...ord-
...pursued
; nor did

'within a mile
you speak the

...orderer answered.
...ve, and purpose
...ingin of another
...y of interpreter for

...sharp eyes who can
...ur present disguise.—
...counterpart of a redskin.
...lage to-night?'
...d waiting until mornin'.
...move on in sight of the

...romantically situated.—
...stream of water, margined
...tom-lands, upon which the
...corn, and which was now
...antly rank and green. The
...lit on a flowery plateau, ex-
...the bottom-lands to the long
...e forests in the background.
...early in the evening when Lockwood
forester came in sight of this pretty
...e; it was lying tranquilly beneath the
...y light of the newly-risen moon. They
...re struck with its quiet beauty.

'I wonder, not,' said Theodore, 'that the
Indian loves his mode of life.'

'Neither do I,' the forester answered, im-
pressively. 'This is a lovely spot. Who
would not love to pass his days here! Truly,
civilization will destroy the beauty of this
paradise. The axe will deface all that is
delightful here.'

'It will, indeed. Ah, here beneath the
kingly arms of these trees the youths woo the
maidens of their tribe, perchance! The
Great Spirit knows, only, how many vows
have been spoken on the very spot where we
stand.'

'No doubt. And here comes one for that
very purpose, I dare say.'

'Where?'

'There. It's a female, you see, and she
walks slowly this way. Let us hide ourselves
herealouts and watch this wooin'; for I doubt
not some young heathen will follier her.—
Thes' Ingin gals are much like white ones
about courtin' matters, and like to have some
one be akin their hearts for 'em. It's human
natur, you know, any how.'

The figure which the ready eyes of Never-
fail had fallen upon, seemed indeed to be
approaching the place where the two men
were standing, although she advanced moder-
ately, pausing occasionally to contemplate
the beauty of the scene; for it must not be
believed that the Indian cannot appreciate
the works of nature.

The forester and Lockwood secreted them-
selves among the clustering vines, at the
roots of a tree, from which place they observ-
ed the gradual approach of the Cherokee
girl; for her gait and her dress both indicated
that she was young. She came within a few
yards of the spot where they were concealed;
and the moonlight streaming upon her face
and form, showed her possessed of no com-
mon order of beauty. Her person was of
medium height, and very shapely. Her fea-
tures were dark, but notably handsome. Her
dress was of a kind worn by the daughters of
distinguished chiefs and princes. It was of
the richest stuff within reach of Indian skill
and commerce, elaborately ornamented and
picturesque.

The borderer queried whether he had ever
seen garments more neat and becoming. He
was, in truth, singularly interested in this
Cherokee maiden. He wondered that a being
so fair could be found among a savage peo-
ple. She reminded him of the heroines of
some of the old romances he had read in his
boyhood. He entertained fears lest this fair
presentment should grow old and ugly beneath
his gaze, or melt quite away in the moonlit
air. It was possible, and even probable, he
thought, that the silvery light of the hour
threw a delusive charm about the person of
the girl that day and sunlight would dispel.—
He almost hoped that it might be so; and he
should see, on the morrow, when he present-
ed himself before Alabamon, a plain Indian
maiden, with little of the soft witchery about
her that now filled him with surprise and ad-
miration.

'He comes!' whispered the forester.

Lockwood's regard had been so fixed upon
the Cherokee girl that he had not once
looked for the coming of a second party. The
words of his friend caused him to look to-
ward the lodges. He beheld another figure
advancing—a figure tall and straight and
walking proudly.

The Indian girl seemed unconscious that
any one was coming until he drew near; she
then perceived him with a start of surprise
that was very natural, surely, if feigned. The
borderer uncharitably thought it a pretty
piece of coquetry studied for the occasion.

'That proud stepper' critter isn't altogether
strange to me, I take it,' Neverfail whispered.

'It is the son of Alabamon!' said Lock-
wood.

'Yes, 'tis Trailseer! I should know him
among a thousan'. But the gal's a little
agitated. She appears undecided whether to
wait his coming or run for it.'

'It is sheer affectation, I dare say.'

'A trifle too natural, for that. But let us
look and listen.'

It was indeed Trailseer who came. There
could now be no doubt respecting his identity.
The girl evinced signs of reluctance and trep-
idation as he neared her, which shook Lock-
wood's expressed opinion of her ingenuous-
ness. Her manner betokened a real disin-
clination to an interview, then and there.—
Trailseer addressed her in the Cherokee
tongue, and she replied in the same language.
For the reader's sake I translate the conver-
sation into English—for I translate Cherokee
and Choctaw with remarkable facility.

'Eyelight,' said Trailseer, 'I watched your
footsteps and I have come to speak with you.
The Great Spirit smiles on the earth to-night.
See the threads of silver lying across the
lodges and upon the waving grass. This is
very pleasant; it bespeaks the love of the
Master of Life for the red man.'

