NOTICE.

Having retired from the subscribing and editorial of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly Signal that I have sold the business and material of the same to Mr. Abraham Smith, for whom I would bespeak a continuance of the generous patronage extended to me for eight years past. I would also notify my debtors and creditors that I have assigned my books and book debts in trust to Mr. Abraham Smith and Mr. James Young, who alone are authorized to collect accounts and pay claims in that behalf.

W. T. COX.

The subscribers, in reference to the above, would respectfully urge all who owe the Signal office, for either large or small amounts, to pay up to this date with as little delay as possible. Creditors are requested to send in their claims, which will be liquidated out of the collections. Creditors may depend that all diligence will be exercised in collecting accounts and settling claims.

ABRAHAM SMITH,
JAMES YOUNG.

Goderich, 13th August, 1870.

Huron Signal

GODERICH: SEPT. 15th, 1870.

The Situation in France.

Paris is preparing for resistance, and the Prussian hosts, probably as we write, are approaching her outer works. Will there be a siege and a defence? Heaven forbid! We prefer to trust in the magnanimity of the German character not to hasten a crisis, until the mercurial spirits of the French people have settled sufficiently, to allow them to look beneath the dreams of fiery orators to the imminent danger by which they and their lovely capital are threatened. 'War to the death,' is the shout of the Provisional government, because no cry is so readily taken up by a populace before it has time to reason. Already, however, the gaiety that characterized the Parisians, on the first announcement of the Republic, has changed to seriousness and gloom. While 'resistance unto blood and burial in the ruins of Paris' is the language of the ministry to the masses, we can easily, by the action of Jules Favre, see that he, and probably his colleagues, would prefer peace at any price short of the disintegration of France. Then what are General Trochu's sentiments on the situation and intentions regarding it? The gushing, oratorical element of the Government expresses itself freely, but the sum of action who has control of the military keeps his own counsel. The Parisians to be sure sing the *Marseillaise* and throw their hats in the air for *La Republique*. Seven weeks ago, they would have sung with equal gusto *Partant pour la Syrie*, thrown their hats in the air with the same energy for Napoleon and kissed the feet of their beautiful Empress. We have little confidence in the stability of the present ministry. Only causes would make it certain of even the temporary support of the people, and it has dangerously inflammable materials in its composition. The ideas of communism and socialism that brought on the bloody riots of '48 are now represented by Ledru Rollin and Louis Blanc, able and brilliant men truly, but as the representative men of the most turbulent part of the people, dangerous colleagues. What will Gen. Trochu do when the Prussian banners appear before Paris? Resistance could be taken, and non-resistance would destroy a Republic as far as popular support is concerned. Now is the time for England and Russia to intervene as peace-makers. Prussia will be false to her protestations of forgetful of the principle on which she based on the war, if she will refuse such intervention. While entitled to demand from France the expenses of the war, and such dismantling of frontier fortresses and disarmament, as will prevent France from again assuming the same haughty and superilious position towards Germany, we fear, though flushed with victory, King William and his advisers will not be most tempted on the disintegration of France, by demanding Alsace and Lorraine, or overlooking to occupy Strasbourg and Metz. Such demands would not be favorably viewed by the powers of Europe. We expect Prussia now to make good, by her generous treatment of France, the declaration that she did not make war on the French people but on the Emperor. Of course France cannot be expected to quit France without a sufficient guarantee that peace will be secured. "Blessed are the peacemakers" and we hope to see England and Russia in that office, with both the French people and Prussia accepting their services. We might then have a well-founded hope of peace being secured to Europe. We don't think France would refuse any honorable terms, and Prussia will still further glorify herself if she will consent to such. When peace is once secured, then will be the time for France, by a constitutional appeal to the people, to secure a stable government.

