was a baby ten months old. Plunder seems to have been the sole object. Horses and cattle in the stables were found to be in a famishing condition.—

Marriage in High Life.—The English papers states that Lady Gwendoline H. Maury, [illegible] and lovely daughter of the Duke of S[illegible] has just been married to Sir J. Ramsden, the young Yorkshire baronet who owns the land on which every house, save one, in Huddersfield is built. Sir John has offered fabulous sums for the property, but in vain. The land belongs to an old Quaker; and, on Sir John offering to purchase it from him replied. "When strangers ask thee to whom the town of Huddersfield belongs, thou canst say it belongs to thee and me." The baronet offered to give the owner as many sovereigns for the land as would cover the property, when the Quaker enquired: "Wilt thou place them edgewise?" It is perhaps needless for us to state that the baronet declined to place them edgewise, and and the ownership of the town of Huddersfield is therefore divided between Sir John Ramsden and the Quaker.

Human Love.—Conscious of being loved gives strength and comfort, and makes trust in God a real living feeling that influences the daily life. If there is no love above us, if all men turn glances of dislike upon us, and close their hands upon us, then our hearts grow hard, and we had it difficult to rise at once, without the aid of human steps, above earthly pain and desolation to love and confidence in God; all has a tendency to become dark above, as it is around; whereas love and kindness keep our hearts open. Dear loving people are to us witnesses of the love and tenderness of God—are his angels whom he sends to show us that he has not forgotten us.

☞ Under provisions of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, the following medical gentlemen are appointed the central board of health:—Robert Lea McDonald, Montreal; George S. Badeau, Three Rivers; Edward Vancortland, Hamnell Hill, Joseph C. Tache, James A. Grant, J. C. Beaubien, respectively of Ottawa; John R. Dickson, Kingston; William T. Aikins, Toronto; John D. McDonald, Hamilton; and Charles G. Moore, London.

Married.

On the 21st April current, at Goderich C. W., by the Rev. Charles Fletcher, Mr. James Purvis to Miss Jane Proudfoot, both of this place.

Died.

On the 16th of April inst, in the Township of Goderich, Mr. William Walker, a native of Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland, aged 68 years.

THE MARKETS.

GODERICH, April, 24, 1866.

Spring Wheat	$1:03	@	0:00
Fall do	1:10	@	1:12½
Oats	0:21	@	0:23
Flour	5:00	@	5:00
Barley	0:40	@	0:50
Peas	0:50	@	0:00
Sheep	4:00	@	5:00
Pork	7:25	@	7:50
Beef	5:00	@	5:50
Hides (green)	4:50	@	0:00
Butter	0:18	@	0:20
Potatoes	0:30	@	0:35
Wood	1:75	@	2:25
Hay, new ton	0:00	@	8:00
Turkies	0:60	@	0:87½
Eggs	0:10	@	0:00

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, the receipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13, Chambers St., New York.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York.
w3-1y.$

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit those who need it, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail will please address,

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

New Advertisements.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE

PAIN KILLER!

AT THE OLD PRICE.

☞ *BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.*

April 18, 1866. w12 6m

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on

TO MARRIED LADIES

it's peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y.

N.B.—$1 00 and six po-tage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent will insure a bottle containing fifty Pills, by return mail.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W., general agent for Canada.

☞ Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and F. Jordan; Gardiner & Co., Bayfield; James Beckett, Hensonville; J. Pickard, Exeter; J. H. Combe, Clinton; E. Hickson, Seaforth, and all Medicine Dealers. w38-1y

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Usborne, will be held in the Township Hall on Tuesday the 1 ist of May, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of hearing appeals against Assessment, and revising the Assessment Roll for said Township.

WILLIAM EDMOND,
Township Clerk.
Usborne, April 12th, 1866. w12 3

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

ADVANCES ON IMPROVED

Farm Property,

ON MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid Monthly or Yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO

S. POLLOCK,
Agent and Valuator for the Society at Goderich.
Goderich, C.W., 1866. w13

WALL PAPER.

IN LOTS OF, from 2 to 12 ROLLS, being the last of the patterns, will be sold at

HALF PRICE.

Your choice of a Hundred different patterns, at the.

SIGNAL OFFICE
BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE.
Market Square,

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the Matter of William Armstrong an Insolvent

THE creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an Assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

Dated at Goderich, in the County of Huron, this twenty-first day of April, 1866.

S. POLLOCK,
Official Assignee for H. and B.
TOMS & MOOR, Solicitors for Insovent. 13w2t

WANTED!

TO rent, a Grist Mill, or a situation in a Mill, by an experienced Miller. Apply to J. B., Goderich, P. O.
Goderich, April 23rd, 1866 w,1 34t

THE TOWNSHIP TREASURER, MR. JAMES JOHNSTON,

In Account with the Municipality of the Township of Turnberry.