'I wished,' answered the maiden, 'to be
alone. I thought to commune silently with
the stars and with the goodly moon. It was
not wise to seek me.'

'Does Eyelight fear to be alone with Trail-
seer? Does she doubt his friendship, or dis-
trust the strength of his arm to protect her?
There was a time when she did not wish to fly
at his approach.'

'Trailseer is my friend and brother. In
the hour of danger I would trust my life in
his keeping. I know his arm would be strong
in my defence.'

'So strong,' said Trailseer, with enthusiasm,
'that it should beat back a score of foes, and
never cease to strike till its pulses ceased to
throb. So strong that, there is nothing he
would not attempt, to win a smile from the
lips of Eyelight.'

'Let us walk toward the lodges,' suggested
Eyelight, quickly.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE NORTH-WEST.

REORGANIZATION OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

SIR EDMUND HEAD ELECTED GOVERNOR.

The London *Times* of the 3rd instant contains the following in its city column:—

"The plan for the reorganization of the Hudson's Bay Company—one of the most important proposals, both in a financial and national sense, ever introduced on the London money market, has been published this afternoon (July 2.) The capital stock of the company, which has hitherto been £500,000, and which has now been bought up from the old proprietors for £200,000, and subscriptions for this are now invited by the International Financial Society, who, for a certain commission, have undertaken all the arrangements connected with the change of proprietary.—The stock will be in the form of certificates of £20 each, and the whole amount may be paid in instalments extending to the 1st of January, or in full, with the advantage of discount at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. Sir Edmund Head, formerly Governor General of Canada, is to be Governor, and C. M. Lampson, the most experienced merchant in London connected with the fur trade, Deputy Governor; with six directors of high commercial reputation—viz: Messrs. Eden Colville, G. Lyall, M. P., D. Mencetzhugen (of Huth & Co.,) J. S. Hodgson (of Finlay, Hogdson & Co.,) J. H. W. Schroder, and R. Potter. The property which will belong to the company in its new form will consist of all the material assets, such as stores, ships, &c., hitherto employed in the trading operations of the Hudson's Bay Company, and valued at £1,023,562, a cash balance of £370,000, and the entire landed territory granted to the Company under their charter nearly two centuries ago, extending over an area nearly half as large as Europe, and in the southern portion of which, connecting Upper Canada with British Columbia, there is a fertile and temperate tract for settlements said to comprise more than twice the area of France. Up to this time the policy of the Hudson's Bay Company has been one of rigid exclusion—settlers have been kept off from the territory, and the sole object has been to preserve the country as a chase for the Indians, the barter with whom has enabled a steady aggregate income to be realized, the continuance of which will be sufficient, apart from any new source of income, to yield four per cent on the new capital of £2,000,000. The fresh operations contemplated by the new company are the erection of a telegraph line connecting Canada with British Columbia, which will pass through 2,500 miles of their territory, and for which the Provincial Governments have offered an annual subsidy; the settlement of the country along the route, skirting the rapidly rising State and territory of Minnesota, Nebraska, and Washington; the leasing or development of the mineral deposits believed to abound at many points, and especially near the head of Lake Superior, and also on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains; and the encouragement by every possible facility of all the undertakings that are certain naturally to suggest themselves on the opening up of a field of this kind for the first time to agricultural and commercial enterprise. When it is recognized that in the State of Minnesota, which adjoins the lands of the company, and which six years ago was a wilderness, there are now said to be more than 200,000 inhabitants, and that the telegraph line to San Francisco through the United States is alleged to have paid the cost of its construction in a single year, it is difficult not to entertain a sanguine view to which this property may attain. It remains to be added that besides the assets and lands already described, and there are some valuable estates in Vancouver's island, a large tract of land in Minnesota, and a claim under the Oregon treaty on the United States Government, variously estimated at from £100,000 to £300,000, all of which belong to the company. Mr. Watkin, the chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, is now in Canada and about to visit the Red River district. He is empowered to call councils of the factories in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company—an upright, hardy and intelligent body of men—and will forthwith concert measures to increase the efficiency and profits of the existing trade, and to provide without interfering with that trade, for the development of telegraphic and other communication in the more available portions of the property."

THE SUBJECT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on the 23th ult., in reply to Mr. A. Mills,

Mr. C. Fortescue said they had all heard what had lately appeared in the public press about a proposed sale of a large portion of British North America by the Hudson's Bay Company. At present the Government had no official information. In the course of a few weeks his hon. friend would be put in complete possession of information, before he should make his statement with respect to British North America. With regard to the legality of the powers claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company, in the latter part of 1856, when Earl Grey was Colonial Minister, he called upon the Company to furnish the Colonial Office with a statement of their claims, and that statement was submitted to the law officers of the Crown—Sir J. Jarvis and Sir J. Romily. Their opinion was that the Hudson's Bay Company were in rightful possession, and that the proper mode of testing the validity of their charter would be by proceedings on the part of persons who thought they had reason to complain, the proceedings to be commenced by a petition addressed to the Queen. The parties who might have thought themselves aggrieved did not adopt that course, and Lord Grey did not think it his duty to bring the question in dispute to an issue.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords on July 2.

