Preserving Fruit.

From the experience of a number of years in putting up various kinds of fruits, we learn that the less they are cooked the more nearly the natural flavor of the fruit is preserved, provided the heat has been raised to a sufficient degree as to entirely expel the air contained in the cells of the fruit. Beyond this cooking is unnecessary. For heating the fruit we have practiced various methods: at first it was scalded in a kettle and then put into jars, but of late years, particularly with the different berries, our practice has been to put them at once into the jars, and then set them into the water, raising the heat to the boiling point, letting them stand in the water until the contents are thoroughly heated through—taking the fruit from one of the jars to fill up the shrinkage, or some is scalded in a kettle for this purpose—and then sealing immediately. By putting the fruit into the jars before they are scalded, it retains its form much better.—The most convenient vessel for setting the jars into for scalding that we have tried, is a square tin pan as large as can be conveniently heated over the stove, say to hold ten or twelve one quart jars at a time, in two rows. The depth of the pan should be nearly equal to the height of the jars. We have learned one lesson by rather costly experience:—If the jars set close down upon the bottom of the pan they are very liable to break, owing to the confined air in the cavity at the bottom. To obviate this a small wire is bent in a zig-zag form, so that some portion of the wire will come under the bottom of each jar.—*Country Gentleman.*

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., AUG. 25, 1863.

THE INVASION STORY IN A NUTSHELL.

Two or three weeks ago Mr. McGee published a letter in a Montreal paper in which he endeavored to show that the federal government contemplated an immediate invasion of Canada. "I speak," he wrote, "on no doubtful information, "when I say that the plan contemplated "at Washington for the Invasion of Canada is to march 100,000 men up to the "district of Montreal—to cut the connection between Upper and Lower Canada—to abstain religiously from intermeddling in our local affairs, but to "force a separation of the Provinces, by "the mere force of an army of occupation, "interposing its military barrier to their "intercourse." So far the story looked somewhat formidable, Mr. McGee being looked upon as a straightforward person, and, moreover, possessing the faculty for putting a point of this kind in strong language. He was mistaken, however, when he supposed that his "indubitable information" would stand the light of investigation. A few evenings ago he said in the House, during the course of debate, that "his informant was Mr. "Holton, and proceeded to narrate the "circumstances: Some time ago when he "was a member of the Government, and "Mr. Holton a member of the Upper House, "Mr. Holton told him that Mr. Theodore "Hart of Montreal, being in New York, "was introduced to Mr. Secretary Seward, "and spent an evening in his company, "and Mr. Seward said to him when the "United States again attacked Canada, "they would not commit the same mis-"take as in 1812, of spreading their in-"vading army all along the frontier line, "but would send an army of 150,000 to "Montreal, to cut Canada in two," &c.—(Laughter.) Mr. Holton, in response, said the conversation took place about the beginning of 1862, and that he attached no importance to it at the time. Weak as the story appeared after this explanation, it was doomed to a still further dilution, for on Friday last Mr. Holton took occasion to "read a letter received from "Mr. Theodore Hart, now in the neighborhood of Quebec, in reference to Mr. "McGee's statement last night. The "letter said the conversation was some-"what misapprehended. In a conversation "with Mr. Seward that gentleman spoke "confidently of amicable relations being "maintained, and spoke in the highest terms "of the present position and form of Gov-"ernment of Canada. The opinion that "in the event of war an invading army "would attack Montreal was expressed, "not by Mr. Seward, but by a high mili-"tary authority whom he met in Wash-"ington." So that ends the invasion bubble, and the latest political sensation. We earnestly hope every threatened invasion of our shores may prove as baseless. Was it not a god-send to the Opposition press, from the *Leader* downward? Column after column of pitchy-colored editorials were piled upon the poor little story. Apprehensions, dark and gloomy, began to droop down over the frightened land, and for more than a week respectable elderly gentlemen had the digestion of their suppers spoiled; all because Mr. McGee had been told by Mr. Holton, who heard from Mr. Hart that Mr. Seward, who got the idea from old General Scott, said he believed that if trouble should *unfortunately* spring up between the U. S. and this country, Montreal would be the point of attack. Mortified as Mr. McGee must feel about the matter, he has the sorry consolation of knowing that his letter to the Montreal *Gazette* bears *some* fruit.—It caused a sensation—it gave the opposition press an opportunity of calling upon the Ministry to make way for the warlike Cartier-McDonald "set," and it will have a direct tendency to lead Secretary Seward to believe that Canadians can be frightened out of their propriety at his smallest word.

MR. SICOTTE'S AMENDMENT.

