reliance for success in the maintenance of our cause.

When the proposal of separate State action was first mooted it appeared to me so impracticable, so void of any promise of good, that I gave no heed to the proposal; but upon its adoption by citizens whose position and ability gave weight to the expression of their opinions, I was led to a serious consideration of the subject. My first impressions have not been changed by reflection. If all the States of the two hostile federations are to meet in convention, it is plain that such a meeting can only take place after an agreement as to time, place and terms on which they are to meet. Now, without discussing the minor, although not trifling, difficulties of agreeing as to time and place, it is certain that the States would never consent to a convention without a previous agreement as to the terms on which they were to meet. The proposed convention must meet on the basis either that no State should against its own will be bound by the decision of the convention; or that it should be so bound. But it is plain that an agreement on the basis that no State should be bound, without its consent by the result of the deliberations, would be an abandonment on the part of the North of its pretended right of coercion—would be an absolute recognition of the independence of the several States of the confederacy—would be, in a word, so complete a concession of the righteousness of our cause that the most visionary cannot hope for such agreement.

In advance of the meeting of a convention, the only other possible basis of meeting is that each State should agree beforehand to be bound by the decision of the convention; and such agreement is but another form of submission, of Northern dominion, as we well know that in such a convention we should be outnumbered nearly two to one on the very threshold of the scheme proposed. Therefore we are met by an obstacle which cannot be removed. Is not the impracticable character of the project apparent?

You will observe that I leave entirely out of view the suggestion that a convention of all the States of both federations should be held by common consent without any previous understanding as to the effect of its decisions—should meet merely to debate and pass resolutions that are to bind no one. It is not supposed that this can really be the meaning attached to the proposal, by those who are active in its support, although the resolutions to which you invite my attention declare the function of such a convention would be simply to propose a plan of peace with the consent of the two belligerents—or, in other words, to act as negotiators in treating for peace. This part of the scheme is not intelligible to me. If the convention is only to be held with the consent of the two belligerents that consent cannot be obtained without negotiation. The plan, then, would resolve itself into a scheme that the two governments should negotiate an agreement for the appointment of negotiators to make proposals for a treaty. It seems much more prompt and ample to negotiate for peace at once, than to negotiate for the appointment of negotiators, who are to meet without power to do anything but make proposals. If the government of the United States is willing to make peace it will treat for peace directly. If unwilling, it will refuse to consent to a convention of States.

The author of these resolutions, and those who concur in his views, appear to me to commit the radical error of supposing that the obstacle to obtaining the peace which we all desire consists in the difficulty of finding proper agencies for negotiating, so that the whole scope of the resolutions consists in nothing but suggesting that, if the enemy will treat, the best agency would be State delegates to a convention; whereas, the whole and only obstacle is that the enemy will not treat at all, or conferring any other proposition than that we should submit to their yoke, acknowledge that we are criminals, and appeal to their mercy for pardon.

After this statement of objections it may appear superfluous to add others of less gravity; but as you invite a full expression of my views, I will add that history is replete with instances of the interminable difficulties and delays which attend the attempt to negotiate on great and conflicting interests where the parties to the negotiation are numerous. If this has been the case where the parties possessed full power to conclude a treaty, what can we hope from an assembly of negotiators from thirty or forty States, who, in the midst of an exasperating warfare, are to meet without power to conclude anything? In the history of our country we find that in a time of profound peace, when the most cordial brotherhood sentiment existed, and when a long and bloody war had been brought to a triumphant close, it required two years to assemble a convention and bring its deliberations to an end, and another year to procure the ratification of their labors. With such a war as the present in progress, the views of the large assemblage of negotiators proposed would undergo constant changes according to the vicissitudes, according to the success and the attempt to secure concordant views would soon be abandoned, and leave the parties more embittered than ever, less hopeful of the possibility of successful negotiation—Again, how is the difficulty resulting from the conflicting pretensions of the two belligerents in regard to several of the States to be overcome? Is it supposed that Virginia would enter into a convention with a delegation from what our enemies choose to term the State of West Virginia, and thus recognize an insolent and violent dismemberment of her territory? Or would the United States consent that West Virginia should be deprived of her pretensions to equal rights after having formally admitted her as a State, and allowed her to vote at a Presidential election? Who would send a delegate from Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky or Missouri? The enemy claim to hold the governments of those States, while we assert them to be members of the Confederacy. Would delegates be received from both sides? If so, there would soon be a disruption of the convention. If delegates are received from neither side, then in a convention the States most vitally interested in the result would remain unrepresented, and what value could be attached to mere recommendations of a body of negotiators under such circumstances? Various other considerations suggest themselves, but enough has been said to justify my conclusion that the proposal of separate State action is unwise, impracticable, and offers no prospect of good to counterbalance its manifold injurious consequences to the cause of our country.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Fenians in Ireland.