The Duke of Newcastle moved the second reading of the British Columbia Boundaries Bill. In the course of his remarks on the motion, his Grace said the greatest impediment to the future prospects of the colony was a want of communication with the outer world. The communication with England by San Francisco and Panama was circuitous and difficult, but communication with Canada and the east of North America was absolutely precluded. In the course of the discussion last year he had said that he had every reason to hope that he should be able this year to state to the House that an arrangement had been made to complete the communication between the colony and the east of British North America; and he thought he could now inform their Lordships that such arrangement would be carried out. He had desired a gentleman of great experience, knowledge and energy, who was constantly travelling between Canada and this country, to inquire whether it would be possible to effect a communication across the continent. This gentleman—Mr. Watkin—had returned with considerable information, and he had suggested to him to place himself in communication with persons in the commercial world who might be willing to undertake the carrying out of such communication. He had put himself in communication with Mr. Baring and others, and he believed they had arrived at the conclusion that, if arrangements could be made with the Hudson's Bay Company, the undertaking should have their best attention. In order that those important communications might be made certain, guarantees were to be given by Canada on the one hand, and British Columbia on the other. No Bill on the subject has as yet passed through the Canadian Parliament, because the Canadian Legislature had been in something like a state of abeyance during the last year, and lately it had been dissolved; but the guarantee had been sanctioned by the Canadian Government, and there was very little doubt that it would receive the sanction of the Legislature. If it did not—which he by no means apprehended—of course the whole thing would fall to the ground. A similar guarantee would be asked from British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, and he had the assurance of the Government that this colony was in a position to give such a guarantee. A complete intercolonial railway system had long been looked forward by those interested in our North American Province, and he hoped none of their lordships would be disposed to under-value its immense importance. It would be impossible to over-rate the importance to this country of an intercoeanic railway between the Atlantic and the Pacific. By such a communication and the electric telegraph as great a revolution would be effected in the commerce of the world as has been brought about by the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope. It was unnecessary to point out to their lordships of what importance it would be in case of war on the other side of the Atlantic. On every ground the subject was well worthy of that attentive consideration which he was sure it would receive at the hand of their lordships. (Hear, hear.) There was another matter on which he wished to say a few words. Some eight or nine days ago it was stated in a portion of the press that the Hudson's Bay Company had sold their property. That statement was not altogether accurate, and certainly it was premature, for he had been informed within two hours before he came down to the House that the whole arrangement had only been completed that afternoon. He had not received any official communication on the subject, but some of the gentlemen concerned had been kind enough to inform him of the facts. He had stated on a former occasion that the Hudson's Bay Company had expressed a wish to sell, certain parties in the city had, in the first instance, entered into communication with them for the purpose either of purchasing or obtaining permission for a transmit through the Company's possessions. After some negotiations, the alternative for a permission for a transmit was agreed upon. That conclusion having been arrived at, he did not know what it was that raised the whole question of sale again; but some fortnight or three weeks ago fresh negotiations were opened. Parties in the city proposed to the Hudson's Bay Company to give them, by way of purchase, a sum of £1,500,000. What had appeared in the papers was that the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company had been transferred to the Intercolonial Financial Association. What had taken place was this:—The Hudson's Bay Company very probably required that the £1,500,000 should be ready on a given day, which he believed was yesterday. Of course, the intending purchasers could not carry out that transaction in the course of a week, and they therefore applied to the International Financial Association to assist them. The Association agreed to do so, and the money either had been paid, or would be ready on a day arranged upon. The report that they intended to become the proprietors of the shares of the Hudson's Bay Company originated, no doubt, out of this negotiation; but to do so was, he believed, quite foreign to the principle on which the Association carried on their business, as in such transactions they occupied only an intermediate position. A prospectus would be issued to-morrow morning, and the shares would be thrown upon the market, to be taken up in the ordinary way upon the formation of the companies. These shares would not remain in the hands of the association, but would pass to the proprietors as if they had bought their shares direct from the Hudson's Bay Company. Of course, the company would only enjoy the rights which those shares carried, and no more. They would, in fact, be a continuance of the company, but their efforts would be directed to the promotion of the settlement of the country, the development of the postal and transit communication being one of the objects to which they could apply themselves. Of course, the old Governor and his colleagues, having sold their shares, ceased to be the governing body of the Hudson's Bay Company, and a new council, consisting of most responsible persons, had been formed that afternoon. Among them were two of the committee of the old Company, with one of whom, Mr. Colvile, he had much personal communication, and could speak in the highest terms as a man of business and good sense. There were also seven or eight most influential and responsible people, and the name of the Governor, Sir Edmund Head, who had been elected to-day, would be a guarantee of the new Company, for no one would believe that he had entered into this undertaking for mere speculative purposes, or that the Company would be conducted solely with the view of screwing the last penny out of this territory. While the council, as practical men of business, would be bound to promote the interests of the shareholders, he was sure that he would be actuated by statesmanlike views. No negotiation with the Colonial office had taken place, and, as this was a more ordinary transfer, no leave on their part was necessary. But arrangements must be entered into with the Colonial office for the settlement of the country, and at some future time it would be, no doubt, his duty to inform their lordships what these arrangements were.—With regard to the present land bill, the Act of 1858 had prescribed certain limits to the colony of British Columbia which were amply sufficient at that time. But since then very large gold districts had been discovered north of that boundary, and it was necessary to have some laws there and a magistrate to enforce them. It was now proposed, therefore, to add that district to the colony of British Columbia. Another object was to continue the existing Act to the close of the year as a matter of precaution, though the moment the order in council was promulgated the old form of government would cease and the new one would come into force.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C.W., JULY 28, 1863.

