his statute labour on the side roads between Lots 10 and 11, 9th concession—Carried.

Moved by N. Woods seconded by R. H. Gairdner, That in as much as by the action of the council of last year the course of the creek was divided from its original channel through Mr. Watson's farm, thereby depriving him of the use of the creek the sum of five dollars be expended in turning the creek to its original channel, said money to be expended by N. Woods—Carried.

Moved by R. H. Gairdner seconded by T. Baird, That Joseph Calaway, Senior, Joseph Calaway, Junr., and George Browne be allowed to do their statute labour on the side road turning to the Bayfield River being a continuation of the Goshen Line, G. Brownet to be Pathmaster—Carried.

Moved by N. Wood seconded by J. Elliott, That the sum of one dollar and fifty cents be refunded to Mr. Marks as an over charge for Taxes for 1865—Carried.

Moved by N. Woods seconded by J. Elliott, That John McBeath and Thomas Perceival be allowed to perform their statute labour on the blind Line, 4th concession—Carried.

Moved by R. H. Gairdner seconded by Thos. Baird, That John Esson be refunded $4 25 for Taxes, the said Taxes having been previously paid to the Sheriff—Carried.

Moved by J. Elliott seconded by R. H. Gairdner, That this meeting do now adjourn to meet on the first Monday in July at Mr. Joshlin's Hotel, Bayfield—Carried.

JOHN KEYS,
Township Clerk.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

SIR—In your issue of the 12th inst., I noticed a report of a meeting of the ratepayers of the Township of Hay, held in the Town Hall of said Township, for the purpose of considering the propriety of granting a Bonus to any Company who would build a Railroad from London to Bayfield; during the course of the proceedings H. Love, Senr., put forward a motion to the effect that the Township of Hay give $10,000 in building gravel roads as follows, $3,000 to finish the Hay gravel road, $2,500 to the South Boundary, and $2,500 to the North Boundary, which motion was ruled out of order on the grounds that it was a Railroad and not gravel roads they met to build That Mr. Editor was a pity for I think it was the most sensible portion of the proceedings and if carried out would be the most benefit to the Ratepayers; but that is not the question at present, in distributing the money he has only accounted for $6,000, will Mr. Love be so good as to inform the Ratepayers where he intends to spend the remaining $2,000.

Yours respectfully,
A. RATEPAYER.

Hay, 19th July, 1866.

MOWING MATCH.

Reported for the Signal.

The Mowing Match in connection with the Kippen Reaping and Mowing Society came off to day, as per advertisement on the Farm of Mr. Cooper, London Road Township of Tuckersmith, this 17th day of July, will be remembered as the very hottest of this very hot spell of weather we have had in this summer of 1866. So hot was it that we expected that nothing but Machines were very anxious farmers and very lean reporters would risk their bacon, but so great is the interest taken in these Matches that on reaching the ground we were agreeably disappointed to find a very large gathering of Farmers from all parts of the County. The fat men were to be pitied, the sweltering heat told fearfully upon them, the heroism of enduring such weather can only be appreciated by a very fat man.

We found seven machines entered, and getting ready to mow the grass. One o'clock was the hour to commence, but owing to some machines from a distance coming late, it was 20 minutes to three before a start was made. In the meantime the intense heat had engendered a thunderstorm which was rising black and threatening in the distance.

The seven machines that contested were 1st Glasgow & McPherson Maker, Clinton, entered by the Maker; 2nd Mr. Sherman, Stratford, Maker, "A Ball's Ohio," entered by the Maker; 3rd Scott & Co., of Dundas, Maker, an "Excelsior," entered by the maker and wrought by Mr. Callaway of Stanley; 4th "St. George Machine," entered and wrought by Mr. Alex. Thomson; 5th Benjamin Smillie, owner, an Excelsior, McArthur of Plattsville, Maker; 6th Lutes & Co., of Galt, Maker, an Excelsior, entered by the Maker; 7th Watson of Ayr, Maker, a Machine something of the same style as the St. George, entered by the Maker and wrought by Wm. Bell.

The Judges were Lawarence Perrin, Esq., Stanley; Richard Manning, Esq., Stephen; and William Chesney, Esq., Tuckersmith.