Public curiosity is occasionally amused if not excited by announcements respecting the terrible Fenian conspiracy which aspires to sweep away British connection, overthrow the Constitution, and destroy all our liberties! At Skibbereen, the other day, an attorney's clerk was committed for trial to the Assizes for swearing in members of this august and potent brotherhood. We do not mean to question the existence of such a conspiracy, nor to cast a doubt on its professed objects, but we do mean to affirm that of all ridiculous projects that ever entered into the crazed craniums of Erin go-bragh Celts, this Fenian organization is the most contemptibly absurd.

The organization is of American growth. It appears to have originated a few years ago with some of the Irelanders who participated in the follies of '48, and who "left their country for their country's good," if not for their own safety, on the undignified denouement in the Tipperary cabbage garden. Under such hopeful auspices the Fenian Society was ushered into existence, and if we are to credit the representations in American journals, it soon assumed formidable proportions, as far at least as mere numbers are concerned.

The ostensible object was to train the members to the use of arms, for the purpose, when a favorable opportunity offered, of making a descent on the West coast of Ireland. Once landed, the destruction of the Protestants was regarded as an easy achievement—the power of British connection was considered as of trivial moment—no obstacles, in fact, of any importance were considered as likely to at all intervene to hinder the realization of that daring Celtish day-dream of "Ireland for the Irish." Such was the attractive programme put forward, and as it appealed to passions seldom dormant in the "patriotic" Irish, it is no wonder that the Society flourished apace.

But the civil war in America has made sad havoc with the society. Instead of mustering its forces to invade Ireland, they have been mustered to make war against the South which is an allurement to entice them into the Federal ranks. It has been held out to them that when the South has been conquered the Fenian legions will be joined by sympathising Yankees in accomplishing the deliverance of Ireland, the annexation of Canada, and other glorious undertakings of a like easy nature.

All this is, doubtless, very contemptible, and very ridiculous, utterly unworthy of one moment's serious thought, were it not for the injurious effect produced on some silly dupes in this country. In Ireland, as far as it has progressed, it is only another phase of Ribbonism. But in reality, it has made very little progress in this country, nor is it likely to succeed to any extent, except in out-of-the-way rural districts, or among young and ardent would be "patriots" in small towns and villages. As an organization, it is beneath contempt, but, as a means of keeping up a spirit of disaffection among a portion of the population, it merits apprehension. A prolonged drilling on the tread-mill would be a very appropriate corrective.—[Banner of Ulster.

Sobriety of the Jews.

As a nation, the Jews may be quoted as a singularly sober people. Dr. Asher, the medical officer of the Jewish board of guardians in Devonshire Square, a gentleman on whose experience and veracity the most perfect reliance may be placed, told us that in the whole course of his practice, which was most extensive, he had never met with a case of *delirium tremens* among the low Jews.

This qualification of extreme sobriety tells to the advantage of the poorer Jews in more ways than that of their immediate family connections. It is from that we may possibly trace their comparative immunity from insanity; this terrible malady, the most lamentable possibly which can affect humanity, is far rarer among them than among the poorer classes of Christians. Again, the benefit is felt to a great extent on their health. The poor Jews have a far more delicate constitution than our working classes generally, and the squalid and densely crowded localities they live in tend to make them still more liable to sickness; yet, on the authority of Dr. Asher, there is far less difficulty in bringing them through serious cases of sickness or accident, than the poorer Christians whom he is called upon to attend, and this he attributes principally to their sobriety. His statement is also borne out by the records of the London Hospital. In that institution, more than one large ward is appropriated solely for the benefit of Jewish patients, and they notoriously recover more rapidly from the effects of serious operations than the Christian patients generally.