THE NORTH-WEST AND THE NEW COMPANY.

In another column of this issue we give the particulars of the sale of the lands and property claimed by the old Hudson's Bay Company. This is an important transaction, and one which, one way or another, must have a very considerable influence in shaping the future of the British Possessions in America. The bargain and sale of an area of country as large as the half of Europe is in itself sufficient to create an interest in the details, and every Canadian, especially, should endeavor to understand the subject as thoroughly as possible. Unfortunately, although we know something as to the price paid for the rights of the old monopoly, we have not yet been placed in a position to understand clearly what the intentions of the new company are—whether it intends to construct a road and open up the great valleys for settlement, or whether the whole domain is to remain a hunting-field, under the unprogressive sway of a fresh monopoly. True, there are indefinite intimations that a telegraph is to be constructed, a road built, and settlements formed, but it may be discovered when too late that it never was the intention of the proprietors to initiate such desirable reforms. However, it seems to be understood in England that a change must take place, and that through British American Territory lies the most available route to the Pacific and the East. There is hope for us in this fact, and if such men as the Duke of Newcastle will continue to advocate the measure, we have no doubt that the long-cherished wish of so many Canadians will be fulfilled, and that a Railway stretching from ocean to ocean, will ultimately be the highway of a nation's commerce. Sir Edmund Head, our late Governor General, is to be the first Governor, and a Mr. C. M. Lampson, Deputy Governor. Mr. Watkin, Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., has been sent to Red River to make arrangements for carrying on the business of the new Company, and for the purpose, it is said, of initiating the proposed improvements.—If the promises given in apparent good faith are carried out, the change *must* be for the better, although we would all have preferred to see such a vast territory reverting back to the Crown. Monopolies are dangerous things at best, and our experience of them in this country has not tended to raise them in the estimation of the settlers, against whose interests they always militate.

☞ An Extra of the Gazette announces the appointment of the hon. Maurice Leframboise as Commissioner of Public Works, in room of Mr. Drummond, resigned.

☞ The drollest game of Cricket we have heard of, came off a few days ago in Mt. Forest, between 11 *Grits* and 11 *Corruptionists*. The Grits carried the day, of course.

Magazines for August.

GODEY is again welcomed. 'Tis the princess of Fashion Books,—the favorite of the ladies—the text book of cooks, milliners and mothers. The present number is up to the mark in every respect. Ladies, call at this office and you shall have a specimen number for twenty-five cents.

We have received *Harper* from Mr. Moorhouse. The War of 1812 is continued and is beautifully illustrated. The "American Family in Germany," from the charming pen of Mr. Brown, is inexpressibly droll. There are several good stories, and numerous jokes. The only blemish is an ugly fling at the personal appearance of Queen Victoria, as compared with the Empress of France at Cherbourg.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

Jackson Miss. surrendered to the Federals under Gen. Grant, on the 9th inst.

Charleston, July 18. Five monitors and five gunboats and mortar boats, assisted by two land batteries, have fired furiously at Fort Wagner all day. One of our gun carriages was dismounted.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Charleston, July 19.—After a furious bombardment of eleven hours, the enemy assaulted Battery Wagner desperately, and repeatedly. Our people fought desperately, and repulsed the attack with great slaughter. Our loss was comparatively light, but includes many valuable officers.

Brigadier General Talifiero commanded on our side.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The Richmond *Whig* has the following despach:—

Charleston, July 22.—The enemy has commenced shelling again, with but few casualities on our side. We had in the battle of the 18th inst. about 150 killed and wounded.

