...d truce, for the purpose of sending to ...ook the wounded he left behind him ...apid retreat. There is one notable fact ...especting these miserable wretches. Nine-...ths of them are Irish or Dutch, while the ...risoners are, for the most part, Yankees.

"Our army is quietly resting from its la-...bors. The result of the recent engagements ...has inspired the men with fresh courage and ...confidence, and the summer campaign bids ...fair to prove a harvest of glory."

FIGURES DO NOT LIE.

Under this heading the New York *Herald* of Wednesday has the following:—

"The *Tribune* says Lee's army at the time Hooker crossed to give him battle only counted 50,000 men. The *Times* says Hooker's army at the same time numbered 159,000 men. It thus appears that with more than three times Lee's army Hooker was unable to whip him in the first fight, and unable to do it with twice and a half his number of men after he got his reinforcements. According to the statements of the *Tribune* and *Times* Hooker's loss in killed and wounded, in the several battles, amounted to only from 17,000 to 18,000, which, with the prisoners captured by the enemy, numbering five or six thousand more, would make the total loss from 23,000 to 24,000. Lee, it is stated by the same authorities, lost more than Hooker did, or about 30,000 men—exceeding half his original force. He could not have been reinforced by more than from 10,000 to 15,000 men. That would leave his whole force after his losses—including the loss of General Jackson, who was a host in himself—from 30,000 to 40,000 men. Before this small force Hooker retreated with an army which, after all his losses, still numbered 136,000 men; or about four to one of the enemy.—So much for the generalship and fighting qualities of the new Napoleon."

Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad

TIME TABLE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GOING EAST.

		Day Express.
GODERICH	DEP	8.30 A. M.
CLINTON	"	9.08 "
HARPURHEY	"	9.30 "
SEAFORTH	"	9.36 "
CARRONBROOK	"	9.55 "
MITCHELL	"	10.11 "
STRATFORD	ARR.	10.50 "
"	DEP.	12.35 P. M.

GOING WEST.

STRATFORD	ARR.	2.28 P. M.
"	DEP.	2.50 "
MITCHELL	"	3.33 "
CARRON BROOK	"	3.52 "
SEAFORTH	"	4.15 "
HARPURHEY	"	4.21 "
CLINTON	"	4.45 "
GODERICH	DEP.	5.30 "

Connects at Stratford with Grand Trunk and at Paris with Great Western. Daily Stages from Goderich to all parts of the surrounding country. Passengers reach Ports on the coast by VanEvery and Rumball's steamers.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., MAY 26, 1863.

THE NOMINATION.

According to a Proclamation issued by the Sheriff, the Nomination for these Counties will take place at Goderich, on the 9th June next, at 12 o'clock, noon. Should a poll be demanded, the election will commence on the 18th of June.

TO THE

Independent Electors

OF THE UNITED COUNTIES

OF

HURON AND BRUCE.

GENTLEMEN,

In consequence of the dissolution of Parliament, you are again called upon to exercise the elective franchise, in choosing a person to represent you in the Legislative Assembly of this Province

At the urgent request of the Central Committee of the Reform Association of these United Counties, and at the solicitation of many personal friends, I have been induced again to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages and support in the approaching contest.

During the two sessions of the Parliament just concluded, I have endeavoured to pursue a straightforward and independent course, and to fulfil the pledges which I gave at the time of my election.

My views upon the great questions before the country are so well known to you, having been frequently expressed on various occasions, that I consider it unnecessary to allude to them at any length in this address.

With regard to Representation by Population, I may state that, if re-elected, I will, as heretofore, invariably, vote for the adoption of that principle, whenever, and by whomsoever introduced. I consider that the carrying of this measure is the most likely means of securing justice to Upper Canada, and, therefore, any Administration which will make this a Cabinet question shall receive my support.

I am strongly opposed to any further increase of the Provincial debt, and will lose no opportunity of advocating the most rigid economy in the public expenditure, always, however, bearing in mind the necessity of such an outlay as may be required for the developement of the resources of the country. I am decidedly averse to the practice, so frequently resorted to by former Administrations, of spending Public Money without the previous knowledge and sanction of Parliament.

