Interesting Items.

A Naval College in Canada.—It is proposed to establish immediately a naval college at Quebec. The English government will provide the necessary vessels, equipment and instructors. Cadets, who can pass the necessary examination, will receive certificates enabling them to hold commissions in the Royal Navy. This may be regarded as the initial step to creating a British-American navy, which in imperial war of last year allowed to be formed. Confederation is regarded as certain, and a small standing army and regular navy will be a part of its first fruits.—Exchange.

☞An Irish bailiff recently undertook to serve a capias upon a debtor, who fortified himself within his domicile. Describing the heroic efforts to secure admission, the bailiff, who made his return under oath, proceeded to say:

"Whereupon the defendant presented himself at an upper window, pistol in hand, and said to this deponent that if he, this deponent, did not instantly leave said premises that he said defendant, would send this deponent to hell, *which this deponent verily believes would have been done*, if he had not immediately fled."

Spider Silk.—At a late meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, Dr. B.G. Wilder exhibited a yellow band of silk of *Nephila plumipes*, the geometrical spider, which has been woven in a middle of a rib bon, by a powerloom. The thread consisted of eighteen threads, reeled directly from the living spider. Twenty threads from the cocoon of the silk-worm were necessary to make a thread large enough to be woven in the usual way.

An Investigation Demanded.—The Ottawa *Times* notices the presence of Lieut.-Col. Booker at the capital, and states that the purpose of his visit was to demand of the Government an investigation into the circumstances of the fight at Limeridge, and his personal conduct on that occasion. We trust that the demand will be complied with immediately. There has most assuredly been a fault somewhere, and the sooner the blame is put in the right place the better. Mr. Booker started for Hamilton again last night.

The Great Telegraph Enterprise.—News from San Francisco states that Major L. Pape, Assistant Engineer of the Russian American Telegraph, has reported to Col. Bulkley, Engineer-in-chief, that he has surveyed the country from Lake Tatla to the head waters of Steekin river, British Columbia, a distance of three hundred miles, and found an excellent route for building a telegraph line the whole distance. The country north of the Steekin river is believed to be of a similar character. After travelling five hundred miles on snow shoes, Major Pape reached the ocean, seven hundred miles north of Victoria. The native Indians were disposed to extend every assistance to the great enterprise.

☞It is worthy of notice, says the Gazette, that in the debate on musketry instruction in the House of Commons, on the 11th instant, Sir C. Russel, one of the members for Berks, and a former deputy-assistant adjutant-general in the army, stated that the war department was on the eve of arming the troops with the breech loading rifle.—A step of this sort is inevitable. It has, in fact, been admitted in the House of Commons, by members, that the Enfield is now as much behind the age as old Brown Bess was in 1854, and that the question is not one of cost, great though that may be, but of efficiency and simple necessity.

The British Union Jack.—The Union Jack, that "Meteor Flag of England," is now a combination of the Cross of Sts. George, Andrew, and Patrick, which combined represent the three kingdoms united under the sway of the Crown of England.—The original Union Jack was formed of the Crosses of Sts. George and Andrew, and declared to be the national ensign of James 1. on the union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland. But at the beginning of the present century, 1801, when Ireland was united to the kingdom of Great Britain, it became necessary to add the Cross of St. Patrick.—The present Jack is blazoned as follows:—"On the field azure, the cross saltire of St. Andrew argent, surmounted by that of St. Patrick gules, over the cross of St. George fimbriated of the second." The union jack is only used on flags, except on the shield placed by the side of the figure of Britannia (there are two t's for the *Britanniarium* on our copper coins but only one on the silver), on our pennies and halfpennies. It was granted as an honorable augmentation to the late Duke of Wellington, to be borne on a shield of pretence. The term jack is supposed to have originated from *Jacques*, the French word for James, the monarch who first ordered its use.

