No More "Skedaddling."—A military guard has been placed on all the steamers of the American Line, to prevent the free and enlightened subjects of Abe Lincoln from coming into Her Majesty's dominions. As a matter of precaution this step of the Federal authorities is a very wise one, as any Americans who might come over to Canada just now would have a fair chance of seeing in what perfect liberty consisted, and the contrast induced would not be very favorable in its present state of turmoil, to the country which gave them birth. The "skedaddlers," however, will get over by many another route, if determined to do so.—*Kingston News.*

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., SEP. 20, 1864.

Fall Exhibition of the Co. of Huron Agricultural Society.

The Fall Show of the above Society took place in this town to-day, (Tuesday.) The day was a very fine one for the occasion and the turn out of farmers and others quite large. As it was impossible to obtain a correct list of the prizes awarded in time for this issue, we have concluded to delay our extended report until our next.

SAUGEEN DIVISION.

Hon. John McMurrich, announces through the *Globe* that circumstances of sufficient importance have arisen to justify him in withdrawing altogether from the contest in the Saugeen Div. We hope some other good reform candidate will be found willing to contest the field with Mr. McPherson.

The Hamilton Spectator.—We notice that this well-known Canadian journal has changed hands, the Messrs. White of the Peterboro' *Review* having purchased it. Mr. Gillespy, who retires from the *Spectator*, is a gentleman whom to know is to esteem, his social qualities being of a very high order. We wish him every success in whatever sphere of life he may select. His successor, in the editorial chair, Thos. White, esq., late editor of the Peterboro' *Review*, is a young gentleman of considerable ability and will, if we are not much mistaken, take a high stand in his laborious profession. Although we differ from him very much in our political views, we wish him every success, financial and otherwise.

A QUEER ARGUMENT.

We have seen some very curious arguments in favor of the re-election of Mr. Abraham Lincoln, but the following from the Hamilton *Times* strikes us as the quecrest of all: The editor of that journal says:

"There is another reason that he should be re-elected, and although it is not a very noble it is certainly a very important one. Lincoln's friends are mostly provided for, many of them have become millionaires; still more, grown moderately rich through shoddy contracts, have reached the elevation of shoddy aristocrats. True, their elevation has cost the nation untold sums and has robbed the soldier of his dearly earned comforts, and is based on corruption and swindling and speculation and bribery and robbery, yet it has been done, and to this extent is over. If, however, McClellan is raised to the Presidential chair, and the Democratic party endowed with power, the whole game will have to be played over again. The hungry hangers-on of the Democratic party will have to be supplied with shoddy contracts and elevated to the shoddy aristocracy."

An ignoble reason in all conscience, and one which we are surprised to see advanced by a journal occupying such a respectable position as the Hamilton *Times*. We agree with our contemporary that the man who now rules it over the North is surrounded by a swarm of creatures who have fattened upon the blood of their brethren, but we have never heard that they were sated with their ill-gotten gains. A good man will seldom admit that he is *rich enough*, how much less, then, a heartless scoundrel.—The shoddy aristocrat buys a set of diamond jewelry of enormous value, then he wants a fast team of horses, then a marble mansion on Glitter street, then his wife wants heaps of money for endless parties, champagne suppers &c. His wants are comparable to the abyss of Niagara and a flood must be poured into it continually. Even if by any possibility he were *satisfied*, he has a friend that wants enriching.—Faugh! If the war went on for fifty years, the Republican party would be just as greedy, soulless, rapacious, as it is at the present moment. Heaven help the nation if no better or nobler argument can be advanced for keeping the Democratic party out of office!

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Council met last Friday night, Mr. Gibbons, the Reeve, presiding in the absence of the Mayor. Present—Councillors Stewart, VanEvery, Wallace, Runciman, Cameron, Smith, Longworth, Horton and Seymour.

Several accounts were read. The Clerk said the Mayor had sent up an order for $18.00 to enable two emigrant families to leave the town for Saginaw.

THE PROPOSED MARKET BUILDINGS.

Mr. Wallace asked for the report of Committee appointed to confer with Mr. Crabb.

Mr. Cameron read a report which, after reciting the estimate made by the Committee with regard to the benefits likely to arise from the proposed Market, strongly recommended the purchase of the buildings on the terms offered. Mr. Cameron remarked that the $4000 demanded down might be diverted for a year from the annual payment to the Government. He also stated that the offer was only open until that night.

It was then moved by Mr. Wallace, seconded by Mr. Stewart, That the Report of the Special Committee be adopted.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Longworth, seconded by Mr. Smith, That the Report lie over till next meeting of Council.

Mr. Wallace thought it was uncourteous to make such a motion after Mr. Cameron's explanation that the offer closed after that night. There were only two Councillors absent, and it was very seldom they had a larger meeting. The amendment was tantamount to saying that the Council would have nothing to do with the matter. It was a cowardly way of meeting the question. That Council was either something or nothing.