About half an hour after the start the storm which had been gathering all day, burst with a blackness, and a sweep which threatened to be serious, a panic ensued, a rush was made for shelter in a shorter time than I can tell it, the field was completely routed. We noticed that the drouthy ones made for the Tavern some half a mile distant, we reckon there was but little of them dry by the time they reached the house of spirits. A smart shower fell, nothing like what was expected. About half past 4 it ceased raining, and at ten minutes to five the work was again commenced.

Scott's Machine was first done, Lutze's & Smillie's a few minutes later, cutting their acre and half-in about an hour and a half.

The whole of the Machines got done in good season, and all of the work was done in splendid style, we despair of ever seeing grass cut lower. The field was well adapted for the test, a good smooth bottom and a heavy crop of clover. The rain no doubt was a drawback, but it was not an unmixed evil—it cooled the air so that it was pleasant to get about, and it relieved the mind from contemplating the possibility of melting away, and moreover it tested another quality of Mowing Machines, how they would cut flat, tangled, wet clover. It appeared to make no difference to some, while it affected others considerably but they all cut it far better than was anticipated.

After what appeared to be a thorough and minute examination the Judges awarded the First Prize to Benjamin Smillie of Tuckersmith; Second to Scott & Co., of Dundas; and the third to Sherman of Stratford. The same Machine took the first prize last year—it must be almost a complete mower.

After the Prizes had been read out James Anderson, Esq., the President of the Society thanked the people for the large turn out, and the interest they had taken in the proceedings of the day, and also thanked the Manufactors for bringing their Machines.—Thomas Cowan, Esq., of Galt, a son we believe of the Hon. the Member for South Waterloo, and an Agent of Lutz & Co., of Galt, on behalf of the Manufactors thanked the President and Directors of the Kippen Reaping and Mowing Society for the opportunity afforded for bringing their Machines before the public. A. Love, Senr., of Hay, on behalf of the Directors moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Cooper, for the use of his field, and for his hospitality on the occasion. After three cheers for the Queen the company dispersed.

All of the Machines competing to day, are combined Machines. It is expected they will compete at the Reaping Match, which the President informs us will come off as soon as the Fall Wheat is ready, and that due notice of time and place will be given in the *Signal*.

☞ A rather curious scene occurred last Sunday in a church not many miles from Wick. The congregation had assembled at the usual hour, and sat patiently till nearly one o'clock expecting the arrival of a minister from a neighbouring parish, who was to dh duty on the occasion. At last the beadle entered the church and taking off his bonnet, took up his parable, and said: "I'm thinkin' boys, ye'll get nae sermon ies day, 'e minister fat wis to come his forgoton on't, at least he forgot last Sunday to tell his own folks at he wisna to preash till them, and I'm thinkin' ye can gang yer, wa'e hame noo. —*John O'Groat's Journal.*

FROM NEW YORK.

The Weather in the Metropolis—Deaths from Coup de Soleil—Ravages of the Cholera—The Fenians, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the SIGNAL.]

NEW YORK, July 20.

THE HOT WEATHER.

During the past ten days we have been suffering from the hottest weather that has ever been experienced in this metropolis. With the thermometer at over 100 degrees on Tuesday last, business was almost suspended during the entire day, and over sixty cases of *coup de soleil* and prostration from the heat occurred, forty-five of these proving fatal. Scarcely a day has passed during the past fortnight without adding to the number of victims from sun-stroke, and no less than two hundred and fifty-eight cases have been reported during the recent heated term, of which one hundred and thirty-five have proved fatal. The casualties among the street-railway horses is also stated to be far above the average of any previous season—twenty-nine having died and over seventy prostrated from the effects of the intense heat last Tuesday and Wednesday. A large number of those prostrated having since died, and nearly all are rendered useless. During the afternoon of Wednesday, however, the thermometer began to fall, and within an hour from the first perceptible change in the weather we were visited by a short but terrific thunder and lightning storm. The fury of the wind set almost everything moveable upon the streets in motion, enveloped in clouds of dust. A drenching rain immediately followed, which had the effect of cooling the atmosphere and the heated pavements, but it also occasioned considerable damage and loss of life. Several church steeples in this city and vicinity were struck and demolished by lightning, and a man and woman were instantly killed in the neighboring City of Churches from the same agency, during the prevalence of the storm. To-day, however, the weather has moderated, and there is every indication of a most welcome and refreshing shower.