General Scott.—*Harper's Weekly* insults the public and the memory of Gen. Scott, with a sheet full of hideous pictures purporting to represent the scenes of the death-bed and the grave of General Scott.—They are without exception disgusting blotches, disgraceful to American art and enterprise. It is to be hoped that some artist from the *London Illustrated News* was present, that a historic event may not go down figured only in the villainous blotches of *Harper's Weekly*.—*N. Y. World.*

A Terrible and Fatal Accident in the Township of Caistor.—We have received a few particulars of a most terrible and fatal accident which occurred on Saturday last at the shingle factory of Mr. Isaac Springstead, in Caistor, and by which Mrs. Springstead lost her life. It appears that the machinery was just being started, after dinner time, when Mrs. Springstead came into the factory, and happened to pass near the circular saw. In some way or other her dress got caught, she was drawn in, and in an instant one of her legs was severed from her body! The injury was of such a nature as to render recovery impossible, and the unfortunate woman lived for but two hours after the accident. A deep gloom has been thrown over the neighborhood by the tragic occurrence. Circular saws are dangerous enough for men to be about—even those who are daily at work with them—but for women to come near them is doubly or trebly dangerous, owing to the liability of their dresses to be caught. To hear of such a fearful accident as the above is more chilling to the blood than to hear of many men slain in battle.—Hamilton *Times*.

New Sensation—Blondin Outdone.—A New York correspondent of the Hartford Press' writes:—"You may recall one De Lave, a tight-rope performer, who a long time ago astonished the natives of Rochester by his feats above the Genesee Falls. He has just returned here from many years spent in South America and Mexico, and is going to give the public a new sensation. He proposes to cross the Falls of Niagara on a small wire, as 'the American Eagle.' To explain, he is now having a large leathern eagle made here in this city, which is to be 'stuck full' of feathers and otherwise manipulated so as to resemble a live one of monstrous proportions. This is to fit closely about his body, and on walking the wire he will balance himself by flapping the artifical wings. At the same time a rope is to be suspended by him below the wire, to which his son, a boy eight years old, will cling and go through the various athletic performances as the father advances across the Falls. De Lave likewise proposes to walk on a wire over the Falls, carrying both his wife and son on his back. This promises to be the great sensation of the season. De Lave has been performing at the city of Mexico, where he occasioned a considerable 'furore.' He brings with him a medal received from the Emperor Maximilian."

Sweet Potatoes at the North.—The success which has attended experiments, warrants those who have not made a trial of sweet potatoes, to do so, with a fair prospect of a remunerative crop. Some who failed in their first experiment, have discounced their culture as impracticable, but there is no doubt that the successes outnumber the failures. At this late day, plants must be procured from those who have started them. Any good warm and rather light soil will answer. The ground must be highly manured and tilged; this is done by marking out rows running North and South, at distances of three feet. Spread barn-yard manure, or rich compost, along the marks, and then form ridges by throwing two furrows together. The ridges may be finished with hoe and rake, and should be about ten inches high, a foot wide at the bottom, and three or four inches wide at the top. Plant as soon as cool nights are over—from the 5th to the 15th of June. Mark off the top of the rows in spaces 16 inches apart, and set the plants in up to the first leaf, and press the soil well around them. In dry weather, water the holes before setting the plants. It is best to plant on a cloudy day. The ridges should be kept clean of weeds, and the vines occasionally moved to prevent them from rooting at the joints.

Stephens speaks at Philadelphia.

James Stephens addressed an audience of 800 persons to night at National Hall. After his speech he requested that questions might be asked him, whereupon a gentleman upon the platform asked the following:—First, Whether the Irish Brotherhood, organized as it was for the liberation of Ireland, had not been used by bad men, perjurers and others, for the destruction of its purpose? Second, Whether, in future, the same means may not be employed for the benefit of English diplomacy resulting, as it seems, in the Confederation of the Canadian colonies and the limiting of Irish suffrage? Third, Whether the course of the Fenian brotherhood under its present and past leaders has not been injurious instead of advantageous to the interest of Irish liberty? Fourth—whether you, James Stephens, are not a British agent employed for the purpose of destroying the influence of American Irishmen in rescuing their native country from the thraldom of the English government? The proposer was hustled off the stage, and Mr. Stephens, in an eloquent style, called upon Irishmen to rush to the rescue of their country.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We have news from Peru up to the 23rd ult. Quiet prevailed in the South Pacific The Spanish fleet had not been heard from since the defeat at Callao, but it was believed that it was on the way to Montevideo. The Chilian iron-clads, Huescar and Independencia, had not been heard from, and, as they are behind time, considerable anxiety is expressed at their probable fate. Col. Prado the Dictator made a speech at Lima on the 13th of May, in reference to the Callao victory. He reviewed briefly the history of the existing war, and alluded with pride to the brave action of the Peruvians at Callao Grand Marshal Castilla, who had been in exile by ordered Peruvians fifteen months, returned to Peru on the 7th of May. A grand banquet was given by the Dictator to the diplomatic corps and others, at which Gen. A. P. Hoy, and Admiral Parsons were present. The utmost cordiality is manifested toward the United States.