The loss of the Federals in killed, wounded and prisoners was 2,000. Nearly 800 were buried under a flag of truce. Col. Putman, acting Brig. General, and Col Shaw, commanding a colored regiment, were killed.

The *Whig* says that the Yankee prisoners captured at Gettysburg succeeded in getting "on to Richmond," and were sent to Isle Camp.

Cleveland, July 26.—Major Way, with 250 of the 9th Michigan cavalry, forced Morgan to an engagement, at three o'clock, on Sunday morning, a mile from Salineville, Ohio, and routed him, capturing 240 prisoners. Morgan, with 300 men escaped, but were all captured by Shackleford, at three in the afternoon on Sunday, near New Lisbon. Morgan and staff are now prisoners at Wellsville, Ohio.

The bombardment of Fort Wagner was renewed on the morning of the 22nd, the ironclads co-operating with the army.

A charge was made on Fort Wagner, and our troops, after a desperate struggle, fell back, which they did in excellent order, and held their old positions.

The loss on our side was quite severe, but our total loss of killed, wounded and missing, since the 10th, is only about 1,000.

The 48th New York lost about 250 men, and only three officers escaped unharmed.

The "Catskill" was struck over fifty times, but is all right. She went to Hilton for supplies and coal.

CAIRO, July 25.—Passengers who arrived here to day from Vicksburg, report that our forces have burned Jackson, and that the pursuit of Johnston is at an end for the present.

A private of cavalry reports that on Friday, as a division of cavalry was reconnoitering in the vicinity of Amissville, a large column of rebel infantry was seen advancing in that direction, and our cavalry was compelled to fall back. This force is supposed to be Longstreet's corps. Up to Sunday night, however this report had not been confirmed.

The following information was received at the head quarters in this city to-day, by Major-General Schenck. It is from Brig General Lockwood: The enemy has disappeared from our front entirely, and is nowhere north of Winchester.

CINCINNATI, July 26—The following has been received at head quarters:—Headquarters in the field, three miles south of New Lisbon, Ohio, July 26.—To Colonel Lewis Richmond, A. A. G.—By the blessing of Almighty God I have succeeded in capturing General John H. Morgan, Colonel Clarke, and the balance of the command, amounting to about 100 prisoners. I will start with Morgan and staff on the first train for Cincinnati, and await the General's order for transportation for the balance.

(Signed) J. M. SHACKLEFORD,
Colonel Commanding.

POSTSCRIPT.

The *latest* American News is that France has declared Mexico an Empire. Maxamilian of Austria will be invited to take the throne. In case of his refusing, Napoleon will name an Emperor. This will probably change the whole aspect of the war.

Arrival of the "Scotia."

CAPE RACE, July 24.

The steamship *Scotia*, from Liverpool 18th, via Queenstown 19th, was boarded by the news boat of the Associated Press, and the following summary of her news obtained.

The Russian reply on the Polish question had been received. It is believed to assent the six points named by England, France, and Austria, but proposes an amnesty instead of an armistice.

There is great anxiety to learn the final result of the battle between Gens. Meade and Lee. The English journals accord praise to the Union troops.

Polish affairs unchanged.

Various sanguinary engagements are reported.

A decree compels Polish land owners to make good all the moneys taken by the insurgents from the Treasury.

The *Times* editorially shows the inexpediency of Roebuck's motion, contending that the present time was inopportune for interference.

An important debate had taken place in the House of Lords on Poland.

Lords Russell and Derby both agreed that it was not a case for armed intervention.—England could do nothing further than submit the proposals she had done.

Lord Derby deprecated even diplomatic interference.

The debate was considered by the London journals as decisive of the policy England would pursue.

Earl Russell, in response to a memorial from Liverpool, for an amendment to the Foreign Enlistment Act, replies that the Act is effectual for all reasonable purposes, and calls for no amendments.

In the House of Commons, on the 13th, Mr. Roebuck withdrew his motion for the recognition of the South, yielding his own feelings to the wishes of Lord Palmerston.

Lord Palmerston said Mr. Roebuck did right in withdrawing the motion. He hoped this would be the last time when any member of Parliament would make use of his intercourse with any foreign sovereign, such proceeding being extremely irregular.

MADRID, July 16.—The assertions of the Spanish journals that Spain intends to recognize the Southern Confederacy are utterly false. Spain will wait the initiative of England and France.

The Polish National Government has refused to agree to the six points of the three Powers, and will issue a manifesto to the people.

The *Times* draws attention to the arrest of an Englishman in New York, and the seizure of bills held by him on Schroder & Co., negotiators of the Confederate loan. It says a guarantee should be obtained for the safety of the property of neutrals within the jurisdiction of the Washington Government.