On Friday last, Mr. Sicotte moved the following amendment to the 12th paragraph of the address in response to the Governor's speech:

"That we regret to be compelled to represent to His Excellency that the essential change of the Administration after the vote of the Commons and after the dissolution granted by the Crown on the advice of the Ministry, as it was then constituted, involving as that change did, the withdrawal of two-thirds of the members of the Government and the formation of an entirely new ministry for Lower Canada, has prevented the people from exercising, in the manner intended by the constitution, the important right of giving their final decision between their representatives and the responsible advisers of the Crown, and has deprived the people of that just control over both which is essential to the working of a free Government. That this House feel it their duty to represent to His Excellency, that, in their opinion, the Administration was organized in a manner contrary to the spirit of the constitution and to the usages which have so long and beneficially prevailed in Canada, subversive of a harmony which must exist between the two sections of the Province, and that the course of the advisers of His Excellency was highly prejudicial to the conduct of public affairs and to the welfare of the people."

In the debate that ensued it became evident that the Hon. mover was not a whit better than those whom he desired to impeach, and the whole thing was looked upon as very weak.

The atest telegraphic news from Quebec indicates that the amendment will be lost by a considerable majority. In that case the Ministry will carry the Address without further trouble, and at once enter upon the *business* of the session, which has not been touched thus far.

THE WAR.

The following dispatches embody all that is of any interest from the seat of war.

NEW YORK Aug. 22.—A questionable despatch from Philadelphia to-day says Fort Sumter has been captured and our fleet is above the Forts.

The London *Spectator* says that the friends of the rebels have lately paid four million dollars for their friendship. The rebel loan has tumbled to such a depth as to be almost out of sight.

The *Post* says of the draft:—No names were drawn to-day in this city, but preparations are going on for Monday, and on that day the wheels in the 4th District, comprising the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards and in the 8th District, the 11th and 17th Wards, will begin their revolutions. The police and military are making their preparations, and in as much as the 4th and 6th Wards, which have a bad reputation, and a part of Mackerlville, not less noted, will constitute some of the arrear of the draft, particular care will be taken to be ready for contingencies and to preserve the public peace. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23rd—The U. S. supply steamer *Arkansas* arrived at the navy yard to-day from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron with 170 passengers—prisoners and invalids. She left Charleston on Wednesday morning, and reports that the navy and army shore batteries have done tremendous destruction on Fort Sumter. The south and east face looks like a honey-comb and a complete demolition of the walls is looked for in a week. The *Arkansas* experienced very heavy weather from Charleston to the capes of Virginia.

FROM GODERICH TO CHICAGO.

PENCILLINGS BY THE WAY.

BY A TOURIST.

We left Goderich in the fine and fast sailing Propeller *Sciota*, Captain Traverse, bound for Chicago and intermediate ports. This favorite boat is everything that could be desired—large, elegant, commodious and well managed. As for Capt. Traverse, every one respects him, nor was our confidence in his skill and attention to his passengers misplaced; the Clerk, Mr. Hawkins, kind and attentive. We were fortunate in having the Agent of the Company on board, Mr. Hicock, who is a most agreeable travelling companion. A large number of passengers were on board, amongst them Mr. J. A. Frost, recently of Goderich, who had gone up to purchase a large stock of provisions, &c., preparatory to commencing business in Saginaw. Any one who knows Frost will find him a warm-hearted fellow. We wish him success in his new enterprise. After thirty hours steaming we arrived at Mackinaw. We had heard a good deal about extensive repairs being made to make it more defensive. All we can say is, that having been inside and out we did not see a single person employed at labor, and, from appearances, it is fast falling to decay; several cannon and balls are in the Fort, but not the one hundredth part of what we have seen in the Citadel of Quebec.

The town is very pleasantly located on the margin of the lake, and has a population, we should suppose, of twelve or fifteen hundred This place is frequented during the summer season, by tourists seeking pleasure, and invalids resort, and which is the chief support of its inhabitants,—the soil around being barren and not fit for cultivation. After remaining about three hours we left for Milwaukee, a large, thriving and beautiful city. Next evening we arrived safe at Chicago, the weather all the trip being delicious, a light breeze tempering the August sun. The scenery most of the route is not of a very interesting nature, being mountainous, barren and sandy, here and there are new settlements with a few houses.

We had heard that Chicago was a great place, our expectations, were more than realized. The immense bustle and activity that meets you at every turn, its gigantic and splendid buildings, its magnificent places of business, its immense fleet of steamers and vessels constantly going in and out, its extensive grain elevators, its railroads and the energy displayed in every department of trade, to any person desiring a pleasure trip with such facilities for travelling, having an excellent line of steamers, we would say, "go to Chicago." Don't forget to visit the tower of the Court House, the most elevated place in the city, and if you don't get dizzy you will witness the most beautiful sight that could possibly present itself to the eye, viewing the whole city, lake and country around.

Having a taste for military display, I was resolved to visit the American soldiery and barracks, the latter a distance of two or three miles from the city, and occupying a space of ground over a mile square. They resemble in appearance the cholera sheds erected in Montreal in 1837, which no doubt many of your readers have seen when visiting that city. They are dirty and unseemly in their outward appearance, and inside not much better. The soldiers occupying them were not numerous, and did not present a favorable appearance, few had the appearance of smart soldiers; we pity any British soldier who would desert his colors for such a change, and believe that very many misguided men would be glad to return to their allegiance, where they are so well cared for under the good old flag.