Firmly relying upon the loyalty and patriotism of the people of this Province, I shall support any efficient and economica measure which will tend to encourage the Volunteer Movement, and which may be required to place the country in a proper er state of defence.

Believing that the prosperity of this Province is, in a great measure, dependent upon the speedy settlement of the country, I will advocate the sale of the Crown Lands to *actual* settlers on *easy* terms.

I will advocate the improvement, and amendment, from time to time, of our municipal and assessment laws, and will endeavor to get a measure passed for legalising the assessments heretofore made upon unpatented wild lands, and for the more speedy collection of non-resident taxes.

Whatever will tend to promote the best interests of the Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing classes, shall receive my cordial support. I will continue to urge upon the Government and Parliament of this country the necessity of siding in the construction of adequate Commercial Harbours along the eastern coast of Lake Huron, the want of which has been so disastrous to life and property from year to year.

Contributing so largely to the general revenue of the Province, as they do, the inhabitants of these United Counties are justly entitled to receive increased Harbour accommodation, by which the value of their agricultural products would be greatly enhanced on the one hand, and the cost of goods required for home consumption proportionably lessened on the other.

Owing to the great size of the constituency, and the time appointed for the election being so near at hand, I will not be able to visit all parts of the Counties, but will endeavor to see as many of the electors as possible.

I remain, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES DICKSON.

TUCKERSMITH, May 25th, 1863.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

With regard to the filling up of vacancies in the Cabinet, the *Globe* of yesterday says, they will be immediately filled up by the appointment of the Hon. L. T. Drummond and a gentleman from the Eastern Townships,—we presume either the Hon. J. S. Sanborn, or Mr. Huntington. All three are men of first-rate talent, and great strength will be added to the Administration by the accession of any two of them.

"The Corruptionist papers have been much exercised by the delay in completing the Ministerial arrangements in Lower Canada. Certainly they have a good right to find fault in this matter—they have themselves been always so prompt, so scrupulous in filling up vacancies!—Do they think people have forgotten how long the Solicitor Generalship of Upper Canada was left vacant, from their inability to find a man with a seat in Parliament to accept it at their hands? Do they think people have forgotten the election of 1857, and the pitiable appeals before and after it, made to members of the Opposition, to sell their party and come over to the ranks of the Corruptionists? Do they fancy the country ever will forget how Dominie Daly, and D. B. Viger, and W. H. Draper held all the twelve offices of the State in their hands for ten months? Truly, it becomes such people to prate about constitutional breaches!—Hardly a fortnight has yet elapsed since the negociations for the reconstruction began, and already has the strongest and best Government been formed, that Canada has ever been permitted to enjoy. Let the Corruptionists take matters coolly. 'It is a long road that has no turning.'"

OH, THOSE MAILS!

We are almost daily in receipt of grievous complaints with regard to irregularity in the delivery of the *Signal* at various Post Offices throughout the counties. Some of these epistles are indited in gentlemanly terms, but the great majority are very unreasonable. We positively assert, once for all, that both editions of the *Signal* are mailed at the Goderich post office, as regular as the respective hours of publication come round, and if the paper fails to reach its destination as regularly, it must be through the negligence or over-sight of the master of some intermediate office.—In the name of reason, how can we be expected to see that the man at Clinton, or elsewhere, makes up his Northern mail correctly, or whether he drops the package of *Signals* aside for a day or two? If the head of the Government would just raise the editor of the *Signal* to the honorable and lucrative position of Postmaster General, the said editor would put the screws on the country offices, and see that everybody got their papers at the proper time; but as such an event is not likely to take place, we will be under the necessity, as the *next best* thing, of reporting some of the most flagrant cases to headquarters. The Post Office Department derives a very considerable revenue from the newspapers carried over the various lines, and it is only just and right that the officials in charge of even the smallest offices should attend to their duties in a business like manner.—For our part we have stood the negligence complained of long enough, and in a matter which so seriously affects our interests, we shall feel justified in taking the step best calculated to ensure promptitude.

Here is a specimen of the more reasonable complaints made. The letter is from an esteemed friend in Teeswater.