Another fruit of this extraordinary sobriety on the part of the Jews remains to be mentioned. For some years past, the richer Jews have been attempting to persuade their poor to employ themselves in handicraft work, instead of perpetually attempting to gain a living by traffic. To a great extent they have succeeded, but the Jewish workman, as well as the street merchant, is placed at a great disadvantage when opposed to Christians.—They have two Sabbaths in the week to keep instead of one, besides a considerable portion of the Friday; consequently, the result of their earnings every week must be considerably lessened, and yet their natural sobriety compensates to a great extent for the loss which the practice of their religion imposes on them.—[Good Words.

EXTRAORDINARY CHANGE OF FORTUNE.—Among the many and surprising changes fortune delights in working, the elevation of a Turkish slave to the rank of European ambassador, is, perhaps, one of the most wonderful. "There was a time," writes a Berlin correspondent, "when Madam Benedetti, whose arrival with her husband, the new ambassador here, is expected daily, occupied no more exalted position than that of a hand-maiden to some Ottoman slave dealer. A Greek by birth, she was kidnapped, carried away, and sold into captivity during the sanguinary struggles which attended the liberation of her country. Thus it was that, as a child, she was exposed for sale in the slave market of Cairo, and passed over into the possession of M. d'Anastasi, a countryman of her's, and Consul-General in Egypt. The gentleman whom good luck threw in her way gave her an excellent education, and eventually he pearlied the whole of his immense property to the child whom he had adopted years ago, and learned to love. While her benefactor was still alive, Madame d'Anastasi, whose original name remains unknown, married M. Benedetti, the consular agent of France at Alexandria. Within a few days she will be one of the first three ladies in Berlin, taking rank above all others, the Queen alone excepted.

☞ In the opera house at Lisle, a few weeks ago, the audience became exasperated with the prima donna, and finally had a fight with the whole company on the stage. The manager, armed with a club, made sallies upon the insurgents as they clambered over the foot-lights, and by the aid of the police succeeded in forcing them back to their seats, where they submitted quietly to the entertainment.

Births.

On Wednesday morning, Jan. 25th inst., the wife of Mr. Robert Donogh, Innkeeper, of TRIPLETS—*three girls*. Mother and children doing as well as can be expected.

Apprentice Wanted.

WANTED at this office immediately a smart, active, intelligent boy, 14 or 15 years old, to learn the printing business.—Applicant must possess a good common-school education. Apply without delay to
W. T. COX,
Signal office.

THE MARKETS.

GODERICH, Jan. 31, 1865.

Fall Wheat,	$0:83	(@	0.85
Spring do	0:73	(@	0.74
Oats,	0:00	(@	0:32
Barley	0:50	(@	0.55
Peas	0:00	(@	0:50
Pork	5.50	(@	5.75
Beef,	2:50	(@	3:00
Lambs	2.00	(@	0.00
Turkies, each	0:45	(@	0.50
Geese, do	025:	(@	0:00
Chickens, ℔ pair	0:20	(@	0:00
Ducks, do	0:00	(@	0:25
Hides (green)	3.00	(@	0.00
Butter	0:00	(@	0:15
Potatoes	0:30:	(@	0.35
Wood	2:00	(@	0:00
Eggs	0:08	(@	0:10
Apples	0:40	(@	0:50
Hay, ℔ ton	10:00	(@	13:00
Straw, per load	2.50	(@	3:00

CLINTON MARKETS.

[Reported expressly for the 'Signal.']

CLINTON, Jan. 30, 1865.

Fall Wheat, ℔ bushel	$0:80	(@	0:83
Spring Wheat, ℔ bush	0:70	(@	0:73
Oats	0:32	(@	0:35
Barley	0·55	(@	0:65
Peas	0:50	(@	0.55
Potatoes	0.25	(@	0:30
Hay (℔ ton)	12:00	(@	15.00
Pork (℔ hundred)	5:50	(@	6:50
Beef	2:50	(@	3:00
Mutton	4:50	(@	5:00
Hides	3:00	(@	0:00
Butter (℔ lb)	0:15	(@	0:18
Apples	0:62½	(@	0.75
Sheepskins	0:75	(@	1:00
Eggs (℔ dozen)	0:10	(@	0:12½

NOTICE.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, Lot No 1, con. 3rd, Tuckersmith, two white steers one year old. The owners are requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.
ALEX. McDONALD.
Tuckersmith, Jan. 30, 1865. *w1-3t

New Advertisements.