Mr. Seymour said that while he was personally favorable to the scheme, he would like to see the question of purchase or rejection brought before the people.

Mr. Cameron explained the difficulty they had in getting Mr. Crabb to keep the offer open. He approved of the suggestion of Mr. Seymour that it be left to the people if it could be done, but that course was manifestly impossible under the circumstances.

Mr. Wallace considered the Council just as capable of coming to a correct judgment in the matter as the people would be.

Mr. Smith said it was an unfortunate affair all through, and he was sorry it was ever entertained. He believed the Council at first was not sincere and merely wanted to test Mr. Crabb's sincerity. He could not see how it was going to benefit the Town. They had no call to go into such a speculation. It was unnecessary, and they could buy plenty of empty stores if they wished. He coincided with Mr. Seymour that the ratepayers had a right to have a voice in the matter. The people of the town were paying 15 cts on the dollar this year, and any increase would be a great burthen. He hoped the thing would be thrown out altogether; they had a Market House which was quite good enough for present purposes.

Mr. Horton thought there was not much use in submitting it to a public meeting as they could not get a decisive vote if they did. At the same time he thought they question required a By-Law before being acted upon. There was no particular use in deferring the question because it might be difficult to get a larger meeting of Council. It appeared to him an act of imprudence to enter into such a speculation at this time, if the state of the town finances was to be considered. The chairman of the Finance Committee had said that after the imposition of a rate of 15 cts on the $, $1500 of debt would have to be left over, and they wished to add $4000 to the burthens of the town for a market when the present building was large enough for every purpose. He thought the speculation would fall short of the expectations of its promoters.

Mr Smith said the questions involved were: 1st. Did they want the building, and 2nd. Was it suitable? They would answer, No. There was no place for teams to stand, any more than they at present possessed.

Mr. VanEvery said this was one of the most important questions that had ever come up in the town. It had been said that it was bad policy to purchase what they did not want, but there was a difference in this case. He thought it so cheap that it would be a source of revenue to the town, and on this ground he could conscientiously support the motion. They wanted many things besides a mere market:—a Town Hall, Council Chamber, Clerk's Room, &c., all of which could be had in the new building.

Mr. Longworth asked if there was a better or shrewder business man in the country than Mr. Crabb, and if the estimate now made was correct, would he be so anxious to sell? If the Council drafted a By-Law and submitted it to the people, and they chose to saddle themselves with it, he should be satisfied.—But he thought it was madness for the Council to saddle upon themselves and the ratepayers the sum of $12,000 for a thing that they had no more need for than a Highlander for knee-buckle. Since they became a corporation they had raised $40,000 for town purposes, and all they had to show for it was the rotten piggery they were now sitting in. Mr. L. then submitted for the inspection of the Board the draft of a By-Law to be submitted to the people.

Mr. Stewart thought they should close the bargain at once, as he thought the buildings would pay for themselves in eight years.

Mr Runciman said he had opposed the scheme from the first, and he had heard nothing to cause him to change his views. The Market they had would answer the purpose very well. The estimate before them might look very well on paper, but it was questionable if it would accomplish all that was represented, and he must say that the way in which they proposed to raise the $4000 was most disputable. The thing was awful to think of. He never thought it would come to this. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cameron said as things were now it was a physical impossibility to remove the market from the Square, and it was certain that they would never get a piece of property cheaper than that now offered. The town, he hoped, would prosper in future, notwithstanding the depression caused by the war, &c., and the possession of ample Market facilities was very desirable. They should look not only to themselves, but their children after them, and taking that view of it, he thought the offer should be closed with at once.

The vote was then taken with the following result:—

Motion.	*Amendment.*
Messrs. Stewart,	Messrs. Horton,
VanEvery,	Runciman,
Wallace,	Smith,
Cameron,	Longworth.
Seymour,	
Gibbons,	

The motion was, therefore declared carried. Messrs. Horton and Smith protested against the appropriation of $4000 as suggested by Mr. Cameron.

Moved by Mr. Cameron, seconded by Mr. Wallace, and Resolved, That the same committee be empowered to make such provisions for the purchase as it may see fit.

A petition for the removal of a nuisance on Hamilton street, was read and referred to committee, after which the Council adjourned.

☞ Chas. Lever is said to be the author of the clever papers under the *nom de plume* of Cornelius O'Dowd in Blackwood.

☞ A Board of Trade has been organized in the town of Owen Sound.

☞ Genuine pearls have been found in the tributaries of the St. Lawrence, near Quebec.

☞ The *Times* says the grain buyers of Hamilton are now very busy. Barley brings 90 cents in silver per bushel.