THE CHOLERA

still exists both in this city and Brooklyn, but it is gaining little headway in either place, for the Board of Health are exerting themselves to the utmost to prevent the spread of this terrible disease. So far, they have been eminently successful in confining it to the localities where it has broken out, and by a free use of the best remedies known have succeeded in preserving the lives of many of its victims. The cases of real Asiatic cholera here at present average only about eight or ten a-day, and the poisonous scourge appears to be already dying out, on account, probably, of the free use of the best disinfectants known, and the strict enforcement of sanitary measures by the Board of Health. There is no excitement or fear exhibited here in the least degree by our citizens, and it is thought the cholera will soon pass from our midst without any serious consequences.

THE FENIANS

in this city still continue to hold their regular meetings, but they are conducting themselves more peacefully and far more secretly in the transaction of their business at headquarters, where, as usual, they are still discussing questions of "grave consequence to Ireland." By the way, I may as well inform you that they have had a fresh arrival this week from the "ould sod" in no less a personage than a bosom friend of the great C. O. I. R. B James Stephens. He claims to have been connected with the escape of Stephens from the English prison, and states that "all the efforts of the British government to suppress Fenianism in the Emerald Isle have failed, and that it is rather advanced than retarded by the endeavors that have been made in that direction." This is a mere repetition of the old story told by Stephens and all others who have come over here during the past few months, to beg the hard earnings of the poor Irish here, for their own treasonable and rebellious purposes. However, time will soon tell how much truth there is in these stereotyped expressions, if the C. O. I. R. B. only keeps his word, for he has been pledging the Irish in this country for the past few weeks "on his word and honor, as a gintleman," that he will "fight England a battle on Irish soil *this year*." One of our morning papers here thinks that if the Fenians existed, as is stated, one hundred years before the birth of Christ, they have not much to show for their age! The Roberts and Sweeney faction are keeping still since our Government came to the conclusion that they had better fork over their arms, ammunition, etc, to Uncle Sam's keeping, and return peacefully to their homes. They work more secretly now all over the country, and it is thought here that they contemplate paying you Canadians another visit on a more extensive scale next September; but I doubt very much if the "heroes of Ridgeway" and "Campo Bello" can ever steal a march on President Johnson and General Grant in force enough to seriously disturb the friendly relations existing between the two governments.

W.

European War.

Arrival of the Herman & City of Paris

Italians advancing in spite of France.

FRENCH IRON-CLADS ORDERED TO VENICE.

NEW YORK, July 21—By the arrival of the steamers Herman and City of Paris, we have European dates of the 12th.

No armistices has yet been agreed upon. Negotiations continue.

The Italian papers state that Prussia has declined the armistice.

The Semi-official Vienna papers state that Napoleon has taken fresh steps of an energetic character to effect an armistice, and armed mediation has been announced at the Prussian headquarters.

It is denied that the authorities of Toulon received orders for the despatch of a squadron to Venice; but they are to hold themselves in readiness to arm ten steam vessels with a certain number of frigates and corvettes.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, July 12.—No practical result to the negotiations for an amistice is yet apparent.

The Globe believes that the continent is on the brink of a general European war.

Prussia continues firm in her demands.

The Italians are advancing in spite of the French orders. The French iron-clad squadron was ordered to Venice on the night of the 11th.

It was stated that the Prussians were marching on Frankfort-on-the Main.

The Moniteur says that attempts are still being made for the peaceful settlement of the question.

The Austrians are evacuating Venetia but leaving the fortress there well garrisoned.—The Italians are advancing in force, in spite of the cession of Venetia to France. La France states that the Derby cabinet strongly recommended Italy to accept Napoleon's mediation.

Prussia does not stay her victorious march, Purdubitz her headquarters. Her armies either have taken possession of Prague or will shortly do so. Prince Charles holds the railroad to Prague and seems likely to march direct south to Vienna.