TEESWATER, May 21st, 1863.

DEAR SIR,—Our mails arrive from Clinton on Monday's, Wednesday's, and Friday's, and your weekly paper being issued on Thursday, we receive it with the *latest news* by Friday's mail, which is appreciated here, and the early arriva would probably increase the number of your subscribers in this section. But most of the time, owing to some mismanagement, they are detained somewhere for several days, to the great annoyance of those taking the *Signal*, and I think to your disadvantage.

We will particularize one more, that of H. D. Henderson, Langside p. o.—Mr. H. has received but one number in four weeks, and seems inclined to think there is some unfairness on our part. Such, we assure him, is not the case. The paper is mailed with the utmost regularity, and we are completely at a loss to say what becomes of it, but it is more than probable that it is retained for the private perusal of some wayside postmaster. We regret very much that such irregularity should exist, and we hope all interested will co-operate with us in putting a stop to it.

☞ An American lady, who had been married six weeks, and had repented her match soliloquized in the following lamentable strain:—

Oh! when I think of what I are,
And what I used to was,—
I see I've throw'd myself away,
Without sufficient cos!

Correspondence.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

(CONTINUED FROM 7TH MAY.)

I have before said that our Common School System was well designed to train the youthful minds of our beautiful country, but the best organization in the world, may be rendered inert or to a certain extent useless if not executed in the spirit of the designers.—For example: It is designed that each County Board should be fully competent to examine candidates for teaching and send forth to the public qualified teachers. Is such the case? Who are members of County Boards? In many instances it is a matter of favoritism on the part of the Counties' Council, and persons are appointed to the important office of Local Superintendent who are wholly unfit for the place. I have known a person appointed to that office and kept year after year thus, who could not himself get a third class certificate for the simple reason that he voted right; and there are many such cases. The examiners in many cases are arbitrary and overbearing, and instead of quietly and smoothly driving from the candidate his qualifications they make the absurd attempt to instruct. Members of the board have nothing of that kind to do—it is their business to examine them in accordance with the programme made out bo the Council of Public Institutions, and if they are not qualified to reject them. The main difficulty with the Board seems to be the amount of old fogyism attached to it in the shape of tenaciously holding to a system of instruction virtually ignored in our Grammar Schools, and insisting that candidates come up (or I should say down) to their standard. In this the Council of Public Institutions are entirely to blame.—Lenney's Grammar only is authorised; Kirkham's is permitted, and you will scarcely see either in a Grammar School, and much less in the Colleges. The text books used in the Colleges and the text books in the Grammar Schools, and teachers emanating from them are forced to submit to another sett and in some respect entirely different. The most liberal views are entertained in the Colleges and Grammar Schools in reference to books of instruction,—the best are in use irrespective of Nationality, and why should the Council of Public Instruction cramp County Boards by permitting but two works on Grammar which are never seen in our Colleges? The very portion of Common School literature which affects our every day intercourse with the world—in the social circle at our firesides most—namely, the correct use of language—and the use of correct language is forced into a position that is disgusting to one of liberal ideas. Candidates under examination are told they must answer so and so if they expect to get a certificate there, making automatons of them when probably the candidate, in many cases, would make the better examiners In all the business that comes before the Counties' Council there is none equal in importance to the appointing of Local Superintendents, and the most careful consideration should be given to the subject by every member, irrespective of locality, and know that the party being appointed is well qualified, and no Local Superintendent should have jurisdiction in more than one township, unless his whole time is given to the subject and a circuit sufficient to occupy it. This I think would result in much good to our Common School System.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE AMERICAN WAR.

REPORTED CONFEDERATE LOSSES—VICKSBURG CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The following has just been received at the War Department:—

MEMPHIS, May 23.—I forward the following, just received from Col. Jno. A. Rawlings, A. A. G.:—

"REAR OF VICKSBURG, May 20.—The army of Tennessee landed at Bruinsboro on the 1st of May. We fought the battle of Port Hudson, and defeated the Confederates under Gen. Bowen, whose loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was at least 1,500, and in artillery 5 pieces.

"On the 12th of May, at the battle of Raymond, the Confederates were defeated with a loss of 800.