Canada is so famous for failures of justice that the escape of criminals from punishment attracts but little attention. The present Sessions of the Peace here has had its example. One Philips, a clerk of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, robbed his employers of a large sum of money and fled to England, where he dissipated his money in gambling and riotous living; he was followed, arrested, admitted his offence, and was returned here for trial. The first jury disagreed; the second acquitted him in the face of evidence sufficient to satisfy any reasonable man of his guilt. Thus the criminal escapes, and others in places of trust are encouraged to imitate his conduct, in the hope and expectation that by hiring a smart lawyer to bully the witnesses and cajole a jury, they also may plunder with impunity. The root of this evil is in the jury law which selects jurors from the class least fitted to perform the duties required of them, and allows that when is competent, to escape from the convenience of serving on petit juries.—(Montreal *Telegraph.*

☞ The United States Mail steamer Carolina, which arrived at this port lately from Beaufort, N. C., had a singular and perilous occurrence on board of her during the passage. The second mate, named Ryan, while in the performance of his duties on Saturday night, had occasion to mount to the hurricane deck, but missing his foothold he fell through two hatchways to the lower hold, a distance of 25 feet, alighting amidst the machinery, his arm falling between the two piston rods, but the engine being promptly stopped he was extricated with only a few slight bruises

☞ Among the anomalies of a depreciated paper currency, the following is noteworthy: There are at present at the Springs quite a number of Cubans—never before so many. They come laden with gold, on which at home they have paid no premium. On the liquidation of their board bills, they are allowed the premium, of course. The practical result is, that when a Cuban has been here a month, and feasted well, he lays down one hundred dollars in gold, and receives in return a receipted bill, and one hundred and fifty-six dollars in change! The Cubans, hence, are living gratis, and making money by it besides! Of course they are greatly enjoying themselves at our expense.

News Summary.

☞ Idaho City was almost swept off the earth by a tornado on the 27th ult.

☞ New York is building another seven-storey hotel, and five new marble warehouses.

☞ The Turkish cotton crop is said to be more than fourfold what it was last year.

According to the Cork *Reporter*, the emigration from Ireland has begun to decrease.

☞ Dumas the elder has calculated the literary earnings of his life at £125,544. Not bad.

☞ Sixteen thousand copies of Tennyson's "Enoch Arden" were sold in England in two days.

☞ Louis Napoleon is making every man he can lay his hands upon a duke or a marquis.

☞ Order has been restored in Belfast, where there had been no rioting since the 19th ult.

☞ Mr. Henry Mayhew is the editor of the Arrow, the new London comic paper. He was the originator of Punch.

☞ It is shown by the most reliable statistics that there are at least 1,000,000 Germans in the United States, one third of whom (1,333,000), are Lutherans.

☞ From an official letter published, we observe that his Excellency the Governor General will not be able to visit Upper Canada at the end of the present month as intended, public business preventing him from leaving Quebec.

☞ Some young scamps, while attempting to rob an orchard in Wellesley, last week, were espied by Mr. Terry, the owner of the orchard. Finding they were discovered, they threw a large stone at Mr. Terry, and inflicted a dangerous if not a fatal wound.

☞ An Irish beggar, belated in a country place, is said to have addressed the wife of a comfortable cottager in the following manner: "God bless your cows, ma'am, will you give me a drink of water, for I'm so hungry I don't know where I'll sleep to-night."

☞ We regret to record the fatal effects of a disgraceful row that occurred on Saturday night last in Champion street.—a seaman named Chase was stabbed in the heart and died shortly after receiving the wound. Some persons have been arrested on suspicion of having been implicated in the affray. *Quebec Mercury.*

☞ Three gentlemen of Brockville have 1000 acres of flax in cultivation this year. One of them Mr. Robert Watson, late of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, has established a scutching mill at Lyn, seven miles west of Brockville. Another of them Mr. Holmes, late of the Montreal Bank Agency, has an interest in a similar mill at Maitland, six miles east; the third Mr. Coulson, is starting a scutching mill at Matilda.—*Montreal Gazette.*

☞ There are two bits of news from the newly established Mexican Empire, that merit a prominent place. Juarez has despatched his family from Monterey to New Orleans, at which latter port they have arrived, while he himself is said to be close at hand. Furthermore, the French troops with their Mexican allies, have reached and occupied Saltillo, which is only sixty-three miles from the above-named seat of Juarez, provisional Government. This serves to show that resistance to the new Mexican Government is at an end.

☞ Sad result of a foolish bet.—The *Echo Artesien* relates the fatal termination of a foolish bet made a short time since by two young men of Arles. While angling together one of them offered to wager ten francs that he would swallow a raw fish. The bet was accepted, and the young man then put a small fish into his throat, and all their efforts to extract it proved vain. A surgeon was sent for, but the prickles of the dorsel fin had penetrated so far into the flesh that he also failed to move it. The consequence was that the patient expired after great suffering.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

THE CONFEDS CAPTURE 2500 HEAD OF CATTLE!

AWFUL SKIRMISH NEAR CENTRE VILLE.

The Federals loss 60 Horses and one Man Wounded!