A Want Supplied

PUBLISHED THIS DAY

THE GARLAND!!

Being a collection of

SONGS AND LYRICS,

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED,

For Schools & Families;

COMPILED BY

H. D. Cameron, Esq.,

Principal of the Central School, Goderich,

Price 15 Cents.

TEACHERS who wish to introduce the *Garland* into their Schools will be allowed a liberal discount on quantities. Sample copy sent, postage paid on receipt of price.—Address

T. J. MOORHOUSE,
Jan. 18th, 1865. Publisher.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, 20th January, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that the residue of the farm lots in the Island of St. Joseph, in the Judicial District of Algoma, U. C., will be open for sale on and after the

First of March Next

Upon application to Joseph Wilson, Esquire, Crown Land Agent, at Sault Ste. Marie, at

Twenty Cents an Acre,

Cash, and subject to actual settlement on the land, and to current timber licenses.

Each settler will be allowed to purchase four hundred acres, and the conditions of settlement now applicable to a lot of two hundred acres, namely, a habitable house, and twenty acres cleared, and under crop, shall be deemed sufficient for four hundred acres.

A. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner.

[sw43 6t

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Quebec until noon, on

Friday, 10th March,

For the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, thrice per week, each way.

BETWEEN BERNE & KIPPEN

on and from the 1st April next. Conveyance to be made on horseback or otherwise.

The Mails to leave BERNE every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 noon, and arrive at Kippen at 2 p. m.

Returning—leave KIPPEN at 3 p. m. and arrive at Berne at 5 p. m. Serving the post office at HILLSGREEN each way.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Berne and Kippen, and also at the office of the subscriber.

GILBERT GRIFFIN,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office, }
London, C. W., Jan. 24, 1865. } wl 3t

TO SELL OR TO LET.

A Good Farm lot within seven miles of the Village of Southampton, forty acres cleared and fenced, with a good log house and barn. Terms liberal.

Apply (if by letter postpaid) to
JAMES A. BURWASH,
Southampton.
or to
J. D. BLACK,
Goderich
Goderich, C. W., Jan. 31 1865. wl1t

Mortgage Sale of Lands.

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by John Longworth, of the town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, Esquire, of the first part, and Ellen Longworth, his wife, (for the purpose of barring her dower) of the second part, to John W. Seymour, of Arlanchee, in Normandy, in the Kingdom of France, Esquire, of the third part, default having been made in the due payment thereof, will be sold on Friday the third day of March A. D. 1865, at twelve of the clock, noon, at the Auction Mart of Messrs. Thomson and Hazelhurst, Kingston street, Goderich, the following property that is to say, part of Lot Number Five in the Maitland concession of the said township of Goderich, and which may be otherwise known and described as follows, commencing at the southerly angle of said lot Number Five, thence north forty-six degrees twenty minutes West along the Huron Road sixteen chains and forty-two fifths links to an angle; thence North forty-three degrees forty minutes, East twelve chains and fifty links to an angle; thence South six degrees twenty minutes, East five chains ninety-seven three-fifths links to an allowance for a Road; thence North forty-three degrees forty minutes, East seven chains and fifty links to an angle; thence North forty-six degrees twenty minutes, West seven chains ninety five one-fifth links more or less to the Northwesterly boundary of the aforesaid Lot number five; thence North forty-three degrees, forty minutes East along that boundary sixty-eight chains more or less to the high water mark of the River Maitland; thence up stream along that high water mark following the several windings thereof to the North-Easterly angle of the above said lot; thence South forty-three degrees forty minutes West along the allowance for a Road between Lots Five and Six on the aforesaid Maitland concession of the Township of Goderich to the easterly angle of Lot Letter B on Longworth's Survey of the subdivision of the said Lot number Five; thence North forty-six degrees twenty minutes West five chains ninety-six two-fifths links to an angle; thence South forty-three degrees twenty minutes West eight chains to an angle; thence South forty-six degrees twenty minutes, East five chains ninety-six two-fifths links to the aforesaid allowance for a Road between Lots Five and Six; thence South forty-three degrees forty minutes West along that Road fifty chains more or less to the place of beginning, otherwise known as Park Lots numbers One, Two, Three, Four, Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten, Eleven, Twelve, Thirteen, Fourteen, Fifteen, Sixteen, Seventeen, Eighteen, Nineteen, Twenty, Twenty-one, twenty-two, Twenty-three, twenty-four, Twenty-five, twenty-six, Twenty-seven, Twenty-eight, Thirty, thirty-one, and Forty-two, into which is said Farm Lot has been subdivided, containing one hundred and forty-one acres, more or less. Deed under power of Sale.