"On the 14th instant we defeated General Joseph E. Johnston, and captured Jackson, with a loss to the enemy of 5,000, besides immense stores and manufactures, and 17 pieces of artillery.

"On the 17th of May we fought the bloody and decisive battle at Baker's Creek, in which the entire force of Vicksburg, under General Pemberton, was defeated, with the loss of 29 pieces of artillery and 4,000 men.

"On the 17th of May we defeated the same force at the Big Black River bridge, with the loss of 2,000 men and 17 pieces of artillery.

"On the 18th May we invested Vicksburg closely. To day Gen. Steele carried the pits on the north of the city. The right of the army rests on the Mississippi above Vicksburg. JNO A. RAWLINGS, A. A. G."

"P. S.—I learn further that there are from 15,000 to 20,000 men in Vicksburg, and that Gen. Pemberton has lost nearly all his field artillery, and that the cannonading at Vicksburg closed about 2 p. m. on the 20th of May, Major Gen. Grant has captured nearly all."

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The following official details of the battle of Black River has been received:—

"MEMPHIS, May 23, 11:30 A. M.—To Hon. Edgin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—The following despatch has been received at these headquarters, and is forwarded as requested.

"S. A. HURLBUT, Major-Gen.

"REAR OF VICKSBURGH, May 20, 6 A. M.—To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—Gen. Grant has won a great and momentous victory over the Confederates under Pemberton, on the Jackson and Vicksburg road, at Baker's Creek, on the 16th instant. Pemberton had a most formidable position on the crest of a wooded hill, over which the road passes longitudinally. He had about 25,000 men. The battle began at 11 a. m., and was gained at 4 p. m. Its brunt was borne by Harvey's division of McClernand's corps, and by Logan's and Crocker's division of McPherson's corps. Hovey attacked the hill and held the greater part of it till 2 o'clock p. m., when, having lost 1,600 men, he was succeeded by General Boomer's and General Holme's brigades of Crocker's division, by whom the conflict was ended in that part of the field. Boomer lost 500 men. Logan operated on the right, and cut off the enemy's direct retreat, so that he was compelled to retreat by his right flank through the woods.

"Logan lost 400 in killed and wounded. We took about 2,000 prisoners on the 17th, and advancing to the Big Black, we fought Gen. Pemberton again at the bridge there, and captured 3,000 more prisoners. He fought in rifle pits, protected by a difficult bayou full of abattis.

"Lawle's brigade, of Gen. McClernand's corps, charged the rifle pits magnificently, and took more prisoners than their own numbers.

"Gen. Pemberton burned his bridge and retreated to Vicksburg with only three cannon out of 40 that he had taken out, and building four bridges over the Big Black river.

"Gen. Grant arrived before the town in the evening of the 18th, and now holds it closely invested. He had opened a line of supplies via Chickasaw Bluff, having cut the town off from Haines's Bluff, which is abandoned by the enemy and which Gen. Grant will occupy. There was sharp fighting during the whole of yesterday.

"General Steele won and holds the upper bluffs, and the enemy's upper water batteries, and gets water from the Mississippi. Gen. Sherman's corps lost yesterday 500 killed and wounded. General McPherson, who holds the centre, lost little, as did General McClernand, who holds the left. The gun boats kept the enemy on the alert during the night, and probably the town will be carried to-day. There are from 15,000 to 20,000 in it."

Raising of the Keokuk's Guns.

The Charleston *Mercury* of May 7, thus describes the process of raising the guns of the Keokuk:—

"By order of General Ripley, Colonel Alfred Rhett, on the 17th, after the departure of the iron-clad fleet, examined the wreck, and reported the attainment of the guns practicable. Mr. La Coste, assisted by Adjutant Boyleston and a detachment of men from Fort Sumpter, under different lieutenants, have effected the saving of these fine pieces of ordnance with much trouble. Latterly the Keokuk has been entirely submerged, and in rough water. The turret had to be unbolted or unscrewed and taken off before the guns could be slung for removal. This was an unpleasant job of some difficulty, the labor being performed under the water, when the sea was smooth, and in the night time only. Those engaged in the undertaking, going in the small boat of the fort, were sometimes protected from the enemy by the presence of our gunboats; at other times not. One gun was raised last week, being removed by the light house boat. General Ripley himself, night before last, went down to superintend the removal of the second gun. Enterprise, even with scant means, can accomplish much."