A letter received here to-day from an officer of Gen. Grant's staff, dated City Point, Wednesday, says:—I have no stirring news to report, but everything looks bright and cheering. Every day we do here we are weakening the enemy more or less, while their troops are deserting to our lines in droves. We are receiving large accessions of new recruits.

The *Herald's* City Point correspondent of the 15th says:—Yesterday morning General Birney opened all his batteries on the Confederates' works and on the city of Petersburg, and literally rained shot and shell on them for over two hours. This was in retaliation for the Confederates firing on our pickets at all hours. All accounts of an impending battle on the Weldon railroad are mere speculations based on remote probabilities. Whether Lee is well his head quarters is Reams's Station, as reported by deserters, to assume an engagement or not, he does not seem disposed to bring one on as yet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Passengers by the mail boat to-day report that on Friday a large body of Confederate cavalry made a raid on our reserve cattle herd opposite Harrison's Landing, and succeeded in carrying off the entire number, about 2,500 head. The guard taking care of these cattle was the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, about 200 men, and of course could not make much resistance against such a heavy body. The attack was made just before daylight yesterday morning. Our men attempted to open the fence and stampede the cattle, so as get them nearer our troops, but they were shot at while making the effort. Captain Richardson, Commissary of Subsistence, had charge of the herd, which was the main supply for the army in front of Richmond. He had scarcely time to save his papers, and it is said our men lost their entire effects. Our cavalry started in pursuit, and it was believed that before night the entire lot would be caught.

CAIRO, Sept. 16.—12 guerillas, en route as prisoners from Smith Loading to Louisville, on the steamer Colossus, when near Caseyville, overpowered and disarmed their guard, killing two or three of them and compelled the officers to land the boat, when they escaped, carrying off the arms and all the valuables they chose from the steamer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—A skirmish took place in the neighborhood of Centerville on Thursday, between five Union soldiers and three guerillas. We lost two horses and had one man severely wounded.

We have news from Hilton Head to the 13th inst. No active military operations of importance are reported.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—A special to the *Bulletin* states that General Grant had left for Harper's Ferry and that his purpose will be defined in a few days.

A Washington despatch has the following:—

"Over 3,000 Confederate deserters have arrived from the army of the Potomac. One man left his wife and six children in Richmond, and says that his grandfather has been conscripted."

The wit deservedly won his bet who in a company where everyone was bragging of his tall relations, wagered that he had a brother twelve feet high. He had, he said "two half brothers, each measuring six feet."

THREATS TO RAISE THE BLACK FLAG.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of September 8, contains the official correspondence, embracing letters of considerable length, which have passed between General Washburne, commanding at Memphis, and the Confederate Generals S. D. Lee and Forrest, in Northern Mississippi, in reference to the operations of war, in which are threatened to be introduced barbarities unknown in civilized warfare—viz: the raising of the black flag on the battle field. The correspondence was opened on the part of Lee and Forrest, who desired to know from the Federal commander if there was any truth in the report that the colored troops in the Union service had, in the presence of Major General Hurlburt and other officers, sworn to avenge Fort Pillow, and that they would neither take nor give quarters. Reference was made to the battle of Tishimingo Creek, in which two men fought on both sides with desperation, making the battle more bloody than otherwise, as though neither party felt safe in surrendering, even when resistance was useless. Forrest wishes it to be understood that he will conduct war on civilized principles if it will be done so on the opposite side, and Lee threatens to raise the black flag, leaving the onus to rest with the federal commander if he should raise such an extremity to arise. In another letter Forrest complains of the insulting manner in which he had been treated by Washburne (who, he says, by implication, accuses him of the wholesale slaughter at Fort Pillow) an allegation which he indignantly denies. He also says that the recognition and treatment, as prisoners of war, of negroes captured in battle, is a question for the consideration of his government, whose policy it is to preserve and protect them. In conclusion he demanded an unqualified answer to the question: if indiscriminate slaughter were to be observed in the field of battle, and, if so, no distinction will be made between the Union soldiers and negroes who should fall in to the hands of the Confederates.

In reply to the different communications General Washburne enters into the details of the Fort Pillow affair, but said he had given no instructions to the colored troops as regards the manner with which they should act towards the captured confederate soldiers, but he asserted they were ready to cheerfully accept the issue if the "black flag" should be raised against the unfortunate race. He also said he would advise them to recall the oath taken if honorable conduct towards them should be observed. Forrest, at the conclusion of his letters, threatened to hold over two thousand of Sturge's command, which he has as prisoners, as hostages until he should learn that no soldier under him had been foully treated from the battle of Tishimingo Creek up to the present time. To the demand of Lee, Washburne returned no answer, and the correspondence was brought to a close without any satisfactory result.

SHERMAN'S BARBAROUS ORDERS.