M. C. CAMERON,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.
Dated this 31st January, A.D. 1865. [wal

A GOOD FARM

FOR SALE,

Containing 140 Acres

SITUATED on the London Road, adjoining the Village of Exeter. On the above there is a good

Frame House and Barn!

All new. A good well and a fine young orchard. It will be sold very cheap. The land is of the best clay loam and well timbered.

Terms made known on application, if by letter pre-paid, to Exeter p. o., or on the premises to

A McCONNELL,
wl-tf Exeter.

LOST.—A promissory Note for one hundred dollars ($100.00) drawn by John Thomson in favor of John Drover. Any person finding the same will please destroy it as I have received full value for it.

JOHN DROVER.
Tuckersmith, Jan. 30, 1865. *wl-3t

WANTED.—A married man to work on a farm. One without children preferred. Apply on lot 13, 6th concession, Colborne.
Jan. 30, 1865. wl-2tsw45-3t

There will be Sold

BY

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON THE

20th Day of February, 1865,

AT MR.

Charles Days' Tavern,

Turnberry, Lots Numbers 23 and 24 in con. C, in the Township of Turnberry. No. 23 consists of 91 acres, having 85 acres cleared and fenced, and a good dwelling house,

LOG AND FRAME BARNS!

and stables erected thereon. Lot No. 24 consists of 88 acres, of which there are 25 acres cleared and fenced. The whole is excellent land and in a good state of cultivation, being well watered by the river Maitland and situated at the termination of the Gravel Road leading north from Seafoth station of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway.

TERMS will be stated on the day of sale; sale to commence at 2 p. m.

WM. ELLIOT.
Turnberry, 18th January, 1865. w52 3t

STRAY STEER.—Came into the premises of the subscriber, lot 22, 6th con. Goderich tp., about the 1st of Dec. last, a spotted red and white steer, 2 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and remove him.

JOHN COX.
Jan. 11, 1865. w51*51

FARM FOR SALE IN WAWANOSH

THE undersigned offers for sale the following property, situated on the Gravel Road in the Township of Wawanosh,

Within 11 Miles of Goderich!

containing 100 acres, 50 of which are cleared. On the premises there is a good Frame Barn 36 by 62, a good Frame House, young orchard—fencing. A good creek running through the farm. Apply to

HUGH McMATH,
Lot 3, 4th con.
Wawanosh, Jan 30, 1865. wl-1m

Mortgage Sale of Lands.

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by Jonathan D. Black, of the town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, Gentleman, of the first part, to the Huron District Building Society, of the second part, (default having been made in the due payment thereof) will be sold on

Tuesday, the Seventh day of February A. D. 1865, at Twelve of the clock, noon, at the Auction Mart of

Messrs. Thomson & Hazlehurst,
KINGSTON STREET, GODERICH

the following property, that is to say: Lot Number ten hundred and thirty-nine (1039) Harbor Flats, in the said town of Goderich. Deed under Power of Sale.

M. C. CAMERON,
Solicitor for Mortgagees.
Dated at my chambers this 5th January, 1865. w50

NOTICE

IS hereby given that a meeting of the Municipal Electors of the Township of McKillop, will be held

IN THE SCHOOL HOUSE

of Section No. 4, M. Killop,

On Friday, the 24th day of February Next,

at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of voting yea or nay to decide whether or not the following By Law be adopted by such Electors.

W. J. SHANNON,
Tp. Clerk.
McKillop, Jan. 17th, 1865.

Copy of Requisition and By-Law.

THE undersigned qualified Municipal Electors of the Township of McKillop hereby require that a Poll be taken in terms of the Temperance Act of 1864, to determine whether or not the qualified Municipal Electors of said township will adopt under authority or for enforcement of said Act the By-Law following which we hereby propose for their adoption, to wit:

The sale of Intoxicating Liquors and the issuing Licenses therefor is by the present By-Law prohibited within the Municipality of the Township of McKillop, under authority and for enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864.

Witness our hands this 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty five.