BREECH LOADERS.

The superiority of the Prussian needle-gun (Zandnadel-gewehr) over the small arms now in use in other armies, excites the most uncomfortable reflections in Great Britain, and the London Times is a good deal troubled. But it is a consolation to think that the British Government have at last obtained a muzzle loader which has been pronounced by competent authorities even better than the needle-gun, and which will shortly be introduced as the population small-arm. It is a converted Enfield on the Snider system, with improved ammunition devised by the Woolwich Laboratory. This rifle possesses the advantages of being simple, safe, cheap, noncapping and little liable to get out of order. Moreover, it does not require such a reduction of the stock as to destroy the efficiency of a weapon which, for military purposes, is required to act as a pike as well as a fire-arm. It may be worth while, perhaps, to repeat a general description of the arrange. A portion of the upper side of the breech end of the barrel is cut out for the admission of the cartridge. This recent place is closed after loading by a lump of steel—the "breech-stopper" or "breech piece"—which hinges upon one side of the barrel and forms a false breech, against the face of which the back end of the cartridge rests; the barrel is, in fact, shortened to this extent. A plunger or piston transmits the blow of the hammer through the stopper to the cap of the cartridge, which is withdrawn after firing by a little instrument which forms part of the stopper. The cartridge is on the "centre fire" system, the chief novelties being the case and bullet. As regards the former, the object has been to provide a case which shall uncoil or unwind to a certain extent on discharge. The bullet is a combination of various constructions, none of them original, but producing together a projectile of a sufficient distinctive character It has the general form and appearance of the Enfield rifle bullet, with its hollow base and baked clay plug; it has the canneluras which originally characterized the Tamister and the Minie bullets; and the wood plug in the head to which Mr. Metford and Mr. Whitworth may both lay some claim. The cartridge is perfectly impervious of moisture; it is safe, not liable to lead or foul; it admits of about fourteen rounds being fired in a minute; and it shoots for twenty to twenty-five per cent better than the service Enfield ammunition.

SOUND VIEWS.

The New York Nation of Monday, thus treats the Fenian movement. Its views have the ring of the true metal about them:—

"The gravity with which the World and some other journals, ordinarily sensible, have been discussing the "strategy" of the Fenian campaign, is something very comical. It is no wonder they are audacious, when they find the press either so gullible or so ready to them in gullying others. The public was treated on Saturday to ponderous speculations as to "a feint" intended to cover an invasion in force, headed by Sweeney, on the St. Lawrence, as if the main body was likely to be one whit better armed, organised, or provided than O'Neil's force. We have all of us now seen enough of war to know that an invasion got up secretly by small parties of men who meet for the first time the night before going into action, without artillery, or stores, or officers, is not warfare, but a crime of the blackest hue. The character of the whole movement is well indicated by O'Neils reason for retreating, which is that his men had nothing to eat and no artillery, and the enemy were closing round them in force with Armstrong guns. Even Fenians must know that artillery, ammunition, and other supplies besides whiskey are needed to carry on a campaign. The events of the last week, instead of showing Fenianism to be no swindle, prove it to be a more abominable swindle, than ever. Upon any sound view of moral responsibility Sweeney would have been no less culpable if a man had never crossed the frontier. To the guilt of obtaining the money of servant girls under false pretences, he has now added that of spending it in robbery and murder.—And, so far from helping the cause of Ireland, the movement will but degrade the national character in the eyes of the world."

Just Remarks.

From the New York Post.

It is well that everybody should know that, in this Fenian crew, all who claim the rank of officers, suojects them, under the laws of the United States, to a fine of three thousand dollars, and imprisonment fot three years; while all who take the part of private soldiers or sailors in the organization subject themselves to one thousand dollars fine, and three years' imprisonment. Moreover, Sweeny, Roberts and all the other loafers and originators of this Fenian enterprise are subject to a fine of three thousand dollars and three years' imprisonment for that of fence.