Town & Counties.

ROCK (OR COAL) OIL DISCOVERED IN GODERICH!

WE are sure the following letter from our old friend, Mr. Gunn, will startle some of the quidnuncs, and will be the means of leading to a thorough investigation of the spot indicated. Although, as Mr. G. says, we thought the rich vein of "grease" could not be very far distant, we hardly expected to find it at our doors. From its situation at the bottom of the drift formation, the bed of the Maitland should be a most eligible spot for the commencement of boring operations. We should take the earliest opportunity of having the matter thoroughly tested, and if "ile is struck" then we say, the discoverer should receive the thanks of the whole community:

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

SIR,—Although late in the day, permit me to thank you for your very favorable and friendly notice of our intention to bore for Rock Oil in Inverhuron or vicinity. I regret to say that notwithstanding your kindly expressed recommendation to our friends at a distance to assist in our undertaking, we find little sympathy and less aid abroad. We have subscribed about $800 in our own neighborhood for the purpose of boring for oil, but require a few hundred more before commencing operations. The committee instructed me to solicit subscriptions in Goderich—I undertook to do so, but with such indifferent success that I abandoned the effort. Times, no doubt, are unpropitious at present, but I must beg to express my dissent from those gentlemen who maintain that the people of Goderich have no interest in subscribing to a fund for boring for oil in Inverhuron. The interests of Goderich are directly involved in the development of traffic upon this Lake coast; and whatever tends to increase that traffic directly benefits the Town of Goderich. We hope, however, to be shortly in a position to commence boring operations in Inverhuron. In the meantime, I am happy to inform you that in accordance somewhat with your own theory in reference to the extent of the oil regions, I this morning discovered unmistakeable evidences of the existence of oil in the quarry belonging to Mr. Sheriff McDonald, Maitlandville.—The water standing in several small pools in the quarry was nearly covered with a thin greasy scum, decidedly oily. Any one may easily satisfy himself as to the difference between mineral scum and oil scum, floating on the surface of the water. In the case of the former if you divide the scum with your finger, a stick or straw, the dividing line remains clearly defined. This is not the case in regard to greasy or oily scum. This will not remain divided, but closes up and follows the traces of the dividing medium. The stone in the quarry is strongly impregnated with Rock Oil, as the effluvium on nearing it distinctly indicates. The effluvium, however, is not so strong as in the case of the Inverhuron stone. The reason may be that the stone here being immersed in the bed of the river the greater portion of the year is more thoroughly saturated with the water. It is in a more advanced state of disintegration, and it is obviously from the disintegration that the floating oil proceeds.—I don't profess to be a regular Rock Oil prospecter,—I profess, however, to know enough of the matter to believe that as smoke indicates fire, so do the indications formed in the bed of the Maitland river betoken the existence of oil in that locality. I should say sufficiently so to warrant the expenditure of $1000 or $1500 in boring operations. If we are foremost in finding oil at Inverhuron, good and well. If you are foremost in Goderich, in the oil market, we shall feel rejoiced, and stimulated by your success.

I am, Sir,
Your ob't serv't,
WILLIAM GUNN.

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

As we stated in our last, these examinations were entered into very fully, so much so, indeed, that our best source of information as to the status of the School is the papers used by the examiners. Judging from these, the school, under the able direction of Mr. H. D. Cameron, the principal, is carrying on the work of education in a highly satisfactory manner. The younger children evince much aptitude and progress in their studies, and those of the scholars who have acquired nearly all the branches taught, display an amount of cleverness seldom witnessed in such institutions. On Friday the prizes were distributed, and the proceedings were very interesting. A large number of scholars was present, and we were pleased to observe the presence of many of the parents, the local clergy, and others who should countenance such proceedings. Action for the Chairman, Wm. Kay Esq. addressed the assembly, encouraging the pupils to persevere in their studies, and also paying a deserved encomium upon those whose duty it was to instruct them. He then called up the successful competitors in the higher branches, accompanying the valuable prizes with suitable advice and affectionate encouragement.—The singing, under the leadership of Mr. Thompson, was very sweet, and was listened to with pleasure. The solos and recitations by several of the little boys were particularly charming. Altogether, a happier gathering of juveniles has never been seen in Goderich. In another place will be found a carefully revised prize list.

☞ IMPROVEMENT.—James Watson Esq., merchant, has just removed into his new stand, West St., near the Square, which has been fitted up in a very superior style. The store is about eighty-seven feet in length, wide in proportion, and is so arranged that each department is quite distinct. Underneath are fine cellars, and the ware rooms above are conveniently supplied with hoisting apparatus, &c. The old stand will be converted into an elegant place of business for the B. U. C. forthwith.