The proportion of wounded in the late battles is eight Austrians to one Prussian.

Cholera continued to rage at Stettin; and at Berlin. The scourge was rapidly increasing. On the 7th one hundred and forty-eight cases were reported at Berlin, of which seventy-one proved fatal.

The Austrians have beaten the Italians at Borgoforte and Monte buello. The Italians were repulsed five times at Borgoforte.

General Cialdini crossed the Po on the 8th, into Venetia, at the head of his army corps.

The assertion of La France, that France has recommended Italy not to attack Venetia, is described in Berlin.

All the fords on the Elbe between Pardubitz and E be Leinitz are in the hands of the Prussians. Marshall Benedek appears to be withdrawing towards Brunn, followed by both armies.

Cotton sales of three days, including Wednesday, 42,000; the market had fully recovered from its depression, and closed quiet but steady; middling uplands about 14½d.

Manchester market quiet. Breadstuffs in active and nominal. Corn 6d lower; sales of mixed at 27s.

Liverpool, Thursday, noon, July 12.—Cotton opens very firm, with probable sales of 10,000 to 20,000 bales. Nothing whatever doing in breadstuffs or provisions. Produce quiet. Consols for money 87⅞. Cotton closed less firm on Thursday.

Manchester market steady.

ARRIVAL OF THE "SCOTIA."

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

British Troops to be Armed with Breech-Loaders.

FRENCH MEDIATION UNAVAILING

The Prussians still Advancing.

AUSTRIA PREPARING FOR THE WORST.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The steamer *Scotia* from Liverpool on the 14th *via* Queenstown on the 15th arrived this evening.

The telegraph fleet arrived off Valentia on the 13th. The cable was successfully spliced to the shore end and the *Great Eastern* commenced paying out. Signals through the whole cable were perfect. Religious service took place at Valentia prior to the commencement of operations.

English politics are unimportant. The Government stated in the House of Lords that preparations were making to arm British troops with breech-loaders.

Another serious bank suspension has taken place—that of the Birmingham Banking Company—announced on the morning of the 14th. Liabilities computed over £3,000,000 sterling. This is a serious calamity for large Birmingham houses.

Accounts as to the progress of French mediation are conflicting. Nothing authentic has transpired. The threatened armed intervention of France is not confirmed, but French vessels have gone to Venetia. It is reiterated that Prussia declined the armistice. French journals declare that France, Prussia and Italy have come to an agreement upon proposals to be made to Austria. Upon this basis, Austria is to be excluded from the Germanic Confederation.

The Times declares that England would not follow France in an intervention that is calculated to aggravate evils.

The Prussians had rested at Senftlau, their headquarters, but resumed the march, and the vanguard was reported at Zuwa.

Benedek's army was rapidly re-organizing. On the 11th, his force was computed at 160,000, exclusive of cavalry and artillery, and daily increasing.

The London Globe regards the Prussians as within a week or ten days march of Vienna.

Bavarians assert that the battle near Kinsengen had no result.

Cialdini occupied Rovigo. Flying columns of the national Italian guard had success over the Austrians on the Stilton.

London, Friday, p. m., July 13.—The mediations for peace have made no apparent progress. The Prussian army continues to advance, and the Austrians are regaining strength.

London, July 14, evening.—The Paris *Moniteur* says that negotiations are still progressing, and the best feeling prevails between France and Prussia.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

London, Sunday July 15.—The Vienna *Presse* of the 14th says that the proposed mediation of Napoleon is ended for the present, and Austria must trust to her own strength and resources. She has resolved to make the most strenuous exertions to maintain her position as a great Power.

The Italian General LaMarmora has resigned.

Cialdini occupied Padua.

The Austrians are concentrating their forces for the protection of Tyrol and Istria.

The Paris Bourse is firm. Rentes, 68f. 60c.

Queenstown, June 15.—The Great Eastern is paying out the cable. The reports of Saturday afternoon from her are that 135 miles have been laid, and that the signals are perfect.

The steamer Caledonia, from New York, arrived here to-day.