Latest from Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19th.—The steamer Golden Age brings advices from the City of Mexico to the 2nd of May, and from Puebla to the 30th of April. Gen. Ortega's dispatches to Gen. Commonfort state that on the night of the 24th of April, the French exploded a mine on the block called St. Inimo, occupied by Mexican troops. A number of Mexicans were bruised in the ruins, but the balance resisted, the French all night fighting desperately. On the morning of the 25th both parties were reinforced, and continued the fight with the greatest determination and ferocity, the Mexicans at the close holding their original position. During the contest the French exploded another mine in the Santa Jesu, another fight ensued here, lasting seven hours, the Mexicans remaining masters of the field, and capturing 130 prisoners from the 1st Regiment of French Zouaves. The French left 400 dead on the field. Since these fights the French have kept up the bombardment of the city, though less vigorously than before.

On the 1st of May President Juarez left the city of Mexico for Commonfort's camp near Puebla, for the purpose of urging immediate offensive operations against the French.

Sad Fate of Canadians.

The *Colonist* says:—A young man in Victoria has received a letter from one of the party who came down the Frazer late in the season, and had the misfortune to leave three of their companions behind, with nothing but cold and starvation before them. The letter is dated Mouth of Quesnelle, February 9th. It says:—We arrived here a few days ago in a desperate condition, after one of the very roughest journeys that ever any poor mortals had almost in this world. Poor Thomas is starved and frozen to death, and all that are left of the party are Gilbertt and I. We got stuck on a rock in a rapid in the Frazer River, 100 miles above Fort George, and we could not get off it for three days and two nights, and it snowed and froze most desperately. Thomas (the writer's brother,) Mr. Wright, and Mr. Elston had their feet and hands frozen, and we were despatched to Fort George for provisions and assistance. The snow was so deep and travelling through the woods so difficult, that it took us twenty eight days to accomplish the task. We had only one meal of provisions. I got my feet badly frozen, and for fifteen days we had nothing to eat—so that when we reached the opposite side of the river, to the Fort, I had to be carried to the boat, I was so weak. We could get no one at the Fort to go to their assistance; and I was so reduced by starvation that I could not walk. I have no more time to write you, as the man is starting. Yours, Wm. Rennie." The writer, and his brother Thomas, who was one of those left behind, were formerly residents of London, C. W., and it is presumed Messrs. Wright and Elston were also from the same locality. Unless some Indians would happen to cross their path, we fear there is little hope of the poor fellows so ruthlessly abandoned to the miserable fate that awaited them ever turning up alive. There were three brothers of the Rennie's in the party, two of whom, William and Gilbert, got safely to the Mouth of Quesnelle.

THE SOUTH.

Our New England farmers have no conception of the riches of the Southern people. Let me give you an instance of the manner in which money accumulates here. A young gentleman, whom I know near Natchez, received at twenty-one years of age, thirty slaves from his father, and fourteen hundred acres of wild forest land on the Mississippi. He took his hands there, and commenced clearing. Thirty axes do vast devastation in a wood. As he cleared he piled up the cleven timber into wood length, and sold it to passing steamers at $2.50 a cord. The first year he took $12,000 in cash for wood alone. The second year he raised 80 bales of cotton, which he sold at $50 a bale, and he also sold wood to the amount of $14,000 more. The third year he sold 150 bales of cotton, and cleared by wood $10,000, which, with $8,000 his cotton sold for, brought him an income of $18,000. Out of this the expense for feeding and clothing his thirty slaves per annum was less than $1,800. The young man, not yet twenty nine, is now a rich planter, with a hundred slaves, and is making 500 bales of cotton at a crop.—*The Sunny South.*

"Young Napoleon" and the President.