TEESWATER FOUNDRY.—Mr. David Fairbairn, of Teeswater, has, at considerable expense, erected and fitted up a Foundry, which will soon be in full operation. Culross is going ahead.

CENTRAL SCHOOL PRIZE LIST.

MAYOR'S PRIZES.

Senior Division.

Good Conduct.—Best girl—Lydia Emma English; do. boy—Harry F. Morgan.

1st Prize in History—Alexander Robertson.
1st Prize in Mathematics— do.
1st Prize in English Composition—Susan E. Dixon.
For excellence in History and Mathematics: Susan Dixon, A. D. Cameron, and Neil Campbell.
For excellence in History—Matilda Trainor.

Senior Division—Prizes for general Proficiency:

1st, Alexander Robertson,
2nd, Susan Dixon,
3rd, Mary Allen,
4th, Harry Morgan,
5th, Hannah Andrews,
6th, Lydia Emma English,
7th, Elizabeth Ann Nasmyth,
7th, Elizabeth Hadden,
8th, Joseph Clegg,
9th, Alexander Cameron,
10th, Francis Donogh,
10th, Elizabeth Ann Donogh,
10th, Annie McFarlane,
11th, Neil Campbell,
11th, Harry Johnston,
12th, Jane Arthur,
13th, Frank Bisset,
13th, Robert Sharman,
14th, Matilda Trainor,
14th, Edward English,
15th, Annie Cassady,
16th, Elizabeth Woodman,
17th, Margaret Ferguson,
Thomas Dixon,
Eliza Jane Shaw.

First in Writing.—Girl—Bessie Woodman; Boy—Francis Bisset.

4th CLASS.

PRIZE PUPILS.	2nd. MISS WALKER.	3rd. JAMES A. STREET.	4th. JAMES THOMPSON.
Mary Julia Lyster	.....	.....	1st
Fanny Ridout	.....	.....	1st b.; 2nd in spelling, 1st in conduct.
Henry Thompson	.....	.....	1st b.
William Kayler	2nd, and 1st in conduct.	.....	.....
Elizabeth Tierney	.....	.....	2nd.
Mary Ann Amann	3rd.	.....	.....
Wm. Nolan	.....	3rd; 2nd in spelling.	
Margaret Amann	.....	.....	4th.
Charles Johnston	4th; 2nd in writing.		
Betsy McKay	.....	.....	5th.
Wm. John Shaw	6th.		
Hannah Kneeshaw	.....	.....	6th.
Louisa Mann	.....	.....	6th; 1st spel., 1st writ'g.
Albert Trainor	7th; 2nd in spelling.		
Mary Jane Cox	8th.		
Elizabeth Barnes	9th.		
Isabella C. Payne	.....	.....	10th.
Emily Hicks	.....	11th.	
Charles Junggreen	.....	11th.	
Elizabeth Ferguson	11th.		
Annie Wallace	11th.		
Archibald Hadden	.....	1st in writing.	
Julia Pharis	.....	1st in conduct.	
Wm. McGregor	.....	.....	1st in writing.
Andrew Hedger	.....	2nd in writing.	
George Hollister	.....	.....	2nd in writing.
Mary Ann Walker	.....	.....	2nd in writing.

3rd CLASS.

Richard Uglow	.....	.....	1st.
Sarah McFarlane	2nd.	.....	.....
Arthur Ross	.....	.....	3rd.
William Gordon	.....	.....	3rd.
Charles Hollister	.....	.....	4th; 1st in writing.
Charles Davis	.....	.....	5th.
Sarah Andrews	.....	6th.	
Alexander Saunders	.....	6th.	
Margaret McKay	.....	7th.	
Lilly McVicar	.....	8th.	
Mary Quinn	.....	8th; 1st in writing.	
Augusta McClennan	9th.		
George Hudson	10th.		
Isabella Gibson	11th.		
Robert Junggreen	12th.		
Bruce Arthur	.....	13th.	
William Giff	.....	13th.	
Samuel Penland	14th.		
James Trainor	.....	.....	15th.
Hyacinthe Genereux	.....	.....	1st in writing.

SEQUEL BOOK CLASS.

John Byrne	.....	1st.	
Annie Mitchell	1st.		
George King	2nd.		
Thomas Hazlehurst	3rd.		
Eva Stotts	.....	.....	3rd.
Elizabeth Sloan	4th.		
Edward Sharman	4th.		
Elizabeth Wallace	5th.		
John McKenzie	.....	5th.	
Thomas Newone	5th.		
Edwin Arthur	.....	.....	5th.
Isabella Nasmyth	.....	.....	1st in writing; 6th
Thomas Price	.....	5th.	
Jane Wilson	6th.		
Donald Morrison	6th.		
Kate Saunders	.....	.....	2nd in writing 6th.
Amos Ballantyne	.....	6th.	
Wm. Hutton	.....	.....	7th.
Ellen Mann	.....	.....	7th.
Edward McGregor	.....	1st prize in writing.	