Friday was active upon the prospect of peace upon the continent, and a large business was done at advancing prices.

On Saturday, when the foreign advices were considered less satisfactory, the market became dull.

On Monday the demand revived, and has subsequently continued good, but holders offer their stocks freely, and the market generally closes with some degree of heaviness. American continues in good request, and, after frequent fluctuations, closes at last week's rates.

THE BATTLE OF SADOWA.

DESCRIPTION of THE FIELD.

PARTICULARS of the BATTLE.

The name of the village where the great battle between the Prussians and Austrians took place on the 3d of July, is not Cudowa (which is a watering place on the Prussian Silesia), nor Sudowa (which is a village on the other side of the Elbe), but Sadowa.

It is a small place between the town of Horic (pronounced Horschitz *i.e.*, Fireplace) and the fortress of Koniggaritz, five miles distant from the latter city and eight miles from Josephstadt. Horic is the seat of the Bohemian calico manufactory and the great produce market of the Riesengebridge (Giant Mountains). It has seven thousand inhabitants, of whom two thousand five hundred are employed in the calico factories.

In the neighborhood of Sadowa is the renowned castle and park of Count Harrach, one of the richest noblemen of Austria. The castle is a real wonderwork of historic curiosity and artistic splendor. It is built in close imitation of Windsor castle, in England, in the midst of a park and old forest of twenty-seven square miles. The large hall, called the Kaisersaal (the Hall of Emperors) is remarkable for its splendor. It contains the portraits of all Emperors of Austria, painted by the first masters of Germany and Italy.—The walls are frescoed in Pompeian style.—The floor repugnants, by inlaid woodwork of most costly kind, the renowned painting of Kaulbach, "The Hunncuschlact" (the battle of the Huns). Every piece of furniture is of ebony wood inlaid with ivory and solid gold.

Another hall is called King Edward II, Hall. The furniture was brought over from the Castle of Carnavon, and is this identical furniture used by the renowned English King. The dining saloon is called the Hirschsaal (the Deerhall). The chairs, tables, goblets, doors and floor are made of deerhorn. The door of this splendid room has cost 5,000 florins or $2,500. To give in short an idea of the costliness of the whole, it may suffice to state that Count Harrach devoted, during twelve years, the income of twenty-two of his estates for the building and decorating of this castle, called "Schloss Hradek."

Count Harrach himself is not only a nobleman of the highest standing, but also a manufacturing lord. The great Bohemian glass manufactory at Neuwald, an immense iron-work, numerous cotton mills, linen spinneries and coal mines, and vast estates in Bohemia, Moravia and Stira, give him an income of nearly 2,000,000 florins ($1,000,000). The Prussian army, therefore, will find a splendid camping place in the large deer park of the Count, and the Prussian commanders splendid headquarters in the Castle of Hradek.

THE BATTLE OF SADOWA.

The great battle that has been fought between Sadowa and Koniggratz may be compared to Solferino or Austerlitz for its completeness, and possibly even for the importance of its political results; but it will be accepted as a victory less of tactics than of armaments. Without denying to the Prussian commanders themselves the merit of an invasion boldly and skilfully planned, there is no doubt that the breech loader has everywhere done the work. In a campaign, among several of the actions of which the relative mortality of the two forces has run up to the disproportion of five to one, the contest would be more justly described as lying between the Austrian and Prussian War Offices, than between the tacticians of rival armies. The Saxon and Silesian armies of Prussia ventured upon disconnected operations, in which both would have been liable to perish had they been met by enemies with similar equipments. At Skalitz, Turnau, Trautenau and Nachod, the victory was obviously to be ascribed to the needle-gun; and continued resistance was impossible where three or four Prussian shots could be fired to one Austrian shot. Thus all opposition was borne down; and the armament of the Prussians justified the hazard incident to their operations. A concentration of two main armies, which had been divided, in fact, into various distinct forces, was effected within a week of the first invasion of Bohemia; while these movements were so hotly contested by the Austrians that four or five minor battles had to be fought and won during the week in order to accomplish them. The campaign has been the most rapid, and ostensibly one of the most brilliant, that has been fought in this century, with the exception of Waterloo. But it is clear that the Austrians, excepting where they happened to be vastly superior in numbers, were virtually brought up to be slaughtered. The experience of the four or five previous actions may not perhaps be strictly opposite, inasmuch as the advantages of breechloading, and the inconvenience of ramrods might have been greater in the narrow streets of Gitschin than in the open field. Still, the facts we had before us left it hardly in doubt that the arms of the Prussians, even in the latter case, would be decisive, unless the Austrians had far greater superiority of numbers than we have any reason to assume. It is, therefore, surprising enough that Marshal Benedek should have been in so much haste to resume the campaign; for after his experience of the Prussians before they were concentrated, what was he to anticipate after their concentration had, for the most part at least, been effected!