"Agate," Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writes as follows:

Since the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, Gen. McClellan has quietly passed out of notice, as a person of no further account. But there is a little story about him, authenticated by the best possible authority, which happily illustrates the nature of the reign to which for eighteen months we patiently submitted, and I may be pardoned for bringing up the dead Gen. again to tell it. I repeat that the evidence of the truth is such as no man will dare dispute.

Mr. Lincoln was in the habit of having frequent consultations with Gen. McClellan, in the vain effort to fathom these mysterious "plans." Instead of sending a messenger to the young General to tell him the President wished to see him, Mr. Lincoln used to go quietly over to McClellan's headquarters. One day he failed to see him. The General was busily engaged with one of his staff—eating lunch. He was told the President was waiting to see him. 'Tell him I am engaged," was the reply the young upstart sent out. Mr. Lincoln absolutely went off without seeing him!

A Rhyming Landlord.

Mr. Montgomery, recently editor of the Vicksburgh *Whig*, tells a good story of the landlord of a hotel at Holy Springs, Miss. It was a large, fashionable hotel, and the landlord was a pompous man, with a huge corporosity and a ruffled shirt bosom. Printed bills of fare were provided, yet the landlord stood at the head of the table, at dinner, and in a loud voice read off the list of articles in a rhyming way. "Here's boiled ham and raspberry jam; baked potatoes and cooked tomatoes; turnips smashed, and squashes *squished*," and so on. Mr. M. asked him afterwards why he read it aloud when printed copies were on the table. 'Force of habit,' replied the landlord; got so used to it I can't help it. You see I commenced business down here at Jackson (the capital of Mississippi) and most all the Legislature boarded with me. There wasn't a man of 'em could read, so I had to read the bill of fare to 'em."

Timely Counsel.

It is scarcely necessary for us to advise our friends to pay no attention to the reports which fill the Opposition papers, of the sayings and doings of Ministers concerning the policy of the government, or the views they hold on the great questions which now divide the country. The respective members of the administration will soon address their constituents, when the principles that are to guide them as individuals, and the course they intend to pursue as a ministry, will be laid bare to the public gaze. There is nothing they wish to hide, or are ashamed of; and when the proper time arrives, their explanations will be as open and frank as, we believe, they will be acceptable to the people of Canada, East and West. In the meantime, we may remark that many of the rumors in circulation are mere rubbish—weak inventions of the enemy.—Quebec *Mercury*.

SOUTH WENTWORTH.—Mr. Rymal is again before the electors, and his straightforward course in the House points him out as the best and strongest man that could be selected by the Reform party as their candidate. The only hope of the Corruptionists lies in the possible splitting up of our ranks. Let there be Union, and victory is sure. We observe that Mr. Spohn is seeking the suffrages of the electors as a Reformer. Mr. Washington Boultbee is also out on the same ticket.—These gentlemen, if they persist in running, cannot fail to see that they are doing effectual service to the cause of corrupt government.—Mr. Rymal has done nothing that we are aware of to forfeit the confidence of his friends; on the contrary, his course has been open, manly and consistent, and his triumphant return would be a compliment which the electors owe to him.—Hamilton *Times*.

HALDIMAND.—We learn by special telegram from Caledonia that Mr. Harcourt was the unanimous choice of the Reform convention held at Cayuga yesterday. The convention then adjourned till Saturday, when it will meet to hear Mr. Harcourt's decision. If he declines accepting the nomination, Mr. David Thompson of Indiana, will be the choice of the convention.—Hamilton *Times*.

Accident at Quebec—Narrow Escape of the Premier!

We learn by special telegram from Quebec, that on Wednesday evening the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, and Mr. Scammon, of Chicago, met with a severe accident, owing to the upsetting of a caleche. It seems that, as Mr. McDonald and Mr. Scammon (who is one of the delegates from Chicago on the canal business) were leaving Spencer Wood, where they had been spending the evening with his Excellency, the driver of the hired caleche in which they were, ran his vehicle over a hillock, upsetting it, and throwing the passengers to the ground with great violence. Mr. Macdonald fell upon one of the wheels, and thus his fall was to some extent broken; but Mr. Scammon appears to have fallen on his head with great force. The noise occasioned by the accident quickly brought aid, the Governor General and his family being foremost in rendering every assistance in their power. Mr. Scammon, who was speechless, was carried into the Governor's residence, and medical aid was at once summoned from Quebec. Mr. Macdonald, not being so much hurt, returned home. Mr. Scammon was considered at one time to be in a precarious condition, and still remains at Spencer Wood, very ill. The Premier is considerably bruised, and is obliged to use a stick while walking. He expects, however, to leave for Montreal on Friday.—*Free Press.*

Facts and Fancies.