A correspondent thus refers to Gen. Sherman's barbarous order banishing from their homes the residents of Atlanta:—

"The necessities of the service require—so thinks Gen. Sherman—that all families whose male representatives are in the rebel service or have gone South. Also, all citizens not connected with the army, and who shall not have a permit from himself or Gen. Thomas, shall go North at once. This is like the laws of the Medes and Persians—irrevocable and absolute. All persons failing to comply with this order will be impressed. He says he intends to have one strict military post. He has seen the folly of Nashville, Chattanooga and other cities where a floating population was left behind to consume the substance of the army and give information to the enemy. No person, upon any pretext, will be allowed to go nearer the city of the great Tycoons than Chattanooga. Let every one take heed accordingly.

"Three thousand papers were issued up to Wednesday last, the 7th, which being beyond all limits of transportation, the business of extradition was for a time suspended. The railroad is wanted to feed the army. Even Adams' Express Company will not be permitted to take anything except for the army."

Horrible Case of Accidental Shooting.

A YOUNG LADY INSTANTANEOUSLY KILLS HER LOVER—TERRIBLE DETAILS.

A most harrowing occurrence took place in Tilsonburg, County of Oxford, on Tuesday last—one which created great excitement, as both the unfortunate parties in the affair were well known, and belonged to the oldest families in Dereham. Mr. Ira Weeks was the victim of the accident, and Miss Nancy Turner the innocent cause of his sudden and awful death. The Tilsonburg *Observer* furnishes the particulars of this heart-rending affair:

It seems that on Tuesday the deceased purchased powder and shot in Tilsonburg, which he took to Mr. James E. Turner's house, Lot No. 6, 10th Con. of Dereham, as he and Mr. Tilson Turner were going to hunt together. Deceased took dinner in Turner's, and after dinner he and Miss Turner sat together on a lounge in the dining room. At this time the package of shot fell from the lounge to the floor, and a quantity was spilled. Miss Turner rose and left the room, deceased reclined on the lounge, and Tilson Turner commenced gathering up the shot. While thus employed, he heard deceased say, laughingly, as if in reply to a question, "Let her *flicker*;" or "Let her *shoot*," he could not be positive, which of the italicized words was used. Almost simultaneously he heard a gun fired and his sister scream, and on looking up from the floor where he was kneeling, saw Mr. Weeks fall over on the lounge with the blood streaming from his head. Mr. Turner sprang to his feet, laid Mr. Weeks at length on the lounge, and ran to look after his sister, when he found the gun lying in the middle of the parlor floor, and saw his sister running across the fields towards a neighbours house (Mr. Charles Clark), screaming and tearing her hair. He then ran to procure assistance, but it was of no avail, for Mr. Weeks died almost immediately after receiving the shot.

Mr. Weeks was shot in the head, and it would seem from the direction in which the ball passed through it, that he must, at the moment the shot was fired, have been reclining on the lounge, with his head resting on the window sill behind; for the ball entered at the right side of his chin, just at the angle of the mouth, and passing out at the back of his head, towards the crown, lodged in the window frame. Upon inquiring how the gun came to be loaded, we learned that during the forenoon Mr. T. Turner and a Mr. E. Sigler loaded the gun and fired at a hawk. Mr. Sigler then reloaded the piece, and as another shot did not offer, he brought the gun into the house loaded, capped, and with the hammer at half cock, and set it against a bureau in the parlor—whence Miss Turner, in a playful mood, took it, and the disastrous consequence we have related above was the result. The gun was left in charge of F. B. Bann., esq., J. P., and on examining and testing it, it was found that it went at half cock from the slightest touch. Miss Turner, poor girl, was nearly distracted. She ran to Mr. Charles Clark's house screaming and tearing her hair in such a fearful manner that it was feared, that in addition to the previous calamity, she would lose her reason. For several hours she did not know where she was or whom she had seen and spoken to, and a man had to guard her for fear she should attempt her own life. The accident occurred at noon, and we learn up to a late hour on Wednesday night very little change had taken place in her condition. She was removed to the house of E. D. Tilson, esq., her uncle where she remains while we write. What adds poignancy to her sufferings is the fact that Mr. Weeks and she were betrothed and were to have been married this fall.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning last Samuel Coleman, employed on the Erie and Niagara Railroad, whilst in the act of filling a "mud cart," the earth about 5 or 6 feet above him, gave way and fell on him and threw him with such violence against the wheel of the cart as to break his ribs and cut and disfigure his face and head, from the effects of which he died shortly afterwards.—(Niagara Mail.

A BABY TO LEND.—While the members of the Town Council of Cobourg were in session on last Monday evening, some heartless person or persons left an infant at the door of the Council Chamber and retired. The first intimation of the presence of the little stranger was its determination to be heard in the darkness; and our city fathers discovering the disgraceful and unnatural means which the parents had taken to get rid of their offspring, and being unwilling, withal, to assume this new responsibility, gave the little mortal into the charge of the Chief Constable. We are pleased to add, that officer has succeeded in tracing out the guilty parties, and the property has been restored to its right owners.—*Cobourg World.*

Narrow Escape from Embalming Alive.