Throughout the city we noticed some fine looking military men, and from their dress would suppose they held some distinguished rank. After all I had seen I came to the conclusion that there was nothing like serving under Queen Victoria. The Goderich Artillery and Rifles throw them all in the shade, and we can conscientiously say we did not see their equals for discipline, cleanliness and soldier like appearance, and satisfied that these Companies, headed by their Drill Instructor, Color Sergeant McLean, marching through the streets of Chicago would cause a sensation. We met an honest Yankee, who admitted the inferiority of the American to the British soldier, but, said he, "in two or three hundred years more they will make up to them."

We returned in the good old steamer Niagara, Captain McIntosh. It would be superfluous to say anything of this gentleman, who, with his officers and men, are so well known and generally esteemed. The mere recollection of so pleasant a trip with little more than a ripple on the water up and down causes us to yearn for another trip on these fine steamers.

We must not omit to mention that we attended a pic-nic party at Chicago, under the auspices of the St. George's Society, numbering some three or four thousand persons, imbued with the same British spirit that animated them in the land of their forefathers.

The train left the Northwestern Railway depot at 9 o'clock to a place called Desplaines Grove, with a view to spend the day a la Anglais. It was just such a day as Providence proverbially provides for their good Queen when she leaves her home on business or pleasure, and the assembled excursionists did not fail to appreciate it, the prevailing expression being, "This is one of her Majesty's days." The jolly party arrived at the grove about ten o'clock, and everything was likely to go "Merry as a Marriage Bell," and everything did go so. A splendid Band marched the Britishers down to the ground, and the party having partaken bountifully of boiled tongue, prairie and other chicken pies, roast beef, &c., &c., entered upon the programme of the day. The first was boy's race for a silver medal, second, girls under 12 years, thirteen started and acquitted themselves admirably; third race was the married British ladies of Chicago, vs. the single British ladies, thirteen started, a spinster, Miss Birthemaker, won the race. The ladies again ran, eleven in number, several other races were run, some by men weighing not less than 175lbs. Kiss in the ring, quoits, the singing of old English songs, 'Rule Britannia,' and 'God Save the Queen,' by the Band. A vote of thanks was given to the officials, and the party returned in the evening.

Parliamentary Summary.

Last night, after a long and warm discussion, the House of Assembly decided, by a majority of three, that Arthur Rankin, Esq., was duly returned for the County of Essex at the late election. The debate commenced after the Speaker took the Chair, at the usual hour in the afternoon, and only closed at midnight. It was contended by those in favor of Mr. Rankin's pretensions that inasmuch as it appeared on the face of the Poll Books that he had received a larger number of votes than his opponent, and as the Returning Officer had declared his inability to "return either of the candidates," the House should repair the omission. On the other hand, it was insisted that the question ought to be referred to an Election Committee, which alone, under an existing law, was the proper tribunal in the matter. It was argued by the former that the law did not take away from the House the right to interfere with contested elections; under special circumstances that this was one of those special cases; and that consequently, the House was justified in taking it up. Mr. Dorion's argument, which will be found in the report of the debate in another column, appears to us conclusive on this head. If incapable or dishonest Returning Officers are to be allowed to make such returns as they please, half the constituencies of the Province may be disfranchised for months or years, until an Election Committee chooses to pronounce in favor of either of the contesting parties. We can conceive nothing more dangerous and impolitic than would be the surrender of its jurisdiction by the House in the premises. It would lead to endless frauds and injustice. The hon. member for Kingston contended that no injury would be done to the electors of Essex by being deprived, for an indefinite period, of a representative in the Commons House of Parliament, because they would be represented by every member of the Assembly, each of whom was member, when once elected, not for any one constituency, but for the whole country. But this was not the view taken of the matter by the English Parliament and people in the case of Wilkes and the famous Middlesex election, and in that of Fox, when cheated of his seat for Westminster by his unscrupulous opponents in the House of Commons. The decision in the Essex elections will prevent one wrong at least; the county will not be disfranchised during the slow progress of an Election Committee, to which Mr. O'Connor may appeal if he sees fit. Rose has given notice that he is about to expose the wounds inflicted on the constitution by last night's verdict; and it is hoped that this jeremiad will include a few of the unconstitutional acts of the late Coalition Ministry. He will have no difficulty in the selection, for their name is legion.—*Mercury*, 19th.

DISMISSAL.—We learn by special telegraph, says the *Times* of Monday evening, that the Commissioner of Crown Lands has dismissed Powell, Timber Agent for the Western peninsula. The office is to be abolished, and the duties are hereafter to be performed by the Belleville agency. A saving will be effected of $2,000 a year.

The Russian Note—Poland and the Question of War.