There is no doubt that the courts will enforce the law. If any one foolishly doubted the disposition of our government to observe its obligations to our neighbours, he is now enlightened by the proclamation of the President. We have the disposition and the power to maintain peace and order on the border. The country demands that this shall be done, at all hazards; and the measures already taken will put an end to the enterprise, which was hopeless from the first, and whose chief result will be, as every one out its victims foresaw, to drag a considerable number of misguided men from their homes and peaceable industries, and make them violators of the law. Besides this, there is the other result, that the nation is put to a considerable expense to put down this foolish and lawless attempt.

The English Reform Bill.

AN IMPORTANT MOTION—THE GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

(From the London Times, May 29.)

The removal of the Reform debates yesterday attracted a larger and more excitable audience than has been present in the House of Commons for some weeks past. Before the order of the day for the committal of the Franchise bill was read, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, having first offered some excuses and explanations as to the "no House" and the "count-out" of the last two Friday nights, stated (in reply to Sir S. Northcote) that the government would not oppose Mr. Bouverie's instruction for the fusion of the two bills into one, and they would be anxious to give every facility for the discussion of Captain Hayter's motion on the principle of grouping, which went to the root of the Redistribution scheme, but which, by the rules of the House, could not be put, as proposed, by way of amendment to Mr. Bouverie's motion. In deference to Mr. P. W. Martin's motion on the disfranchisement of dockyard men, Mr. Gladstone also made so no observations, the effect of which seemed to be that the government would not object to make the disfranchisement prospective.

The order of the day having been read,

Mr. Bouverie's instruction was agreed to without discussion, and Sir B. Knightly moved that it be an instruction to the committee to make provision for the better prevention of bribery and corruption at elections.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, while admitting that the present law was not satisfactory, argued that the subject could not be conveniently dealt with in the bill, reminding the House that no Reform Bill had ever attempted to deal with this branch of the subject, and suggesting that it would be better to wait until the reports of the commissions, recently issued, were presented.

The motion was supported by Mr. B. Osborne, who insisted that the prevention of bribery was one of the most important and urgent portions of reform; by Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Clay, and Sir L. Palk.

Sir G. Grey, in opposing the instruction, remarked that it suggested no specific provision for dealing with this evil, and, as the result of his experience, maintained that the law was now as stringent as it could be made, and that if the House were in earnest, the most efficient remedy was an unsparing application of disfranchisement to persons and places where bribery has been proved.

Sir H. Cairns replied that it was not the province of an instruction to indicate specific remedies, and in reply to Mr. Gladstone's argument for delay, insisted that the reports of the election commissions about to be issued, would add nothing to our general knowledge as to the existence of bribery.

A new consideration was introduced into the debate by Mr. H. Vivian, who, while professing himself favorable to the object of the motion, opposed it as overloading the bill and tending to lessen the chance of its passing; and after some remarks in favor of the motion from Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Barrow and Mr. Staniland, who made some rather startling assertions as to the prevalence of bribery—for instance, that out of three hundred and thirty-four borough representatives in England and Wales, one in seven had been charged with bribery, and that in one borough on the east coast seven hundred voters had received on an average £35 per head.

The Attorney-General repeated Mr. Gladstone's argument that the subject had never been included in a Reform Bill, and that it could be only adequately dealt with separately, and described the motion as very effective for upsetting the bill, but very ill-considered for the extinction of bribery.

Mr. Whitside raised a laugh by congratulating the Attorney-General on having at last broken silence on this subject.

Mr. Bright energetically denounced the motion, as tending in its result, if not by its object, so to cumber the bill that it could not pass this session. Bribery, he asserted, could not be prevented by punishment, but only by the ballot and large constituences, and he blamed the Government for assenting to Mr. Bouverie's motion, maintaining still that the proper mode of dealing with reform was that which they had first adopted. He concluded by and emphatic warning (which provoked loud cries of dissent) to those who voted for the motion thus to enlarge the scope of the bill that they would be judged out of doors to be desirous of throwing obstacles in its way, and of embarrassing the Government.