(Signed,) ANDREW GOVENLOCK, and 30 other electors.

A true copy.
W. J. SHANNON,
Tp. Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Vendition 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 James L. Robson and John Faber, at the suit of Richard Hughes, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to Lots Numbers 12 and 13, in the 9th concession of the Township of Hullett, in the county of Huron, containing by admeasurement two hundred acres of land, be the same more or less; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday, the Twenty-first day of February next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.
By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, }
25th January, 1865. } swl

SHERIFF'S SALE.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of three Writs of Attachment issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of Huron and Bruce, Court of Common Pleas and Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed against the goods and chattels of John W. Wheeldon, at the suits of Robert Runciman, surviving partner of Matthew M. Weatherald, James D. Mackay and the Ontario Bank, I have seized and taken in execution the following property viz: A quantity of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware; four horses, harness, waggon and sleigh and a number of other articles too numerous to mention; which I shall offer for sale at Wheeldon's Store in the Village of St. Helens, in the township of Wawanosh, on Thursday the Ninth (9th) day of February next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, }
30th Jan., 1865. }

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of two writs of Vendition Exponas and Fieri Facias for residue issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the County of Ontario and Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of Stephen D. Crawford, P. H. Lynch Staunton, Enoch C. Dowling and Robert Gilmour, at the suits of Isaac N. Howard and the Corporation of the Township of Etobicoke, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendants, in and to Park Lot No. 15, Lot No. 8, and to the South half of Lot No 6, East side of Queen street North, being subdivisions of Park Lot No. 4 in the village of Paisley; South half of Lot 22 on the East side of Queen Street, South Paisley, Park Lot No. 13 North side of Cambridge street, and Block 35 West side of Queen Street, North Paisley, Lot 13 South side and 13 and 14 North side of Cambridge street, Paisley; North half of lot 1, East side of Huron street, Southampton, 50 feet of the North part of Lot No. 4, North side of High Street, Southampton, Lots 29 and 30 on the South side of Clarendon street, Southampton; Lot 18 East side of Norfolk street, Southampton, Lots 21 and 22 South side of Louisa street, Southampton, all in the County of Bruce; 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-Eighth day of February next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.
By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, }
25th January, 1865. } swl

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

OF CANADA, unfortunately for the interests of the Proprietors of the GLASGOW HOUSE, and fortunately for the interests of those who may want

BOOTS AND SHOES,

detained the transit in some manner unknown to these deponents of **Seven Cases of Boots and Shoes** which should have been delivered at the Railway Station here about the 22nd or 23rd December last, and as it is now late in the Season for the description of Goods contained therein, they will be sold at a sacrifice in order to make sale of them before the season is over.

Intending Purchasers Would do well to Note the Fact.

We would also take this opportunity of informing our numerous friends that our order or our SPRING STOCK is now in the hands of the Manufacturers, and that on or about the 1st of March we will be ready to wait upon them with a Stock of Goods such as they have never had presented to their view in good old Goderich Town.

TO THE LADIES OF GODERICH!

We owe our best and sincere thanks for their appreciation of our endeavors to meet their wishes in furnishing them with an article suitable to their requirements. Our aim will be still to please them.

D. KERR, JR., & CO.

GLASGOW HOUSE, 30th January, 1865. w7

SKATES! SKATES!!

AT

THOS. RODDY & Co.'s.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF SKATES, of every variety, style and pattern. The Cheapest and best ever offered, and from the most celebrated makers. A special collection of

COAL-OIL LAMPS.

Hanging and Side Lamps. Also, a lot of those celebrated 4 oz. Chimneys.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING

New Fruits for Puddings, Nuts and Figs,

Wines, Brandies, Gins, Ales and Porters.

For Holiday Presents; call and examine the Stock of

FANCY GOODS & PLATED GOODS,

AT THOS. RODDY & Co.'s,

Corner of Parsons' Block, and next door to Parker and Cattle's.

NAILS, GLASS, AND PUTTY

Goderich, December 16th, 1864. sw43

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

AT THE

EMPORIUM,

ON SALE CHEAP FOR CASH!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have nearly completed their FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which comprises almost every article necessary for the trade, viz:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES!

FURS.

Ladies' and Gents' Felt Hats, &c.