The *Times* terms the conflict with Russia and Poland an inextinguishable struggle.—Mr. Horsman tells us that Poland must reappear on the map of Europe, and that diplomacy will never write it there. There is no mistaking such language; it means that we are to contest by force of arms, if necessary, the original partition of Poland. All we ask and insist on is, that we should know what we are doing. We certainly did not encourage the revolt, and may ask to consider long and well whether we should adopt it; great acts require preparation. They must be done and done well; and they cannot be done well unless they are foreseen and premeditated. We see on all sides how a word may lead to a blow, and how a single shot may deluge a continent with blood. It is easy to begin, but not so easy to stop. There is a momentum even in diplomacy when war is one of the alternatives. We wish to believe ourselves a peaceful nation, but we do not like to be told we are, or to see the fact assumed in the language of our neighbours.—We enter the conference sword ready to throw it into the scale that kicks the beam.—That we may come even to this at some future time, the extinguishable nature of this struggle renders probable; but we are most of us, prepared to pray for peace in our time on the question at least. In another leader on the Russian note to England, the *Times* says the language is exactly what we might expect Russia to hold where she has no fear of danger to herself from indulging in her pride and the lust of her power. We have invited the rebuff, and there is nothing left us but to bear it patiently. This is the inevitable end to which we predicted that an interference, unsupported by force, was sure to conduct us. The *Times* adds—We have gone far enough, and that it will not be thought necessary for the credit of this country and the advantage of Poland to plunge us deeper into negotiations which have hitherto proved so unpropitious to both.

Interesting Southern News.

The *New South* (Port Royal) of the 15th has received Savannah papers of the 5th and 6th instants, and Macon papers of the 1st and 4th instants, from which the following digest of Southern news is selected:—

PEMBERTON'S ARMY.

In an article on General Pemberton the Mobile *Advertiser* says of the paroled Vicksburg garrison:—

"The Texas and Louisiana troops have crossed the Mississippi river, and are lost to this army, and those on this side, nearly all have gone home, with or without furloughs." Lieutenant General Hardee, who succeeds General Pemberton, is now at the head of Johnston's troops on Strong river, and the Vicksburg garrison is included in his command.

IMPRESSING SLAVES.

A special order has been issued by Brig. General Mercer, in command at Savannah impressing into the Confederate service, one fifth of the able-bodied male slaves in Eastern, Southern, and South-western Georgia, for the purpose of erecting additional fortifications for the defence of Savannah. "Transportation will be furnished them, and wages paid at the rate of $35 per month. The government will be responsible for the value of such negroes as may be killed by the enemy or may in any manner fall into his hands."

SALT AND NEGROES.

The Georgia state government, issues, salt gratuitously to "all widows of soldiers, all soldier's wives, all widows having a son or sons in the service, all other families dependent upon the labor of a soldier for support and all families of disabled soldiers, who have been discharged on account of wounds or other disability."

All the free blacks in Savannah have been seized and put to work upon the fortifications and no negroes are allowed to leave the city on any pretext whatever.

Town & Counties.

☞ See the card of Miss Skimings.

☞ Mr. Fair's stock of Groceries is very full just now.

☞ Mr. Dickson will please receive our thanks for a supply of Parliamentary papers.

☞ The fare from Goderich to Brantford on the 3d prox. will be 75c for volunteers. We do not know yet what will be the rate for civilians.

WROXETER.—Mr. James Campbell has rented Gibson's Mill for the balance of this season. Mr. C. will be ready for fulling, &c., in a few days.

☞ A WELL INVESTED DOLLAR.—The diffidant 'matrimonial' advertiser informs us with a smile and a blush that 'it is all right.' So much for advertising in the 'Signal'. We wish him a pleasant trip to his new home 'out west'.

PLUMS.—Messrs. Smaill and Thomson, Auctioneers, &c, of this town, are prepared to buy up any quantity of plums at the highest market rates. Farmers and others interested should remember that for exportation the fruit requires to be pulled while partially *green*, as it would be impossible to ship it if dead ripe.

CROPS IN THE TOWNSHIP OF HULLETT.—Crops of all kind in this township are turning out well. Wheat in particular, is in a general way meeting the expectations of all. It has escaped all appearance of rust, and the new wheat midge or fly has done scarcely any damage observable. Peas and oats are also promising a fair yield. The hay is all secured and is of an excellent quality, and very plentiful.

TOMATOES.—Mr. John Stewart, gardener, of Hawley Farm, near Goderich, has presented us with four enormous Tomatoes. The fruit, we are confident, may fairly challenge the whole county. One of the four, for example, measures 18½ inches circumference, and weighs *one pound ten ounces!!* We thought we had some fine ones in our own editorial cabbage-garden, but those of Stewart's completely take the conceit out of us. The seed was purchased from Parker & Cattle.