Mr. Disraeli, with great warmth and amid loud cheering from the Opposition, expressed his complete conviction that the House would not be deferred by any fear of a "reign of terror"—the threat of which had at least made its way from Birmingham and Primrose hill into the House itself—from discharging a plain duty in carrying this instruction, and, in answer to a sneer of Mr. Bright (direct against corruption) he asserted that the experience of recent election committees showed that it was not the Conservatives who need be afraid of facing the question of bribery, pointing the retort by reminding Mr. Bright of the cases of Wakefield and Hadderfield.

Mr. Wyld supported the motion, and Mr. Milner Gibson having repeated, on behalf of the government, that the subject could best be discussed separately, adding that it had not been included in Lord Derby's Reform Bill, the division was taken in a House unusually large and excited for so early a period of the evening and after so short a debate.

The House then divided, and the numbers were:

For the amendment 248
Against 238

Majority 10

The tellers for the "noes" were the first to come to the table, and it was immediately conjectured that the government had met with a defeat. The result, however, was not quite certain, and the greatest excitement prevailed, especially on the opposition benches. When at last Sir R. Knightley, who was one of the tellers for the "ayes," forced his way through the crowd which had collected below the bar, a whisper ran through the House that the amendment was carried, and the honorable gentleman was cheered again and again upon receiving the paper from the clerk. Upon the announcement of the numbers the cheering was renewed and prolonged for more than a minute, and when the Speaker inadvertently declared that the "noes" had it, he was met by an emphatic cry from the opposition of "The ayes have it!" followed by loud cheers, when the right honorable gentleman again repeated the numbers.

The Frozen Mammoth in Siberia.—At the last meeting of the British Academy of Science a letter was received from M. De Baer, of St. Peterburg, in reference to the mammoth, still covered with its skin and hair, which was discovered in the frozen soil of Arctic Siberia in 1864. It was found in the eastern branch of the gulf of Obi. The news only reached St. Petersburg toward the end of 1865; but as the bodies of large animals will keep a long time in those regions, if they are not completely uncovered, and as this mammoth was still enclosed in the frozen soil, the Academy of St. Petersburg, has, with the aid of the Russian government, sent M. Schmidt, a distinguished paleontologist to examine the animal and the locality. It is hoped M. Schmidt will arrive before the decomposition is too far advanced, and that a correct notion may be obtained of the outer appearance of the animal, and, also, from the contents of the stomach, of its natural food. The prehistorical figure of the mammoth, drawn on a piece of ivory found in caverns of Perigord, by M. Lartet, will then admit of verification.

Scotland.—The Free Church of Scotland contributed for the year 1865, $1,750,000 for the support of the Gospel. It also has set going a general sustaining fund for poor congregations, a benevolence instituted by Dr. Chalmers, which has been carried on with great vigor and liberality, to which the Church contributed, in 1865, £180,000, and for twenty two years ending May, 1865, the total sum of £6,000,000. The Free Church of Scotland has been instrumental in bringing about a state of things that looks to the union of all the churches of like faith and government, not only in the United Kingdom, but in the colonies.

FARMERS!

THE GENUINE ST. GEORGE

Combined Reaper and Mower

Will be on the Market Square at Goderich on the 25th instant, in working order.

See and Examine for Yourselves.

☞Send for Catalogue of Prices and Recommendations.

ALEXANDER THOMSON,
Agent, Rodgerville p.o.
Tuckersmith, Jan. 5th, 1866. w20 1t

IMPROVED FARMS For SALE.

LOT 14, con 4, Howick, 100 acres, 50 acres cleared, also Lot 33, con 14, Wawanosh, 200 acres of the latter 100 or 200 acres to suit purchasers. Terms liberal, and a reasonable credit given on a payment down. Titles indisputable. Apply to

B. FRALICK,
Dingle.
May 31st, 1866. w19tf

BY LAW NO 31, 1866.

To establish through lot Five in twenty second concession and lot fourteen in twenty first concession, a road in the Township of Stephen.

Whereas part of the original road allowance on the side line passing Crediton and on the westerly part of said road from the nature of the ground is unfitted for a highway, and it is necessary that deviations should be made from the said original road allowance; Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal corporation of Stephen, and the said corporation hereby enacts that from and after the passing of this By-law the following deviations shall be made from the original road allowance agreeable to the descriptions hereinafter set out and from and after that date the said pieces of road embraced within the said descriptions shall be used as a public highway and shall to all intents and purposes be parts of the Township roads within the Township of Stephen.