They wish particularly to draw attention to their stock of *DRY GOODS*, which

FOR QUALITY AND PRICE CANNOT BE SURPASSED

The READY-MADE CLOTHING is most complete and manufactured in the

Best and most Fashionable Styles.

LADIES' FURS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. Having imported a large quantity of

CLOTH FROM ENGLAND!

We are enabled to sell them

AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION

☞ Do not forget to call when in Town at the EMPORIUM, and inspect their

Stock of Cheap Goods!

They wish to intimate to their customers owing accounts and notes that they are compelled to insist on PROMPT PAYMENTS

TO SUSTAIN THEIR CREDIT AND SELL GOODS CHEAP

J. V. DETLOR & SON.

Goderich, Sept. 26, 1864. w12

Lost.

IN or near the Village of Tecswater, on Saturday, the 14th inst., a *POCKET BOOK*, containing three notes of hand, one of which is drawn in favor of James Agnew for the sum of 38 dollars, payable by George Colvin, due January, 1864, the other two notes payable by John Henderson to the subscriber, one amounting to $19.50, due Jan., 1866, and one for the sum of $10, due Jan., 1867; payment of the above notes has been stopped. Any person having found the same will be suitably rewarded by returning the Book and its contents to M. Hadwen, Esq., Postmaster, Tecswater.

THOMAS AGNEW.
Culross, 17th Jan., 1865. w52 3t

DENTISTRY.

Dr. PHELPS,

SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST, (successor to T. B. Montgomery,) Goderich, C. W.

Rooms over Mr. F. Jordan's Drug Store.
January 19th, 1865. sw28-tfy

CHRISTMAS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS

TOYS, Toy Books, Prayer Books of all kinds, Church Services, Hymn Books.

ALBUMS. SATCHELS!

Ladies' Companions.

WORK-BOXES, WRITING-CASES

CONCERTINAS,

ACCORDEONS.

And various other articles, all cheap; very suitable for

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

SANTA IS COMING

well laden with

Presents for the Little Folks.

HEADQUARTERS AT BUTLER'S.

Goderich, Dec. 18, 1864.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER!

FOR SALE

UPON CREDIT

Apply to W. E. GRACE.
Goderich, Nov. 7th, 1864. w41swl9

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas and Fieri Facias for residue, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Daniel McCauley, at the suit of the Bank of Montreal, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the south halves of Lots Numbers 31, 32, 33 and 34, in the first concession of the township of Morris, in the County of Huron, containing two hundred acres, with the buildings thereon; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the town of Goderich on Tuesday, the Fourteenth day of February next at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, }
Jan. 23rd, 1865. } w52

COAME INTO THE ENCLOSURE of the Subscriber, Lot 14, Huron Road, Township of Goderich, about the first of November last, a roan colored Cow, about 7 years old. The owner may take her away by proving property and paying charges.

SAMUEL W. PAPST.
Jan. 17th, 1865. w51-3t*

IMPORT'NT NOTICE

IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of Mr. M. M. WEATHERALD, the business heretofore carried on under the name and style of

Robt. Runciman & Co.,

FOUNDERS,

must be closed on or before the

1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1865.

All parties indebted to the above firm are hereby notified that all notes and book accounts over due on the

1st day of FEB'Y next,

will be handed to their Solicitor for collection. The stock on hand will be sold

LOW FOR CASH.

OR SHORT CREDIT.

It consists of a large assortment of Ploughs, Cultivators, Harrows, Straw Cutters,

THRESHING MACHINES

Pot-ash and sugar-kettles, waggon and pipe boxes,

Cooking, Parlor & Box Stoves,

A good second-hand

STEAM-ENGINE

and a lot of machinery for Grist and Saw-Mills.

All parties bargaining the above articles would do well to call and inspect the stock at once, as they well get bargains.

R. RUNCIMAN.

In reference to the above, R. Runciman will be prepared to carry on the business of

THE HURON FOUNDRY

and contract for the erection of all kinds of Machinery as usual, and will supply

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Stoves and castings at reasonable rates, for CASH or short credit.

Goderich, Dec. 21st, 1864. sw32w48

Farm Insurance Only.

THE BEAVER MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICE, 20 TORONTO ST., TORONTO.

Col. E. M. THOMSON, President. R. L. DENISON, Esq., Vice-President.

THIS Association insures Farm Buildings and Isolated Buildings and property *only*. Insurances can be effected either upon the Premium Note system or Cash system. The rates for Insurance are exceedingly low, being less than one third the prices charged by Proprietary Companies.