5th DIVISION.—MISS A. MORGAN.

1st, Mary Anne Abraham; 2nd, Anne Green; 3rd, Murdock Ferguson; 4th, Jane Hedger; 5th, Jane Watson; 6th, Edward Lichfield; 7th, Mary Ann Hedger; 8th, Thomas Macnamey; 9th, Josephine Kerr; 10th, Sidney J. Cantelion; 11th, Elizabeth Bates; 12th, John Donogh; 13th, Peter Tierney; 14th, John Wallace; 15th, William Watson; 16th, George Frink; 17th, David McKenzie; 18th, Sarah Dark; 19th, Anne Nairn; 20th, Mary Saunders; 21st, Susan Holmes; 22nd, Agnes Mitchell; 23rd, Mary Passmore; 24th, Frank Hicks.

6th DIVISION.—MISS C. CAMERON AND MISS CLARA MORGAN.

1st, Colin McIva; 2nd, Alex. McLeod; 3rd, Elizabeth Adams; 4th, Wm. Swanson; 5th, John Saunders; 6th, Alfred Ellard; 7th, James Scott; 8th, Ann Kyle; 9th, Hattie Nasmyth; 10th, Catharine Grillin; 11th, George Giff; 12th, Henry Clayton; 13th, Mary McFarlane; 14th, Sarah McAllister; 15th, John Cowan.

1st, Emma Collette; 2nd, Rebecca Ball; 3rd, James Kyle; 4th, Emily Bell; 5th, Mary Struthers; 6th, Sarah Jane Bates; 7th, Elizabeth Walker; 8th; Elizabeth Abraham; 9th, Agnes Breckenridge; 10th, Mary Jane Reid; 11th, Sophia Mary Gordon; 12th, Elizabeth Wood.

Goderich County Grammar School.

The examination of this school, of which J. Haldan, Esq., is Master, took place on the 26th ult. The progress made by the various classes since the last regular examination was very satisfactory, and such as to reflect credit upon both Teacher and Scholars. It was observed, as a gratifying circumstance, that a considerably larger proportion than usual of the pupils in attendance was from the country. The following is the Prize list:

Classics—1st, George Watson, Oliver VanEvery, equal; 2nd, Scarlett Haldan; 3rd, R. G. Nicholls.

Mathematics—1st, Wm. Montgomery; 2nd, George Watson, Colin Buchanan, equal; 3rd, Benjamin Allan, Donald Robertson, equal.

Arithmetic—Hugh Fulton.

English Branches—George Watson.

Best Reading—George Watson.

Astronomy—Benjamin Allan.

Recitation—Sidney Smith, George Watson.

Scripture—Isaac Somers.

Map Drawing—1st, Isaac Somers; 2d, Oliver VanEvery.

Good Conduct—Henry Elwood.

THE EXCURSION.—Don't forget the excursion to Brantford on Thursday.—Everybody and his wife or sweetheart should be on hand. The Brantford people have visited us several times, and we hope now to see a regular invasion of our sister town. The fare is *low enough*, surely.

BRYANT, STRATTON AND DAY'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, TORONTO, C. W.—A good business education is indispensable in these times. A young man cannot afford to do without it. It increases his usefulness by enabling him to transact twice the amount of business that he otherwise could, and do it more intelligently. No young man's education should be considered finished until he has become the possessor of a thorough business education. It is now generally underderstood that the several Colleges constituting Bryant, Stratton & Co.'s "great international chain," are considered the standard in this department of education. They are all conducted under one general system, and no expense is spared that will add to their usefulness and thoroughness of instruction. We are glad to learn that the Branch College lately established in Toronto, has met with a liberal patronage from the young men of the province. We have no hesitation in stating that from the business reputation of the Resident Principal and chief instructor—Mr. James E. Day—young men may feel assured that under his instruction they will become proficient in the science of accounts.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL ART UNION.—A number of tickets having been sold here for the last drawing in this Union, Mrs. Macdermott was fortunate enough to draw a splendid painting by Banner, "The Gipsey Encampment," valued at $100. The tickets are 25cts. F. W. Thomas Esq. is the honorary agent.

The Volunteer Clothing.

The following circular, addressed to the commanding officer of the Huron Rifles, will explain the reason for the non-arrival of the new uniforms. They will, doubtless, be received in a very few days:

MILITIA STORE DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, July 18, 1863.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that owing to the non arrival of the large sized Tunics from England, I have been unable as yet to forward you the Clothing for the Company under your command. These are now daily expected, and as soon as they arrive your Company will be supplied without delay.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most ob'd serv't,
THOS. WILY.

POLICE COURT.—Young Webb was brought up on Friday on a charge of stealing a watch, and was committ