Doctor's Motto—"Patients and long suffering."

Heaven could execute its purpose just as easily without great men as without little ones.

Many women think of nothing but dress. To them the horizon is but the blue crinoline of creation.

The New Bedford *Mercury* says there is a duck in Bristol, Mass., which commenced laying in April of last year, and for 84 days in succession laid two eggs each day.

Hans, who is a judge of morals as well as money, says that being tender to another man's wife is not a "legal tender." We accept his opinion—though we have no interest in the question.

At Bristol, England, a tavern keeper, uniting business with patriotism, hung out a banner, on the Prince's marriage day, inscribed:—"A sandwich and a glass of beer for 3d. Bless them both."

A Dutch translation of a selection of Burns's poem has appeared at Brussels, under the title "De schoonste Liederen van Robert Burns ult het Schottisch veraalt door Frans de Coort," accompanied by a sketch of the poet's life."

Chloroform is recommended as excellent for scolding wives. A husband who has tried it, says 'no family should be without it.'

'Is your master up?' asked an early visitor of a nobleman's valet. 'Yes, sir,' rejoined the valet, with great innocence; 'the butler and I carried him up about three o'clock.'

A young lady, who affected a disinclination towards matrimony, wrote on a pane of glass some verses expressive of her determination never to enter into the holy state. A gentleman, who doubted the lady's resolve, wrote underneath:—

"The fair one whose vow these scratchy lines betoken,
Wrote them on glass—she knew they would be broken."

People with long necks enjoy drinking, as the liquor is tasted all the way down.

'Husband, I must have some change to-day.' 'Well, stay at home, and take care of the children—that will be change enough.'

A false friend is like a shadow on a dial. It appears in clear weather, and vanishes as soon as a storm approaches.

You need not talk much. One good remark is better than twenty dull or common ones.

What vegetable is most objectionable on board a ship? A leek.

The mind has more room in it than most people think, if they would but furnish the apartments.

☞ Young Snobby insulted a Quaker by accosting him thus: 'Well broadb im are you much of a Shaker?' 'Nay, not much; but I can do a little in that way.' So he seized Snobby by the collar, and nearly shook him out of his boots.

☞ A retired medical practitioner writes to the *Times* stating that, a paint composed of chalk, linseed oil, and vinegar applied to burns and scalds has, during a forty years' test, proved the best remedy both as to relief from pain and effecting a speedy cure.

FOUND HIS CROWD.—A young man clad in homespun was standing in Court Street, Boston, a few days since, devouring a doughnut, when he was accosted by one of a half dozen genteelly-dressed idlers with—

'Just come down?'

'Yes, guess I have. Great place, this, ain't it, you?' said the countryman.

'Tis so! How's your marm?' asked the city buck, bent on sport with the greeney.

'Well, she's pretty well. She sent me down on business.'

'She did? What kind of business are you on?'

'Why, she wanted me to come down to Boston and look around and find half a dozen of the biggest fules, to educate 'em, and I rather guess I've got my eyes on 'em now,' said the stranger, taking in the whole crowd at a glance. The next moment he had the edge-stone to himself, where he quietly finished his doughnut.

Town & Counties.

☞ In consequence of the press of other matter, and the breach made in our time by the holiday, we are under the necessity of postponing the conclusion of the article commenced in our last until Friday.

☞ In another column will be found Mr. Dickson's Address to the Electors. Having had barely time for getting it in this issue, we must reserve our comments for a future occasion. Meanwhile, it speaks for itself.

☞ Our townsman, J. S. Sinclair Esq, we are glad to hear, passed the test examination previous to be sworn in as a barrister, on Monday last. He will be "called" towards the close of the present term.