Another marvellous escape from the horrors of actually being buried alive has just just taken place in New Orleans. A man by the name of Martin was supposed to have died from disease of the heart, and to every outside appearance was dead. The attending physician had given his certificate for the burial, certifying to cause of death, &c, and the supposed corpse had been prepared and confined, when the friends of the deceased concluded to have the body embalmed. The coffin was closed up, and the body sent to an embalming establishment, and the process entered upon. It appears that in the process which preserves the body from immediate decomposition, the preserving quality is infused into the system by means of an incision into the main artery of the arm. The incision was made with a lancet, in the same manner as in the case of bloodletting. The embalmer had commenced his work by making the necessary incision, and to his surprise he discovered blood freely oozing from the vein. He knew there must be life where blood would flow, and desisted from his work of embalming. In a few minutes more there was a slight motion of the body, and presently the man in the coffin made an effort to raise himself, and with assistance did rise up and speak. Gentle restoratives were administered, and he was soon able to converse, and he desired to know how it was that he found himself in a coffin clothed in a shroud. The matter was soon explained to him; his friends, in their joy, were advised of what had taken place, and he was sent to the hospital instead of the grave, where he is now in a fair way of recovering. This is, indeed, a miraculous escape from the clutches of death.

A GUELPH GIRL'S PHOTOGRAPH FOUND ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

Capt. Doyle, of the Federal army in Georgia, formerly editor of the Ingersoll *Chronicle*, in a communication to that paper, relates the following affecting incident: "There are many Canadians in this army; I meet them everywhere, and many of them fill honorable positions as aide de camps, regimental and other officers. You will be pleased to learn that they are among the bravest of the brave, and while standing by the Federal flag in its crusade against man's enslavement they loose none of their love for the dear old flag that she tored them in infancy. Speaking of Canadians reminds me of an incident that occurred to me at Resaca, on the 15th of May last, that left its impression upon me. Riding rapidly through the woods conveying an order to a general commanding in one portion of the line, I came to an open field where I expected to find the commander, but who had fallen back a little to a new position. Spurring my horse to its utmost speed to prevent the rebel sharpshooters, a few yards distant, from getting range upon me, I dashed across the field in the direction of our skirmishers when the horse, who had been so accustomed to shells and bullets that he seemed to partake of a martial spirit, suddenly, with a snort, sprung aside, nearly dismounting me. Turning my eyes I discovered a sergeant in Federal uniform lying half hidden in one of our rifle pits, and by his hand an open portrait lay upon the ground. Curiosity prompted me, notwithstanding the shower of lead and iron that swept the field, to see the portrait. Dismounting, I picked up the portrait, and turned to the dead Sergeant's pockets to get some record of his name, that I might gladden the heart of some friend by returning them the treasure. But I was doomed to disappointment, for while turning out his pockets a yell I dreamed me, and, looking up, I beheld three rebels advancing to capture me. Throwing myself upon my swift horse I secured the picture and escaped. At night after the din of arms had subsided, I examined the portrait, and found it to be that of a very beautiful young lady, apparently about 24 years of age. In the case was a folded slip of paper upon which was so delicately written, "Accept this, Harry, and when you gaze upon it remember that I pray each night to our Heavenly Father for the cause in which you are endangering your life, and that you may be worthy of claiming the substance as your own, when brought by Southern suns you return to me flushed with victory, but uncontaminated by your intercourse with the corrupt world. Farewell till then. Anna Hayward, Guelph, C. W., 1862." There was no mark to tell the name of the dead hero; but I mailed the next day the portrait to the address above, with particulars, hoping that it might reach the fair lady that watched and waited for his coming, but who, alas, will watch and wait in vain."

☞ The severest wind, hail and rain storm ever experienced in the country passed over the Bois mining region on the 17th ult. At Idaho City, the large hotel which has been in process of erection there all summer, was blown down and almost entirely ruined. Several other buildings were also unroofed and blown down in that town. In Centerville and other mining towns the storm was equally violent, and much damage was done to property. Trees were blown up by the roots or twisted off by the wind from ten to twenty fe t from ground.

SETTLED.—John Danders, a country blacksmith, the husband of a young wife, had labored long and become wealthy, having the custom of all the farmers around. When he was on his death-bed, he called his young wife Janet to him. "Janet," said he "I am not long for this world; and I am wearing very fast. Now, concerning the business, Janet, he knows all about the shop, and the customers all like him. You will just let a decent time elapse, and then make up together." "Oh, my dear John!" said Janet bursting into a flood of tears, "don't let that trouble you; Andrew and I have settled that already."

"My dear doctor," said an Irishwoman, "it is no use in giving me an emetic; I tried it twice in Dublin, and it would not stay on my stomach five minutes.