THE BRANTFORD REVIEW.—Thanks to the exertions of our worthy member Mr. Dickson, who was written to on the subject, the tunics and head gearing for the Goderich Artillery Co. are now on the way from Quebec, and will, if nothing serious happens, be here in a day or two.—The trowsers are expected by the next English steamer and may also be up in in time for the Review, which the artillery men are all but sure of attending, to their unbounded delight. We hope both companies will strive to prepare themselves for a highly creditable appearance.

☞ We have to thank many of our friends and well-wishers, several of whom are personally unknown to us, for sending in the names of new subscribers, accompanied by remittances in honest bank-bills. This generous conduct is highly gratifying and encouraging, and we hope others will follow the example. Many of our readers for years back have been regularly called upon for the loan of the *Signal*, just to see the continuation of that story, or to learn what is going on, by people who are as well able to pay for it as the lenders. The present time, with its hopeful prospects, would be a good season in which to put in a word for the County paper. From every neighborhood we ought to have a few fresh names.

BRUCE GRAVEL ROADS.

On Wednesday last the Bruce Reeves with a sufficient number from Huron to form a quorum met in the Court House to receive the returns of the vote on the Gravel Road By-Law. The following are the aggregates:

	FOR	AGAINST.
Brant	34	430
Bruce	147	164
Southampton	28	27
Saugeen	72	176
Arran	87	175
Amabel & Albermarle	10	51
Kincardine Township	223	72
Elderslie	5	221
Carrick	2	476
Huron	134	77
Kincardine Village	328	000
Kinloss	157	148
Culross	257	76
Greenock	158	166
	1642	2319

Majority against the By-Law 677.

The great scheme which has caused so much agitation in the Bruce mind is thrown to the winds, and the farmers of that fine country may now go through the cherished mud in triumphant rejoicing, and may rest assured that they will not be troubled with the improvement mania again for some time to come. Although we never approved of the mud road improvement scheme, we think it a great pity that the good honest gravel should be discarded. People, however, should be acquainted with their own wants, and if they are satisfied, why should we complain.

NIGHT DEPREDATIONS.—It is rather a melancholy fact that in and around the neighborhood of Seaforth, certain dividuals exist who are in the habit of banding themselves together for the purpose of committing night depredations. As an evidence of this the gardens of Mr. William Laurence was entered on the night of the 9th ult., and a great number of current bushes and ornamental trees destroyed. On the same night, also, a number of geese were found on the public highway, some killed, others maltreated in a most inhuman manner by cutting the skin round the neck at the crop and drawing it out over the head, still allowing the animals to survive. Could the public depend upon such characters as the perpetrators of the above, not to perform all the horrors of inhumanity connected with the bloody inquisition of Italy and Spain were it in their power to do so. Are not such characters fit candidates for the committal of Corrigan murders and Gavazzi riots; and strange to say, there are (in this enlightened country) those to be found who advocate the impropriety of the aggrieved, seeking redress in such a case according to law. Let the public judge for themselves.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal;

SIR,—I observed, in your last issue, that Diptheria and Scarlet Fever are prevalent, the former with fatal results, in the Township of Usborne, County of Huron. Your correspondent is of opinion that this disease should receive particular attention from our medical friends, as it bids fair to prove a scourge.—The medical faculty have bestowed a very considerable amount of attention upon this disease, but have not yet arrived at any definite understanding as to its causes or nature, nor have they arrived at any distinct decision in reference to uniformity of treatment, nor are they likely to do so for some time to come.

In the meantime I beg to state, for the information of your correspondent and others interested in the preservation of health and in the treatment of disease upon natural principles, that diptheria has been treated most successfully upon these principles by the physicians and others holding the hydropathic and hygienic system of prevention and cure. Some of these practitioners have treated hundreds of cases of diptheria without a single fatal result, and without the administration of any drug medicins, herbs, or other substances obnoxious to the human organism. Having tested the efficiency of this system in my own person, in the treatment of a chronic malady of sixteen years standing, and having successfully treated others, I can, with the most assured confidence, recommend it to my fellow beings. The agencies employed, and the "only proper remedial agents are found only in the domain of organic life. They are: *light, air, temperature, exercise, rest, food, drink, bathing, sleep, electricity, magnetism, and passional influences.*"

Dr. R. T. Trall, 15 Laight Street, New York, has just published a most complete treatise on diptheria. By remitting one dollar, Canada currency, this book will be sent by mail to any address in the Province. I recommend your correspondent to procure a copy. The information it contains will enable him to do much good in his neighborhood, while the disease continues. The directions are so plain and comprehensible that any person of ordinary intelligence may apply them practically and effectually to the relief of suffering humanity.

This disease has manifested itself with considerable virulence in Huron and Bruce during the last few winters, and every family should be in possession of a copy of this work. I would also strongly recommend to heads of families, and especially to leading men in the locality, Dr. Trall's large work entitled the "Encyclopedia of Hydropathy and Hygiene," which can be procured by mail for three dollars, Canadian currency, Canadian postage additional. It may also be procured, I understand, through Mr. Moorhouse's 'Huron Signal' Book Store.