1865 DR.		1865 CR.	
To Balance of last year	$363 44	By amount Paid to County Treasurer	$2553 75
" Total amt Received from Collector	4020 67	" " " for Stationery, &c.	20 38
" " Tavern License	119 67	" " " Town'p Improvements	279 92
" Amount of Clergy Reserve Fund	124 81	" " " Charity	64 25
" " of Land Improvement Fund.	719 44	" " " Township Officers	270 12
" " Taxes on Non R. Roll	10 38	" " " for Cemetery in Town'p	40.00
" Received from S. S. No 2, on note with interest	60 00	" " " of Taxes Refunded to Messrs Gregories	31 13
		" " Paid S. Sections	1563 08
		" " " Auditors	8 00
		" " Balance in hand	587 78
	$5418 41		$5418 41

We certify that we have examined the above Accounts with the Vouchers, and have found the same correct.

J. FARROW. THOS. FORTUNE. } Auditors.

w13 2i

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS READY-MADE CLOTHING GROCERIES, SEEDS, &c.

The Subscribers will

On TUESDAY, the 24th INSTANT,

commence to Sell by Auction the balance of their valuable Stock, continuing the Sale from day to day, until the whole is disposed of. As the Goods are all first class, and not such as are usually offered at Auction, this Sale will afford such an opportunity as rarely occurs for those in quest of real bargains.

JOHN FAIR & Co.
Goderich, 17th April, 1866. w12 2w&sw

MRS. J. C. SMITH will open her Millinery establishment, in the stand formerly occupied by Parker & Cattle, Parson's Block, on or about the 12th of April. sw61

LOST in Goderich, a light coloured Mink Gauntlet, right hand, the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the *Signal* Office, Goderich.
March 16th, 1866.

MONEY to Loan at reasonable rates. Apply to

M. C. CAMERON.
w11 Goderich.

MONEY TO LEND on improved Farms at a moderate rate of interest. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

DAVID GLASS, Barrister.
w8 6t Lundon, C. W.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by Bernard Hofele of the Village of Zurich in the Township of Hay, in the county of Huron, Mary Ann Hofele his wife, (being a party thereto for the purpose of debarring her dower) default having been made in the due payment thereof, and notice been given to all parties interested, there will be sold on

Friday, the 18 day of May A. D. 1866,

at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Village of Zurich, in the Township of Hay, County of Huron, the following property namely, Lot number thirteen (13), fourteen (14), and fifteen (15), three fifths of an acre in the Village of Zurich, Township of Hay, aforesaid and County of Huron. Deed under power of sale in the Mortgage.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.
CLAUS STELCK.
April, 18th, 1866. tf w13

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the matter of John W. Bowman an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an Assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

Dated at Goderich in the County of Huron this Twentieth day of April, 1866.

S. POLLOCK,
Official Assignee for Huron & Bruce.
J. B. GORDON.
Solicitor for Insolvent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR Sale or to Let lot No 8, 2nd Concession township of Goderich, with good dwelling house and out buildings, and good bearing orchard, and a never failing stream running through the lot. Also the stock and farming utensils.

Apply on the premises to

ROBERT JOHNSTON.
Goderich, April 10th. 1866. w11

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE well known Judge Farm, lot No. 3, 8th con., E. D., Colborne. This farm is within 6½ miles of Goderich, there is 77½ acres cleared, and a frame house and barn. One half is clear of stumps, and the other half thrown 9 to 4 years ploughed, and has never been cropped, there are also a young orchard of 158 trees of the best assortment of fruits a good well and pump. As to terms, &c. apply to

PATRICK CARROL.
Colborne. Nov. 30, 1865. w45 1m

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Antoni Bentz at the suit of John McKinney, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to the North part of lot Number thirty abutting on the south Boundary of the Township of Stanley in the County of Huron, which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Seventeenth day of July next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 3rd April, 1866 } w11

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Hay, will be held in the Town Hall, in said Township, on Tuesday the Eighth day of May next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM WILSON,
Hay, 3rd April, 1866. w11td Township Clerk.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Morris, will be held at Shane's Hotel, Blyth, on Saturday the nineteenth of May, next. for the purpose of adjusting errors of Assessment, and other Township business.

J. W. KERR,
April 4th, 1866. w11 Township Clerk.

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the matter of John Smith an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an Assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

Dated at Goderich in the County of Huron this Twentieth day of April, 1866

S. POLLOCK,
Official Assignee for Huron & Bruce.
J. B. GORDON.
Solicitor for Insolvent. w13 2w

REVISION COURT.

THE Court of Revision for Ashfield will be held at Dean Swift's Hotel, Dunsannon, on Tuesday, the first day of May next at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN COOKE, Township Clerk.
Ashfield, March 31st, 1866. w10tu

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

Thomas Currie and Adam Gerron McDougall vs Alexander Campbell, Defendant, } THE undersigned has been appointed Assignee in this matter and requires claims to be filed within two months from this date.