It would now appear that Marshal Benedek diverged from the strong ground he had taken up between Koniggratz and Josephstadt, on the right of the Elbe, towards the road leading from the former place to Sadowa. This, in fact, is the direct road from Gitschin to Koniggratz; it strikes the road from Josephstadt to Koniggratz at an acute angle near the latter fortress; and probably the advance of the Prussians from Gitschin rendered it necessary to contest this highway. The town of Sadowa is about three-fourths of the distance between Gitschid and Kontiggratz, and half the distance between Horzitz and the latter place. Whether the whole of the Prussian forces were at Sadowa, or whether a corps was still advancing from Josephstadt remains to be seen; but if the latter were the fact, it would help to explain the precipitate flight of the Austrians, as they would otherwise have been liable to be driven into a wedge at Koniggratz, between the main Prussian army advancing from Gitsckin, and the rest of the force advancing from Josephstadt, upon this converging point. But this, in itself, would not explain their retreat so hastily beyond the fortress in question. We now, however, find that though the battle was not finished until Tuesday evening, they had even abandoned Pardubitz, a fortress twenty miles further south, at ten o'clock the next morning. We have therefore to apprehend the complete demoralization of the Austrian army. The fact—if we may accept it as a fact on the authority of the Prussian telegram—of the road being strewn with arms as well as baggage points to this conclusion. Nor is anything so calculated to produce such a condition as the knowledge, which must now have penetrated all the survivors, that the inferiority of their arms merely led them to certain destruction. That the battle field was contested for twelve hours is a proof of the gallantry with which the Austrians must have fought amid circumstances so discouraging.

☞ The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections, and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over one hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers.—When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25cts per box.

THE MARKETS.

GODERICH, July 24, 1866.

Spring Wheat	$1:10	@	1:12½
Fall do	1:30	@	1:35
Oats	0:25	@	0:00
Flour	5:00	@	6:50
Barley	0:40	@	0:50
Peas	0:40	@	0:45
Sheep	4:00	@	5:00
Pork	7:25	@	7:50
Beef	8:00	@	0:00
Hides (green)	4:50	@	0:00
Butter	0:15	@	0:16
Potatoes	0:25	@	0.30
Wood	1:75	@	2:25
Hay, ⅌ ton	6:00	@	6:50
Eggs	0:10	@	0:00
Wool	0:32	@	0.35

New Advertisements.

Among the most important of modern medical discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

As a Family Medicine, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the Side, Back and head, Coughs, Colds, Sore throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera morbus, Dysentery, Bowel complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c., &c.

The CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed; but, on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
General Agent for Canada.

☞ Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and F. Jordan; Gardiner & Co., Bayfield; James Beatham, Rogerville; J. Packard, Exeter; J. H. Combe, Clinton; E. Hickson, Seaforth, and all Medicine Dealers. w15 6m

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
631 Broadway, New York.

w3-1y.-$

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13, Chambers St., New York.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER!

AT THE OLD PRICE.

☞ *BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.*

April 18, 1866. w12 6m

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y.

N.B.—$1.00 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent will insure a bottle containing fifty Pills, by return mail.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W., general agent for Canada.

☞ Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and F. Jordan; Gardiner & Co., Bayfield; James Beatham, Rogerville; J. Packard, Exeter; J. H. Combe, Clinton; E. Hickson, Seaforth, and all Medicine Dealers w39-1y

PROPRIETORS

Of Saw Mills, Woollen Mills, Flour and Grist Mills, Paper Mills, Thrashing Machines, Foundries and Machine Shops, &c., &c., &c.,

Use the Lubric Oil!