In conclusion, permit me to recommend all persons in the locality affected, or in fact anywhere, to pay a little attention to bathing, keeping the skin clean and the pores open. Take a bath every morning, at least an hour before eating, avoid all constipating food, such as porkin every shape, all bread made of fine flour, hot cakes, seasoned pastry, butter, all fat of beef or mutton, preserves, tea, coffee, & especially alcoholic drinks and tobacco. Use porridge or mush of cracked wheat, Indian meal, or oatmeal. Unleavened bread or sunny cakes made of unbolted flour, Indian or oatmeal, vegetables, especially potatoes, and fruit raw or stewed may be freely eaten. Milk, except where constipation exists, may also be freely used. Be particular that the bowels are kept freely open.

In this manner, not only may the severity of diptheria and all diseases be mitigated to a very great extent, but by a rigid observance of the laws of health, such an observance as is within the reach of every settler in these Counties, we may insure exemption from nearly the entire class of diseases prevalent in this healthy and salubrious district of country. I have no interest in the sale of Dr. Trall's Books further than that which every well wisher of society should feel in the welfare of his fellow men.

I am, sir,
Your ob'dt. serv't.,
WILLIAM GUNN.

InverHuron, August 20th, 1863.

GODERICH TOWNSHIP,
August 23rd, 1863.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

DEAR SIR,—

Having been present at the Kippen reaping and cradling match, and as through the exertions of Mr. McTavish of Clinton, funds were collected for a binding match, and being one of the competitors, and not satisfied with the decision of the judges,—it being the opinion of a large majority of the spectators that I was entitled to the first prize—you will oblige me by inserting the following challenge.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM MCDOUGALL.

CHALLENGE.

I hereby challenge Hugh Simpson, receiver of the first prize, to a friendly contest in binding, for the sum of $10; the amount of work to be not less than one acre of cradled grain, standard sheaves, all to be bound with a double strap.

P. S.—If this challenge be accepted, please let the same be known, together with the time and place.

WILLIAM MCDOUGALL.

PORT OF GODERICH.

Arrivals in Port for week ending August 24th.

August 18.—Steamer Canadian, 250 bbls salt, R & L H R.
21.— do do 275 do do 25 do VanEvery & Rumball.
24—Schr Mariner, 30 do W. Saunders, 3 bbls tar, C. Crabb.
" Schr Volante, 80 bbls apples. Captain Blythe.
" Schr Lily Dancey, from Montreal, general cargo.
" Schr Tecumseh, Kingston, in ballast.
" Str Clifton, *en route* for Owen Sound.
" Steamer Bruce, regular trips up and down.

CLEARED.

Str Niagara, for Chicago.
Lily Dancey, W. H. Merritt, and Tecumseh, for Chicago, all loaded with fire wood.
Schr Mariner, for Saugeen.

NEW WHEAT.—Mr. Francis Fowler, junr., sold a load of Fall Wheat in our Market on Friday last, for which he obtained 80c per bushel. There have been two or three other loads sold at that figure. Mr. Fowler had about 41½ bushels to the acre.—*Express.*

Safe and Sure.—Rev. R. CLENDENIN, Chicago, Ill., says in a letter: "I can add my testimony to the efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and say that I have great confidence in them, and would recommend them to my friends and the public."

Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich st., New York.

New Advertisements.

CARD.

MISS SKIMINGS will form, (by request) an evening class, on Tuesday, 1st September next, for young Ladies, who are desirous of improving in writing. Rooms open at 7 P. M. Terms, $2.00 per qr. w30-3t

EXHIBITION

OF FARM STOCK, PRODUCE, DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, &C., OF THE COUNTY OF HURON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An Exhibition of Horses, Cattle, Domestic Manufactures, Implements, &c., will be held at GODERICH, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 17th and 18th SEPTEMBER, 1863, when the following premiums will be awarded:

HORSES.

Best brood mare and foal $4, 2nd best 3 00, 3rd best 2:00; best 2 years old filly $2, 2nd do 1.50, 3rd do 1.00; best 2 years old Gelding $2, 2nd do 1 50, 3rd do 1.00; best yearling filly $2, 2nd do 1.00; best yearling colt (stud or gelding) $2, 2nd best 1.00; best span draught horses $4, 2nd do 3.00, 3rd do 2.00; best span carriage horses $4, 2nd do 3.00, 3rd do 2.00.

CATTLE.