1st Description of deviation of road through lot 5, 22 concession, township of Stephen, commencing at a point in the western boundary of said lot 5 and at a distance of 9 chains 62 links from the N. W. corner of said lot, thence south 35° east 48 chains 25 links; thence north 1 chain 25 links; thence south 55° east 50 links to the east boundary of said lot 5; thence south 2 chains; thence north 85° west 49 chains to the western boundary of said lot; thence north 5° east 75 links to the place of beginning; containing three acres three roods.

2nd Description of road through lot 14 in 21 concession commencing at the south east corner of said lot thence south 80° 30' west 35 chains 25 links to the west of lot 14 thence north 75 links; thence north 80° 30' east 35 chains 12 links to the east side of said lot; thence south 9° 30' east 75 links to the place of beginning; containing 2 acres 2 roods, both said roads being 75 links wide as surveyed by H. C. Boulton, P. L. S.

The above By Law will be passed on the last Saturday in June, at 10 fore noon, nothing preventing.

CHESTER PROUTY,
Township Clerk.
Stephen, June 4th, 1866. w19 4i

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas and Fieri Facias for residue 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 Charles Dayment at the suit of Allan S Fisher surviving partner of Smith & Fisher, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to Park Lots number 6, 8, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, in Dinleys Terrace as laid out on part of lot number Thirty six on the first Concession 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 Thirty first day of July next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 19th June, 1866. w21

Insolvent Act of 1864.

Province of Canada } In the County Court of
United Counties of } the United Counties of
Huron and Bruce. } Huron and Bruce.

In the Matter of William Hyslop of the town of Goderich in the county of Huron, Stone Mason, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the seventeenth day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court at his Chambers in Goderich for a discharge under the said Act.

WILLIAM HYSLOP.

M. C. Cameron, Solicitor for Insolvent.

Dated at Goderich this twelfth day of June A. D. 1866. w20

MORTGAGE SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of sale contained in a Mortgage made by Alexander Kirkbride of the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, Blacksmith, and Charlotte Kirkbride of the same place, wife of said Alexander Kirkbride (for the purpose of barring her Dower) to John Salkald of the Township of Goderich, in said County of Huron, Gentleman, the following lands and premises will be sold by Public Auction at G. M. TRUEMAN'S Auction Mart,

Goderich, on Monday the Second day OF JULY, 1866,

at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, that is to say:—being composed of Lot Number thirteen hundred and forty seven (1347) situate on Cambridge and Oxford Streets in said Town of Goderich, containing by admeasurement one fifth of an acre of land be the same more or less with all the buildings thereon erected.

Deed under Power of Sale contained in Mortgage.

For particulars apply to

W. T. HAYS,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.
Dated 15th May, 1866. w17 4w

Insolvent Act of 1864.

Province of Canada } In the County Court of
United Counties of } the United Counties of
Huron and Bruce. } Huron and Bruce.

In the Matter of A. Smith of the village of Egmondville in the County of Huron. Saddler, an Insolvent

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the seventeenth day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon or as soon as counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court at his chambers in Goderich for a discharge under the said Act.

A SMITH.

M. C. Cameron, Solicitor for insolvent.

Dated at Goderich this twelfth day of June A. D. 1866. w20

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas and Fieri Facias for residue and 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 William Quinn at the suits of T. D Tims and Alexander Smith I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to the west half of lot number ten in the fifth concession of the township of Usborne, in the County of Huron, containing fifty acres having and excepting therefrom one acre of said lot formerly conveyed by the executors of the late A. Mahon to one John Mogg, which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the twenty fourth day of July, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff H. & B.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 11th June, 1866. w20

Grocery and Provision Store.

HAVING rented and fitted up the store lately occupied by A. F. Bush, for the above business, I am now prepared to furnish families with

Groceries and Provisions

which I shall sell at the Lowest Cash prices.

Flour and Feed

kept constantly on hand.

A share of your patronage will be thankfully received and faithfully attended to.

Wines and Liquors, Crockery and Glassware, Fancy Goods, &c., Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Buckwheat Flour, &c., &c

COAL OIL! AND COAL OIL LAMPS.