MANUFACTURED BY US:

It is the Best and Cheapest

Lubricating Oil in the market.

There is less friction with this than with any other oil, and owing to its excellent body a smaller quantity is consumed. While on the other hand

IT NEVER CUMS!

but runs sweet, and keeps the bearings and working parts *smooth and cool.*

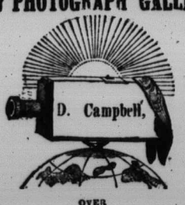
Sold by most respectable druggists, General Merchants and Oil Dealers in the country. Ask for the

Brantford Lubric Oil Company's Oil.

JOHN H. STRATFORD,
Manager.

Brantford, July 3, 1866. w23tf

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY



OVER

ARCHIBALD'S STORE, Crabb's Block,
GODERICH.

SUPERIOR LIGHT AND TASTEFUL ROOMS.

PICTURES taken in every style and in all kinds of weather. Porcelain or Opalotype Pictures, and

THE HELIOARISTOTYPIA,

OR "BEST SUN PICTURE,"

Taken in various styles from $1 50 to $20 (colored in water colours or oil.

Life-Size Photographs taken on reasonable terms—either plain or colored.

☞ PRICES LOWER than elsewhere in Canada.

D. CAMPBELL.

Goderich, June 1, 1866. sw27

MORTGAGE SALE OF LANDS!

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by William Bacon, of the Township of Brant, in the County of Bruce, yeoman, default having been made in the payment thereof, will be sold

On Friday, 10th day of August, 1866,

At the hour of 1 o'clock, p.m., at

Mr. P. C. Barnard's

Auction Rooms, Richmond Street, in the City of London, the following property, Lot number 6, in the fifth concession of the

TOWNSHIP OF BRANT,
IN THE
COUNTY OF BRUCE,

Containing one hundred acres, more or less.

☞ The terms of sale may be ascertained from Mr. Frederick Kleist, Formosa, from the Auctioneer, and from

CRONYN & CRONYN,
Vendor's Solicitor's, London

London, C. W., June 26th, 1866. w25t

1866. HARVEST. 1866.

STRATFORD AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

BALLS CELEBRATED OHIO COMBINED

REAPING and MOWING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

JOSEPH SHARMAN,

CARRIED OFF THE PALM AT THE ROYAL HIGHLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION HELD AT INVERNESS, SCOTLAND, LAST YEAR, COMPETING AGAINST MACHINES OF BOTH SCOTCH AND ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

ALSO AN EXTRA PRIZE FOR A GRAIN BINDER AT THE LATE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION HELD IN LONDON.

THE BALLS OHIO MACHINE is so universally known and approved of by the Farmers of Canada, that we deem it inexpedient here to say anything in its favor. It stands unrivalled as a Combined Machine. We would simply say that the success attending our introducing it into the country has induced us to devote almost each and undivided attention to its manufacture.

We have this season introduced VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS, which are not included in any Machines manufactured in the United States or Canada—which we cannot here enumerate—and for which we received EXTRA PRIZES AT THE LATE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITON HELD IN LONDON.

No time, Trouble or Expense spared in perfecting our machines. We have a host of recommendations, which are published in pamphlet form.

Intending purchasers will please leave their orders without delay, in order to secure Machines, as we cannot guarantee them without.

Each Machine will be set up and put in operation if required.

AN AMPLE WARRANTY furnished with each machine. On failing to perform as guaranteed, the money or notes which may have been given therefor, will be refunded.

JOSEPH SHARMAN.

G. M. TRUEMAN, Agent, Goderich.
R. RUNCIMAN, Reference.

Stratford, June 29th, 1866. (Call for a Catalogue.) w23 4f

Cottons! Cottons!

COTTONS!

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE SELLING off Grey Cottons at reduced prices, also

Ladies' and Gents' Straw Hats!

To arrive in a day or two

CHEAP WHITE COTTON.

Lately to hand

Sugars, Teas and Tobaccos.