A FAST HORSE.—Dave C——n is one of those characters that are to be found in almost every place. He is always driving a horse that he imagines is fast, and putting on even more style than the speed of the horse will warrant. As he was driving into town recently, he overtook Uncle Ike, who is well known as a dry joker, and who resolved to "take a little of the conceit out of him" if an opportunity offered. As Uncle Ike was afoot, Dave stopped his horse, and asked him to ride. "No," replied Uncle Ike, "much obliged to you, but I guess not." "You had better do so," said Dave, eyeing his fast horse with much complacency, "I am going straight into the place, and will take you right through." "Well," responded Uncle Ike, as he commenced to climb in, "I don't care if I do, as I have plenty of time, and am not in much of a hurry to get there!" The horse went ahead, but Uncle Ike never again received an invitation to ride with Dave.

Town & Counties

☞ *Fall Show.*—See Duncan's adv. *Grand Review.*—See Duncan's advertisement. *Important Trial.*—See Duncan's adv.

☞ The attention of those interested is directed to the advertisement of the G. W. Railway, in another column.

☞ The Fall Assizes open in this town on Monday next, 26th inst. We inadvertently stated in a portion of last week's issue that the court would open on the 20th.

☞ In our last it was erroneously stated that the Assizes would open on the 20th. It should have been the 26th.

☞ The County of Huron Fall Show will take place in this town on Tuesday and Wednesday next.

SNOW.—On Wednesday night last there was a slight sprinkle of snow. We have had this year only about two months entirely free from the frosty element.

STEALING.—We understand that petty thieving is going on almost every night in and about town. The latest trick of the gang of scoundrels with which we are infested is the digging of potatoes in gardens. Quite a number of gardens have been robbed in this way. When shall we have a night-watch to clear the streets after certain hours?

☞ We ask attention to the professional card of Mr. B. L. Doyle, who opens his office as Attorney, &c., in Crabb's New Block. We believe he will be found to be painstaking and upright in his dealings with clients, and, therefore, fairly entitled to a share of the legal business of these great counties.

☞ We have received Nos. 1 and 2 of the *Latchkey*, a spicy little sheet just started in Toronto. Besides several good hits at public men, it contains exclusively the letters of Terry Finnegan, which are always readable. It is published every Saturday morning, and the subscription price is $1.00 per year.

☞ GODEY for October is before us, as usual far ahead of time. This lady's Book is deservedly popular with the ladies of this section, who pronounce it the best of the kind on this side the Atlantic and fully equal to the productions of London and Paris. May be had at this office.

DR. CAMERON.

This gentleman has a number of cases under treatment for eye and ear diseases, and we understand the patients are doing very nicely. When in Clinton the Doctor, assisted by Dr. Lynch, operated on a young lady named Miss Rachel Murdoch, of Hullett, for *Cross eye.* The operation was quite successful and lasted only a couple of minutes. We would recommend parents whose children may be afflicted with this and similar disfiguring diseases to give the Dr. a trial.—If the case is incurable he will say so at once, without involving the applicant in unnecessary expense.

This is Dr. Cameron's last week in Goderich. He will be in Kincardine, at Woodbury's Hotel, on Tuesday next, and will remain for two weeks.

FIRE.—On Tuesday night, the 13th inst., about 11 o'clock a fire occurred on Newgate street, which resulted in the total destruction of a neat frame dwelling-house, occupied by Mr. W. H. Kimball, a railway conductor, and owned by Mr. Roland Savage. Soon after the alarm was given a number of people collected, and by great exertions saved a considerable quantity of Mr. Kimball's effects, but his loss will be considerable notwithstanding. There is evidently some mystery connected with the origin of the fire, none of the family having been at home for three or four days. It is thought to have been the work of an incendiary. The building was not insured, and Mr. Savage's loss will be heavy.

COUNTY COURT AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

(*Continued.*)

John Macara vs. James Stacey.—Verdict for pliff. $152.66.

Moffat vs. Wallace.—Verdict for pliff. $171.94.

McKay et al vs. Wallace.—Verdict for pliff. $146.64.

McDonald vs. Murphy.—Verdict for pliff. £100.

Bank of Montreal vs And. Torrance—Verdict by consent for pliff. $133.17.

M. C. Cameron vs. Raymond.—Verdict for pliff. £19, 19s 6d.

M. C. Cameron vs. Dickson.—Verdict for pliff. £19, 19s 6d.

M. C Cameron vs. J. S Blair.—Verdict for pliff £9, 1s 1d.

F. W. Thomas vs. W. E. Grace.—This was an action brought to recover the sum of $100 subscribed by defendant towards the erection of Episcopal Church and Rectory. The defense set up was that the money subscribed was expended on the erection of a Rectory alone, thus relieving the defendant of responsibility. Verdict for pliff $100.

Caroline Strachan vs. Samuel Batty—Defendant issue. Verdict for deft.

Story et al vs. Baird et al.—Verdict for pliff £90.

Ennis vs. Scott—Verdict for deft.

The Queen vs. Charles McLeod, larceny. The prisoner was charged with having, on the 7th of June last, stolen five silver-mounted buckles from one John Dale, of the township of Stanley. The evidence being very slight, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty without leaving the box.