☞ At the annual meeting of the convocation of the University of Victoria College on the 13th inst. the degree of B. A. was conferred upon J. C. Detlor and Robt. Shaw of Goderich, those young gentlemen having passed the necessary examination in a most creditable manner.

THE WEATHER is magnificent, and from all parts of the Counties we have cheering accounts of splendid-looking crops. The bright warm days of this week have brought out the blossoms on the fruit trees, and our gardens promise an abundant crop. Altogether, there has not been another such Spring for many years past.

THE FIRST SUBSCRIBER TO THE SIGNAL.—We have the satisfaction this week of placing on our subscription list the name of the *first* subscriber to the *Signal*, more than fifteen years ago. It is that of Chas. Girvin, Esq., who was induced to stop the paper about a year since on account of irregularity of the delivery by post. We hope Mr. G. will not have to complain of the post offices for the next fifteen years.

THE CELEBRATION.

The Birthday of Her Majesty our beloved Queen was commemorated yesterday by the good people of Goderich and the neighborhood in a most hilarious style.—The town was literally invaded, an immense concourse of people having poured in to enjoy the fun. The first *sight* that presented itself to the admiring crowd was the Calithumpie procession, which, at 8 a. m. issued from some mysterious quarter, and was of course greeted with a burst of merriment that lasted for several hours.—The ranks of "this magnificent body of men" were thinner than had been anticipated, but, as it was, the whole thing was inexpressibly absurd. First came the commander-in-chief, decked out in sword and cocked hat,—the latter being about the size of a flour-barrel, more or less.—His *suite* was composed of a lot of most original warriors, prominent amongst them a nameless individual, decked out in all the horrible paraphernalia of Pandemonium, ears, forked tail and all. This sable gentleman, by the way, came near having his neck broken, his steed, in the frantic effort to part from such company, throwing him prone upon the hard ground.—But why attempt to describe anything so ludicrous? Let it suffice to say that the Calithumpians were followed through the streets by an immense number of admiring people, and that the object evidently aimed at by them, was attained, as the roars of laughter fully proved.

At 10 a. m. the Volunteers fired a *feu de joie* in good style, and then marched down to the flats for target practice. A *feu de joie* was also to have been fired at three o'clock, but the members of the respective corps, as well as the calithumpians, were too much oppressed with the heat and dust of the day to attempt any further concerted action. In the afternoon the firemen turned out in full force, and with their engines gaily decked with flags and evergreens, presented a very pleasing spectacle, as they marched through the streets to the music of the band. The procession called upon the Mayor, who invited them to the Huron Hotel, where, together with a number of visitors from Saginaw, the firemen were treated in a manner befitting the occasion. At this scene of refreshment, Mr. Cameron presided with his usual suavity, and in toasts and otherwise succeeded in eliciting loyal responses from the Goderich men, while the jovial guests from Saginaw were not forgotten. In a long and happy speech, Mr. Lewis, of the East Saginaw *Courier*, responded to the toast of the President of the United States, treating a somewhat difficult subject with admirable skill.

We should not forget to state that an excellent band from Saginaw assisted our own in discoursing sweet music during the day on the square and through the principal streets.

Of all things there is an end, and the heat, dust, excitement, demonstration, flirtation, and *whiskey-drinking* of the 25th at last terminated—the Saginaw friends betook themselves to the Sciota, the country people departed, the calithumpian washed his face, the soldiers and firemen doffed their accoutrements, and the tired town sank into the arms of Silence and Morpheus.

TEESWATER.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—During the violent thunder storm on the morning of Wednesday the 20th inst., the new residence of Mr. Wm. Colvin, and occupied by James Selanders, Cabinet Maker, in the Village of Teeswater, was struck by lightning, shattering the whole house, and, lamentable to say, the electric fluid struck the heel of Mr. Selanders, who was sitting near the stove; completely riddling his boot, and tearing up the floor under him, smashing the chair he sat on all to pieces. It is only to be attributed to the providence of God that he was not killed instantly, but it is hoped with care he will recover from the injury received. His wife and remaining part of the family were not seriously injured. There was also a cow killed a short distance from the house, and some other minor accidents occurred.