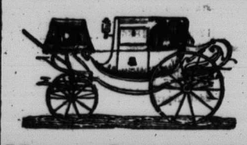
D. FERGUSON.

P. S.—Goods will be delivered in an part of the town.
Goderich, Feb. 2nd, 1866. sw45

Coal! Coal!

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
BLACKSMITH'S COAL
ON HAND AND
FOR SALE
At the Wharf!
GEO. RUMBALL,
Agent.
Goderich, May 29th, 1865. sw77

GODERICH
WAGON & CARRIAGE



Manufactory.

THE subscriber would announce to the public of Huron and Bruce that he has on hand and will make to order Carriages, Wagons, Harrows, &c., which will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit. On hand and for sale cheap,

JOHN PASSMORE,
Victoria Street, Goderich.
April 1st, 1863. w49 6m

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

A CHOICE LOT OF BABY CABS of latest styles, received and for sale, at

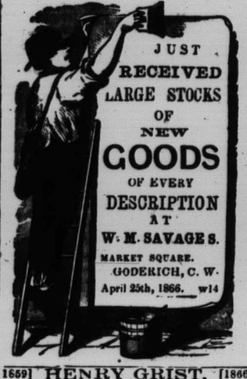
BUTLER'S.

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!

A Large quantity of the above papers In every variety of Quality and Pattern, ust to hand, prices low,

AT BUTLER'S.

Goderich, April 27th, 1866. sw96



JUST RECEIVED LARGE STOCKS OF NEW
GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT
W. M. SAVAGE'S.
MARKET SQUARE.
GODERICH, C. W.
April 25th, 1866. w14

1659] HENRY GRIST, [1866
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.
R. Jutson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
Hon. J. Carling, London.
R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co

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.

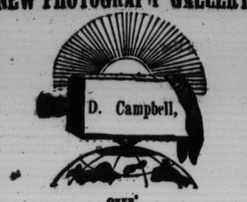
He would particularly draw attention to his Mills, as he will warrant them to free Wheat from oats, cockle, cheat, &c. Pumps made to order and warranted.

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

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY



D. Campbell,

OVER
ARCHIBALD'S STORE, Crabb's Block,
GODERICH.
SUPERIOR LIGHT AND TASTEFUL ROOMS.
PICTURES taken in every style and in all kinds of weather.
☞PRICES LOWER than elsewhere in Canada.
D. CAMPBELL.
Goderich, Dec. 1, 1865. sw27

D. McDougall
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD County of Huron. Sales in village or county punctually attended to. w9-1y70

LANDS FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE following excellent farm lots, viz—Lot 36, in the Bayfield concession of the Township of Goderich, Dr. Huron, containing about 80 acres of which about 40 are cleared, also the north half of the north ½ of Lot nineteen, Lake Road, East in the Township of Stanley, and County of Huron, containing about thirty six acres, mostly cleared, also the west part of Lot ten in the thirteenth concession of the said Township of Stanley, containing about thirty acres, with four acres adjoining, also park Lot two, Range "1" in the same Township, being one mile from Bayfield on the Gravel Road and containing ten acres mostly cleared, with good stream of water, good Dwelling house, Barn and Orchard, and also the south westerly half of Lot eighteen in the eighth concession of the Township of Stanley aforesaid, containing about sixty acres of land mostly cleared, and within two miles of the Village of Varna.

For particulars apply personally or by prepaid letter at the Post Office, Bayfield.
March 27th, 1866. w9

FOR SALE.

LOTS 8 and 9, range 3, in the township of Stanley 230 per acre; East 35 acres of south easterly quarter of lot 2 in the 9th con., W. D., Ashfield, $4 per acre; and 20 Town Lots in Goderich, price $30.00 each and upwards. Apply to

THOS. WEATHERALD,
Goderich

FOR SALE.

LOTS Nos. 485, 486, 569, 570 running Nos. 1 situate on St. George's Crescent in the Town of Goderich. The above Lots are beautifully situated, commanding both a River and Lake view, comprising about one acre of Land, and forming a very desirable situation for a genteel private residence. For price and terms apply direct to the proprietor.

JOHN A. CALLANDER,
10 Quality St., Leith,
Scotland.