The Queen vs. ——(Indian)—Larceny. Verdict, not guilty.

The Queen vs. John McDonald, Larceny. John was accused of having stolen a turkey from Mr. Wm. Elliott, Goderich township, was traced to the woods, and there found asleep, or feigning sleep, with the unfortunate turkey lying beside him, with its neck dislocated. Verdict, guilty.

Two young men named Fox were tried on a charge of Assault on one Thomas Ryan, and acquitted.

The great Smaill case ended in a plea of guilty of common assault and the infliction of a fine of $10.

John McDonald, the turkey-thief, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Penitentiary. A more righteous punishment was never inflicted.

The following is the Presentment of the Grand Jury:

The Jurors of our Sovereign Lady the Queen present, That we have visited the gaol and find the same clean and well conducted in all matters, as far as the gaoler and his deputies are concerned. The locks for fastening the doors of the cells are in every way unfit for the purpose, being far too light in construction. Whilst the doors are made of substantial iron framing the locks for securing them are of plain sheet iron, the plates of which could readily be forced off by the aid of a jack knife, being within easy reach of the prisoners. There are 36 cells, and on examination we find but 7 trustworthy locks. We would, therefore, recommend that substantial locks be procured in order that the prisoners may be more securely kept. We find four persons incarcerated in the gaol as dangerous lunatics, one of whom, Thomas Hammon, has every appearance of being sane and of good memory and intellect, and we are somewhat borne out in this conclusion by the opinion of the medical officer of the gaol, who says that although the previous tendency of Hammon's malady was to insanity, and that he is still likely, owing to physical causes, to become imbecile, at the same time, he has a perfectly sane and quiet manner of conducting himself, showing that if proper precautions are taken by his relatives, he can easily be restrained without being completely isolated from society, which, in his case, is equivalent to the confirmation of his disorder. The other three cases of lunacy appear to be of so confirmed a character that different accommodation should be provided than the present. Their removal should be hastened as much as possible, as the continual ravings of one of them destroy the nightly rest of the prisoners in the debtors' ward. We likewise find that John Slattery, who is totally blind, has been confined in the gaol during the past 18 days on a commitment for 21 days in default of paying a fine of $1 and costs. His case appears extremely hard and we would recommend that he be discharged forthwith. We would also wish to express our thanks for the courtesy shown this Jury by His Honor Judge Cooper, and also for the valuable professional assistance of Ira Lewis, Esquire, County Crown Attorney.

SAMUEL S. WALSH,
Foreman.

Criticism.

To the Editor of the 'Huron Signal.'

SIR,—Again would the anonymous scribbler of flatly written communications, with that pertinacity so characteristic of officiousness, trespass on your valuable space. It is related that a certain clergyman, a petitioner to some council in the State of New York, in the height of his ardor, expressed himself thus, "I address you not as councillors but as individuals." When the petition came to be read, however, the *individuals* had become transmogrified into *Indian devils.* Had the unfortunate writer taken the advice he so often gives, dot your i's and cross your t's, in its literal sense, he would not have been be holden to the compositor for so many italics. In haste he dotted an i too many and seemingly turned another word wrong end foremost. Having some private business with yourself, and not caring to pay five cents for such a trifle, for his own improvement the obnoxious epistle was added. In casting about for a subject he tried to kill two birds with the one stone, and by so doing, it seems, got too many irons in the fire,—a fix he has often been in before. Youth and inexperience characterizes his efforts, as well as those of the community whose interests he advocates. Historians tell us that Goldsmith, Johnston, and several of their contemporaries used to exchange compositions solely for the sake of criticising, knowing well that a certain egotism blinds us to our own faults and envy makes us keenly observant of those of others. What greater stimulus to exertion can any right-thinking man have than the feeling that his every action is noticed by eager fault-finders? If we expose his failings, it is with the hope that he will mend them. He who by experience and advice has often been set right still continues to blunder, had better far be left alone, we only give him an invidious notoriety that a morbid ambition often lusts after. He who cares nothing for the opinion, praise or blame of his fellow man, is generally an oddity in society, whose room would be better liked than his company. If any think we judge with other than a good intention, they are far mistaken. While excelsior should be our motto and improvement the path we tread in, we all need a keen but kind eye to detect our errors and a firm finger to point out our mistakes.

Turnberry Council.

COUNCIL ROOM,
Turnberry, Aug. 19, 1864.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present, the Reeve and all the Councillors. Minutes of last meeting were read, approved of and signed by the Reeve. Mr. Gemmill reported he had inspected D. Murphy's job of crossswaying and found it finished according to contract.

Messrs. Eadie and Gemmill reported they had examined the buttments of the new bridge over the River Maitland, concessions 8 and 9 lot 10, and found them too low, Mr. Job agreed to put one round of logs more on the butments, also the line, concessions 10 and 11, and found crossswaying to be done on lot 8, 24 rods; lot