☞ Give the Cheap Cash Store a call!

ACHESON & SMITH.

Goderich, July 20th, 1866. w19

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the matter of Alexander Nasmyth, of the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an Assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

Dated at Goderich in the County of Huron this twenty-fourth day of July, 1866.

S. POLLOCK,
w26 2w Official Assignee for Huron & Bruce.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A Store and Ashery (both in good condition) upon reasonable terms in the Village of St. Helens, and lately in the occupation of John H. Wheedon. A desirable stand for a person commencing business.

Apply to

SINCLAIR & WALKER,
Solicitors, &c.

Goderich, 20th July, 1866. sw&w26 1m

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the matter of Henry Huacke of the Village of Bayfield, in the County of Huron, an Insolvent.

THE creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an Assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the facts the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

Dated at Goderich, in the County of Huron, this twenty-third day of July, A. D., 1866.

S. POLLOCK,
Official Assignee for H. and B.

W. T. HAYS,
Solicitor for Insolvent. sw24 2w*

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the matter of Robert Prosser of the Township of Elderslie, in the County of Bruce an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an Assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

Dated at Goderich in the County of Huron this Twenty first day of July, 1866.

S. POLLOCK,
w26 Official Assignee for H. & B.

COLTS ESTRAY.—Strayed from the premises of the subscriber, lot 76, Maitland con., township of Goderich, on the 12th of May last, 2 bay mare colts, one had star in forehead, black mane and tail. Any person giving information leading to their recovery will be suitably rewarded

GEO LOBB, Holmesville p. o.

July 3, 1866. 23w13*

WHO WANTS A HOME?

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE PROPERTY

In the Town and Township of Goderich!

is offered for sale, on the most reasonable term, viz:

1. Lot 902, North street, adjoining the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in Goderich.

2. Lots 12 and 13 on the corner of West and Wellington Streets. On 13 there is a good frame house and bakery.

☞ These lots form an excellent site for a hotel!

3. Lot 113 on Lighthouse street, upon which there is a large frame house, so arranged as to accommodate three families.

4. Lot 191 on the corner of Essex and Elgin streets, upon which there is a small frame house and a good orchard.

5. Park lot 14, con. "C" in the Township of Goderich, containing 10 acres of excellent land. Upon this lot there is an excellent Two Story Brick House, Frame Barn and outbuildings. Also, a good bearing orchard of choice fruit.

☞ This is one of the best situations for a private residence in the town.

6. AN EXCELLENT FARM—117 acres. Lots 97 and 13, adjoining lots, one fronting on the Huron Road, and the other on the seventh concession, in the Township of Goderich. 40 acres cleared and under cultivation, upon which there is a brick dwelling house, frame barn and

A LARGE ORCHARD.

This farm is situated 5 miles from Goderich, and 7 from Clinton. It is good rolling land, well-watered, and has a good gravel road on two sides of it.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to GEORGE McMAHON, or to

S. P. YEOMANS,
Attorney, &c. Goderich.

Goderich, 17th July, 1866. w25tf

MORTGAGE SALE.

UNDER a power of sale contained in a Mortgage made by David Gillies, of the Township of Kinloss, in the County of Bruce, yeoman, and Mary Gillies his wife, (being a party thereto for the purpose of barring her Dower) default having been made in the due payment thereof, and notice having been given to all parties interested, there will be sold on

Thursday, the ninth day of August,

A. D., 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Auction Mart of G. M. TRUEMAN, in the Town of Goderich, the following property, viz: lot number twenty four, in the second concession of the aforesaid Township of Kinloss, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres of land, more or less.

Deed under power of sale in Mortgage.

M. C. CAMERON,
w23td Solicitor for Mortgagee.

For Sale cheap for Cash.

THE premises now occupied by the undersigned, in the Village of Maitlandville, one quarter of a mile from the Salt Well. One acre and a quarter of land on the side hill, beautifully situated, commanding a view of the River Maitland and the harbor, and a comfortable cottage. There are two wells of good water. Also a selection of choice fruit trees.

For particulars apply on the premises to WM. SOMERS, or at the *Signal* office.