Dated at Goderich in the County of Huron this 14th day of April, A D., 1866.

S. POLLOCK,
Official Assignee li. & B.
TOMS & MOORE,
Solicitors for Assignee.
Goderich, April 16th, 1866. w12 2w

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the Matter of Andrew Muir an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an Assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

Dated at Goderich in the County of Huron this 16th day of April 1866.

S. POLLOCK.
Official Assignee H. & B.
Goderich April 16th, 1866. w12 2w

FARM FOR SALE.

A small farm of Excellent Land situate in the Village of Summerhill facing the Base line Gravel road, being the south half of Lot number 25 in the 15th concession Township of Goderich, County of Huron, Forty acres.

For particulars apply to

CHARLES F. CLARKE,
March 27th, 1866. Solicitor, &c., Clinton. w9tf

TEACHER WANTED.

FIRST or Second Class Teacher wanted to commence teaching on the First of next July.

WM. GARVIE, P. McDONALD, D. SCOTT. } S. S. No 9. Trustees Morris. Walton P. O.

N. B.—Second class need not apply unless able to teach First class branches, and bind himself to do so.

S.S. No 9, Morris, April 16th, 1866. w13tf

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the Matter of Donald McTavish an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an Assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

Dated at Goderich, in the County of Huron, this sixteenth day of April, 1866.

S. POLLOCK,
w12 2w] Official Assignee for H. & B.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } By virtue of a Venditioni Exponas and Fieri Facias for residue issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Thomas Bilkie at the suit of Simon Nelson I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said Thomas Bilkie in and to Lot Number Twenty three in the first concession of the Township of Brant in the county of Bruce containing fifty acres of land more or less, which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich on Tuesday the Fifteenth day of May next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, no n.

JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff H. & B.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 13th April, 1866. w12d

LOT 9, 1st CON, E. D., COLBORNE!

AUCTION SALE.

FARM STOCK!

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

&c., &c.

G. M. TRUEMAN

Is instructed by Rev Frederick Scharfe, who is leaving the neighborhood, to Sell by Auction, on

THURSDAY, APRIL 26th, 1866,

commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., on his Farm Lot 9, 1st Con., E.D. Colborne, (Fisher Settlement), about seven miles from Goderich, the undermentioned Farm Stock, Household Furniture, &c.

FARM STOCK:—1 Span superior Horses; 2 Cows; 1 Yoke Steers; 8 Sheep; 1 Colt 2 years old; 1 Colt 1 year old; 2 Wagons; 1 Nett Double Harness; 2 Buggies; 1 Fanning Mill; 2 Cutters, 1 Cross-cut Saw; 1 Breeding Sow and five Young Pigs; 2 Large Pigs; a quantity of Hay.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE:—4 Bedsteads; 2 Tables; 1 Cupboard; 1 Sink; 18 Chairs of various kinds; 1 Desk; 2 Clocks; 3 Stoves; 1 Watch; 1 Cradle; 1 Child Carriage; Tubs, Chums, &c. with sundry other articles

TERMS OF SALE:—Eight Months Credit allowed by furnishing approved joint notes.

Goderich, April 14th, 1866. w12td

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of McKillop will be held in Mr. S. Downey's Inn, Seaforth, on Saturday the 28th day of April, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of hearing appeals against Assessment, &c.

WM. JAS. SHANNON, T. C.
McKillop, April 16th, 1866. w12

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } By virtue of two Writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County court of the United counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Robert McIvarrell and Robert Magarrell at the suits of Peter Robertson and Robert Reed, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lots Numbers Nine and Ten in the Tenth Concession of the Township of Kinloss in the County of Bruce, which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court Room in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Thirty first day of July next at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon:

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff's Office, Goderich 17th April, 1866. } Sheriff, H & B. w13

FRUIT, FRUIT!

THE SUBSCRIBER, AGENT FOR THE OLD ROCHESTER NURSERY,

will have on hand at his garden East Street for Sale some time during next week, a large Stock of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine and Crab Apple Trees, Dwarfs and Standards, also a few

GRAPES,

consisting of those highly recommended new varieties, viz Iona, Israella, Adirondac, Delaware, and Ontario, besides a few of the old varieties, Isabella, Concords, &c. I will also have a few

RED HYSLOP CRAB,

a new variety, Fruit very large, of a dark purple color, surpassing all other sorts in size, hardiness and beauty.—Price $1.00 Due notice will be given of the arrival of the Trees.

WM. CAMPBELL.
Goderich, April 13th, 1866. sw65

AUCTION SALE

OF VERY

VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY, OF UPPER CANADA.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE AUCTION ROOMS OF G. M. TRUEMAN

GODERICH,

On Saturday, the 12th May next at noon.

I

UNDER power of Sale contained in a Mortgage from Joseph Lawrason