Best Milch Cow which shall have had a calf in 1863 $4. 2nd best 3.00, 3rd do 2.00; best 2 years old heifer $2, 2nd do 1.50, 3rd do 1.00; best 1 year old heifer $2, 2nd do 1.50, 3rd do. 1.00; best yoke 3 years old steers $3, 2nd do 2.00, 3rd do 1.00; best yoke 2 years old steers $2, 2nd do 1.50, 3rd do 1.00; best fatted ox $4, 2nd do 3.00, 3rd do 2.00; best fatted cow or heifer $3, 2nd do 2.00, 3rd do 1.00; best bull calf calved in 1863 $2, 2nd best 1.00; best heifer calf calved in 1863 $2, 2nd best 1.00; best yoke working oxen $4, 2nd best 3.00, 3rd do 2.00.

SHEEP.

Best aged ram $2, 2nd do 1.50, 3rd do 1.00; best yearling ram $2, 2nd do 1.00; best ewes (pen of two) having raised a lamb in 1863 $2, 2nd do 1.50, 3rd do 1.00; best ramb lamb $1.50, 2nd do 1.00; best ewe lamb $1.50, 2nd do 1.00; best pair fatted ewes or wethers $2, 2nd do 1.50, 3rd do 1.00.

PIGS.

Best boar large breed $3, 2nd do 2.00; best boar small breed $3, 2nd do 2.00; best sow large breed $3, 2nd do 2.00; best sow small breed $3, 2nd do 2.00.

The above sows must have had pigs in 1863, one or more pigs to be shown with sow.

POULTRY.

Best pair barnyard fowls $0.75, 2nd do 50c; best pair large breed $0.75, 2nd do 50c; best pair bantams $0.75, 2nd do 50c; best pair geese $1, 2nd do 75c; best pair ducks $1, 2nd do 75c; best pair Guinea fowls $0.75, 2nd do 50c; best pair pea fowls $1, 2nd do 75c; best pair turkeys $1, 2nd do 75c.

CORN AND DAIRY PRODUCE.

Best 2 bushels corn in ear $2, 2nd do 1.50, 3rd do 1.00; best 5lbs fresh butter $2, 2nd do 1.50, 3rd do 1.00; best 20lbs salt butter $3, 2nd do 2.00, 3rd do 1.00; best 25 lbs cheese $2, 2nd do 1.50, 3rd do 1.00.

ROOT CROPS.

Best acre of turnips $3, 2nd do 2:00, 3rd do 1:50; best acre of potatoes $3, 2nd do 2:00, 3rd do 1:50; best ¼ acre carrots $3, 2nd do 2:00, 3rd do 1:00; best ¼ do Mangel Wurzel $3, 2nd do 1:50, 3rd do 1:00.

Parties competing for the above root crops will be required to pay an entrance fee of fifty cents.

MANUFACTURES.

Best home made quilt $3, 2nd do 2:00; best 10 yards domestic cloth $3, 2nd 2:00, 3rd 1:00; best 10 yards flannel $2, 2nd 1:50, 3rd 1:00; best pair blankets $3, 2nd 2:00, 3rd 1:00.

The above cloth, flannel and blankets must be all wool and home-spun.

Best set silver-mounted carriage harness $2, 2nd 1:00; best double sett farm harness $2, 2nd 1:00; best gentleman's saddle $1:50, 2nd 1:00.

IMPLEMENTS.

Best iron axletree lumber wagon made within the limits of the County of Huron in 1863 $4, 2nd 3:00; best wooden do do $4, 2nd $3:00; best iron plough $3, 2nd 2:00; best wooden plough $3:00, 2nd 2·00; best 2 horse cultivator $3, 2nd 2:00; best 1 horse cultivator $2. 2nd 1:00; best wooden pair harrows $3. 2nd 2:00; best iron pair harrows $3, 2nd 2:00; best iron field roller $3, 2nd 2:00; best fanning mill $3, 2nd 2:00; best wooden field roller $3, 2nd 2:00; best horse hay rake $3, 2nd 2:00; best turnip seed drill $2. 2nd 1:00; best turnip cutter $2. 2nd 1:00; best farm gate $2, 2nd 1:00; best thrashing machine $3, 2nd 2·00; best mower and reaper combined $5, 2nd 4:00; best probang for relieving choking cattle $1:50, 2nd 1:00.

Parties taking first premiums for any of the above implements will if required receive a diploma as well as their premium from the judges.

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best named collection of apples not less than 9 varieties 5 of each $3, 2nd 2:00, 3rd 1:00; best 6 named varieties 5 of each $2, 2nd 1:50, 3rd 1:00; best named collection of pears not less than 6 varieties 5 of each $2, 2nd 1:00; best 3 named varieties $1, 2nd 50c; best plate of pears named $0:50; best named collection of plums not less than 6 varieties 12 of each $2, 2nd 1:50, 3rd 1:00; best 4 varieties of plums named $1:50, 2nd 1:00, 3rd 50c; best plate of plums named $0:50; best named collection of grapes not less than 3 varieties 3 clusters of each $1:50, 2nd 1:00; best plate crab apples $1, 2nd 50c; best named collection of peaches not less than 4 varieties 6 of each $2, 2nd 1:50, 3rd 1:00; best plate of do named $0:50.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