Losses Promptly and Honorably Settled.

BLYTHE, Nov. 16th, 1864.

To the Manager of the Beaver Mutual Fire Insurance Association:—

SIR,—I beg hereby to thank the Directors of your Association, through you, for your satisfactory settlement of my claim of Three Hundred and Eighty-Seven Dollars and five cents, for the loss of my barn and hay and grain, which were insured in your Association under Policy 5599—my claim for hay and grain being paid in full.

DANIEL MOORE.

Witness—JNO. BLACKBURN.

For Insurance and full particulars apply to THOMAS HOLMES, J. P., Agent, Blythe.
[w51 4t*]

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a meeting of the Municipal Electors of the Municipality of the Township of Wawanosh will be held in the School House in School Section No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, THE 22nd DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT,

At the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of voting yea or nay to decide whether or not the following By-Law be adopted by such electors.

JAMES SCOTT,
Tp. Clerk.
Wawanosh, Jan. 16th, 1865.

Copy of Requisition and By-Law.

THE undersigned, qualified Municipal Electors of the Municipality of the Township of Wawanosh hereby require that a Poll be taken in terms of the Temperance Act of 1864, to determine whether or not the qualified Municipal Electors of the said Municipality will adopt, under authority and for enforcement of the said act, the By-Law following, which we hereby propose for their adoption, to wit:

The sale of intoxicating liquors, and the issuing of Licenses therefor, is by the present By-Law prohibited within the Municipality of the Township of Wawanosh, under authority and for enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864.

Witness our hands this Sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Five.

(Signed,) JOHN TRELEAVIN, and over 30 others.

A true copy.
JAS. SCOTT,
w51-1t Clerk.

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. wl4-tf

STRAY SHEEP.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, lot 7, 12th con., township of Colborne, about the middle of October last, two Sheep a Ewe and Lamb. The owner, by proving property and paying charges can take them away.

JAMES DUSTOW.
Jan 19th, 1865. 52*3t

WANTED.—A gentleman wishes to obtain Board and Lodging in a private family in Goderich. Address, stating terms, "C. D., *Signal* office."

To Rent or Lease.

LOTS five and six in the First Concession, township of Colborne, W. D., about two miles from Goderich. Apply to

MARY HENLEY,
Lighthouse st., Goderich.
December 5th, 1864. w45tf

For Sale Cheap.

LOTS G., 8th con., Bruce; 20, 4th Kinloss; 22, 9th con. Huron. Apply to

M. C. CAMERON.
Goderich, October 28, 1864. sw16

VALUABLE FARMING LANDS FOR SALE!

Three and a half miles from the

TOWN OF GODERICH.

THE undersigned has been instructed to offer for sale

400 acres in one Block,

About 72 of which are cleared, or, in Lots to suit purchasers. Being composed of Lots 5 and 6 in the 3 concession, and lots 5 and 6 in the 4 concession, all in the Township of Colborne, Western Division. There are superior buildings and a good Orchard on the property. A liberal credit will be allowed for part of the purchase money.

G. M. TRUEMAN.
Goderich, Jan 10, 1865. 50-1m

NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a Meeting of the Municipal Electors of the Township of Ashfield will be held in

FINLAY'S SCHOOL HOUSE, NO. 9,

on the 9th concession, on

Monday the 20th day of February next,

at the hour of Ten in the forenoon, for the taking of a Poll to decide whether or not the following By Law is adopted by such Electors.

JOHN COOKE,
Tp. Clerk, Ashfield.
Ashfield, 17th January, 1865.

Copy of Requisition, &c.

V. R.

THE undersigned, qualified Municipal Electors of the Township of Ashfield, hereby require that a poll be taken in terms of the Temperance Act of 1864, to determine whether or not the qualified Municipal Electors of the said municipality will adopt, under authority and for enforcement of said Act, the By-Law to lowing, which we hereby propose for their adoption, to wit:

The sale of intoxicating liquors and the issuing of licenses therefor, is by the present by-law prohibited within the Township of Ashfield, under authority and for enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864.

Witness our hands, this sixteenth day of January, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

(Signed) JOHN MURDOCH, and 87 other Electors.

A True Copy.
JOHN COOKE,
w51 Tp Clerk, Ashfield.

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