Or to HORACE HORTON, Esq., Goderich.
Goderich, 13th April, 1866. w12t

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 from 9 to 4 years chopped, and has never been ploughed, 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

LANDS FOR SALE.

FOR sale, on reasonable terms, lots 10 and 11, S. D. R. Township of Greenock, County of Bruce. The lots contain 50 acres each. 40 cleared on the two lots. The land is first-rate, well-watered and timbered. No buildings. Also lots 17 and 18, con. 5, township of Goderich, 80 acres each, over 100 cleared on the two. Excellent well-watered land—timber, hardwood; about 5 miles from Goderich. Good frame barn and stable and comfortable log house, and fine orchard. Will be sold separate or together to suit purchasers. Apply to

THOS. JOHNSTON, on the premises.
or W. J. JOHNSTON, Innkeeper, Goderich.
Sept. 25, 1865 w35tf

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 15 in the 17th concession Township of Goderich, County of Huron, Forty acres.

☞For particulars apply to

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

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES of Lot No. 32, East Lake Road, Hay.

FIRST-RATE LAND!

Terms easy, apply to

DONALD SUTHERLAND,
on the premises, or
M. C. CAMERON,
Goderich.
Goderich, April 30th, 1864. w14-tf

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 -tf

1866.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE TIMES FOR HOLDING COURTS IN HURON AND BRUCE DURING THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR:

JUNE.
Tuesday 12th County court and Quarter sessions.
DIVISION COURTS.
Monday 18th.....Goderich.
Tuesday 19th.....Harpurhey or Seaforth.
Thursday 21st.....Exeter.
Saturday 23rd.....Dungannon.
Monday 25th.....Clinton.
Wednesday 27th.....Wroxeter.
JULY.
Monday 2nd.....County Court term:
DIVISION COURTS.
Tuesday 10th.....Kincardine.
Thursday 12th.....Riverdale.
Friday 14th.....Walkerton.
Monday 16th.....Paisley.
Wednesday 18th.....Southampton.
Monday 23rd.....Bayfield.
SEPTEMBER.
Tuesday 11th Quarter sessions and County court
DIVISION COURTS.
Tuesday 18th.....Clinton.
Wednesday 20th.....Seaforth:
Friday 21st.....Exeter.
Tuesday 25th.....Auburn.
Thursday 27th.....Bayfield.
Saturday 29th.....Dungannon.
OCTOBER.
Monday 1st.....County Court term.
DIVISION COURTS.
Wednesday 10th.....Kincardine.
Friday 12th.....Riverdale.
Saturday 13th.....Walkerton.
Tuesday 16th.....Paisley.
Thursday 18th.....Southampton.
NOVEMBER.
DIVISION COURTS.
Monday 5th.....Bayfield.
Tuesday 6th.....Clinton.
Wednesday 7th.....Dungannon.
Friday 9th.....Wroxeter.
Monday 12th.....Exeter.
Thursday 15th.....Dungannon.
Saturday 17th.....Bayfield.
DECEMBER.
Tuesday 11th County court and Quarter sessions.
The Division Courts open at 10 a.m. The County Court, the first day, at 12. Towns at 10 a.m.

(Signed) R. COOPER,
Judge H. & B.
Office of the Clerk of the Peace
16th May, 1866.

DAN. LIZARS,
Clerk of the Peace,
Huron & Bruce,

BY EXPRESS!

FRESH OYSTERS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY THE KEG, CAN OR COUNT
LOBSTERS, SARDINES,
AND CLAMS.
FRESH LEMONS, ORANGES, DATES,
Cocoanuts, Figs, Grapes,
&c., &c., &c., at
E. BINGHAM'S,
West side of Market Square,
Goderich, Nov. 30, 1865. sw30

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-sw35

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 sw35

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

Waggon and Sleigh Making!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the farmers of Huron and Bruce and the public generally that he has commenced the above business

At his old stand St. David street,

and having now on hand an excellent assortment of the best material he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a way which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Having had great experience in this business, and all work in his shop being done under his personal superintendence, he can warrant every article made by him to be of the best quality, while his terms will be found very reasonable.

Farmers give him a call!

and see for yourselves.

N. B.—Horse shoeing and jobbing of all kinds strictly attended to.

LEWIS ELLI