Best named collection of dahlias not less than varieties $2, 2nd 1:50, 3rd 1:00; best do do 6 varieties $1:50, 2nd 1:00; best named collection of roses (Bloom) not less than 6 varieties $2, 2nd 1:50, 3rd 1:00; best collection of verbenas named not less than 10 varieties $1:50, 2nd 1:00; best 6 named varieties verbenas $1, 2nd 50c; best named collection of phloxes not less than 4 varieties $1, 2nd 50c; best named collection of gladiolus not less than 5 varieties $1:50, 2nd 1:00; best and largest collection of annuals (blooms) named $2:50. 2nd 1:00; best collection of asters $1, 2nd 50c; best 6 green-house plants in bloom $2, 2nd 1:00; best floral ornament or design $2:50, 2nd 1:50; best collection of pansies $1, 2nd 50c; best collection of cockscombs $1; best collection of balsams $1; best collection of stocks $1; best collection of petunias $1; best boquet of cut flowels for table $1:50, 2nd 1:00; best hand boquet $1:50, 2nd 1:00.

GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Best collection of potatoes named not less than 4 varieties, 1 peck of each $2, 2nd 1:00; best half bushel potatoes of any variety named $1, 2nd 50c; best 6 summer squash named $1, 2nd 50c; best 3 winter squash named $1:50, 2nd 1:00; best 12 roots white celery $1, 2nd 75c; best 12 roots red celery $1, 2nd 75c; best 6 heads summer cabbage $1, 2nd 50c; best six heads winter cabbage $1:50, 2nd 75c; best 12 blood beets $1, 2nd 50c; best 12 mangel wurzels $1, 2nd 50c; best 12 swede turnips $1, 2nd 50c; best 12 orange carrots $1, 2nd 50c; best 12 white Belgian carrots $1, 2nd 50c; best 12 parsnips $1, 2nd 50c; best peck red onions $1, 2nd 50c; best peck white onions $1, 2nd 50c; best 12 ears corn for table use $1, 2nd 50c; best 3 water melons $1; best 3 musk melons $1; best 6 heads cauliflower $1:50, 2nd 75c; best peck tomatoes $1, 2nd 50c.

LADIES' WORK.

Best crotchet work $1:50, 2nd 75c; best embroidery in muslin $1, 2nd 75c; best embroidery in silk $1, 2nd 75c; best embroidery in crape and chenille $1, 2nd 75c; best worsted work $1:50, 2nd 1:00; best worsted work raised $1:50, 2nd 1:00; best braiding $1, 2nd 75c; best fancy knitting $1, 2nd 50c; best 3 pair woolen socks $1:50, 2nd 1:00; best 3 pair woolen stockings $1:50, 2nd 50c; best shirt, gentlemen's $1:50, 2nd 1:00; best wax fruit $1:50, 2nd 1:00; best wax flowers $1:50, 2nd 1:00; best paper flowers $1, 2nd 50c.

FALL WHEAT.

The Show of Fall Wheat will take place on TUESDAY, the 1st day of SEPTEMBER, 1863. The CANADA COMPANY'S Prize of $40 for the best 20 bushels of Fall Wheat, the produce of Canada West, being the growth of 1863, and to be given up to the Association for seed. The County Society's Prizes for the 2nd best 20 bushels of Fall Wheat, $12. The 3rd best 20 bushels of Fall Wheat, $10, the produce of Canada West, and the growth of 1863.

Rules of the Exhibition. 1. All subscriptions to be paid on or before the 25th of August next. 2. The payment of $1 will constitute a yearly membership to the Society and will entitle the person so paying to compete in any or all of the departments. 3. All parties having paid their subscriptions, and only such will be entitled to compete. 4. All stock exhibited shall have been the bona fide property of the exhibitor one month before the Show, and all other articles must have been produced by the exhibitor in 1863.—5. All articles for competition must be entered with the Secretary previous to the day of exhibition, and received previous to 10 o'clock, A. M., of the first day, viz: 17th September. 6. Competitors will not be entitled to more than one premium for the same kind of grain, fruit, flowers or vegetables, nor allowed to show the same animal twice, as competing for two different prizes at the same show. 7. All Fruits, flowers and Vegetables exhibited must be *exclusively* and *entirely* the growth or production of the exhibitor. 8. All articles of Domestic Manufacture (including Ladies' work) and all Implements and Machines, must have been manufactured during the year 1863. 9. No person shall act as a judge in any class in which he may be an exhibitor. 10. In addition to the stated premiums offered for articles enumerated in the list, the judges will have the power to award discretionary premiums for such articles as they may consider worthy. 11. In the absence of competition in any of the classes, or if the stock or articles exhibited be of inferior quality the judges will exercise their discretion as to the value of the premiums they recommend. 12. The judges will commence their duties at 12 o'clock, M., and none but exhibitors and their assistants will be allowed inside the Hall previous to noon any person whatever during the