How our Cousins Feel About the Fisheries

There is a voice of weeping in Boston. The 'hub' mourns for her injured children and the wail reaches unto Washington, penetrating the musty precincts of the State Department. The telegraph takes up the bitter plaint and here it is :—

"The impending conflict between American and Canadian fishermen has again been brought before the attention of our Government, in a shape which will call for some official action or opinion. The rigid rules enforced by the Dominion authorities shutting out our fishermen from Canadian waters, and even forbidding American vessels engaged in the business to enter the ports of the Dominion to obtain supplies or restore their fish, previous to shipping them to Boston, have not only dissatisfied our own countrymen but likewise occasioned distress in certain parts of the Dominion. Before the enforcement of these rigid regulations American fishermen enjoyed pretty much the same freedom as the Canadians. They were allowed also to bring their fish to Charlottetown, Prince Edwards Island, under a bond not to offer it for sale in that market. Now British cruizers forbid even the entering of American vessels into Charlottetown, and the consequence is that not only the Bostonians losers but the people of Prince Edward Island complain that their own business is injured. Several of the home people engaged in the traffic have already sent a letter to Secretary Boutwell complaining bitterly of these stringent prohibitory regulations, and asking for the interposition of our Government. Judge Chartes has referred the matter to the State Department, and it is hoped that through the efforts of Secretary Fish with the British Government, some relaxation of the rigid measure may be secured."

[illegible] than the serpent's tooth [illegible] of a thankless nation that [illegible] invited asylum to seek a shady [illegible] the folds of the star-spangled [illegible] souls are vexed [illegible] assimilating [illegible] capacity under the [illegible] a whole continent, the Americans cannot fish in Canadian waters, without paying license for the privilege and strictly observing the regulations drawn up by the Canadian government and approved by Great Britain.—Does not the sorrow of the Boston fishermen and fish-dealers strike a responsive chord in the breasts of our readers? Ungrateful Dominion, to claim the right to manage her own business for the benefit of her own sons and daughters and decline to foster in preference the interests of her distant relatives! True: these relatives have not been very generous in the past, except in invitations to annex, and have tried to exact, in every transaction, not only the "pound of flesh," but the "blood" as well. Still who could deny them the expectation that the Dominion, in the exercise of rare, sublime, self-sacrificing charity, would continue willing to be skinned as well as fleeced? No wonder that the "shearers" complain bitterly when they find the victim refusing, with vigor and success, to any longer submit to be even shorn. Of course we are sorry for the Boston fishermen and fish-dealers, and while weeping in sympathy over decaying business, would respectfully tender an advice that may be of service in helping them to round this awkward, fishy "corner." Don't attempt to argue, most admirable Bostonians, that any parties in Prince Edwards Island, or elsewhere, are companions with you in the same misfortune, for we know the contrary, and such 'buncombe' will injure and not aid your cause. Don't attempt to bring pressure to bear on Britain to help you, for Britain and the Dominion are in perfect accord on the question and neither will be found more pliable than the other, while both will give you exact justice and nothing more. But there is a field where you can operate. Go to work on the manufacturing monopolists of the New England States, Pennsylvania and New York and convert them to become advocates of a Reciprocity Treaty. Elect Representatives who will carry out in the Senate the wise financial reforms, recommended by the Ways and Means Committee and approved by Congress. We are willing to go half way to meet you for the arrangement of fair and equal terms of reciprocal trade. If you desire the use of our fisheries give us an equivalent. "Nothing for nothing" being the commercial policy of the Great Republic, with its infinite resources, surely you cannot expect the Young Dominion to neglect learning the same lesson. Acquisitiveness, to ordinary human nature, is an attractive trait of character. You have been showing us an illustrious example and we are beginning to follow you bravely. Strange to say, your game of cross purposes has resulted in gain to us. Why not, for a change, begin, by Reciprocity, to play into each others' hands, develop the resources of both countries, and be content without jealousy, envy or enmity to live as neighbours under different flags?

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

It was quite to be expected that the "irreconcilables," being the most enthusiastic spirits in Paris, should have risen to the surface at this crisis and proclaimed a republican form of government. The composition of the ministry is strangely and ominously similar to the short-lived administration of 1848. Jules Favre, Jules Simon, Cremieux, Garnier Pages are all more or less tried republicans, some of them since as far back as 1830; and we all know the uncompromising front which Rochefort, Gambetta, Ferry and some others recently put on against Napoleon, even when he stood in the plenitude of his imperial power. Any form of government attempting to continue the war could only exist for a few days, for Prussia is at the gates of Paris. We are glad to hear that "the more sensible French politicians are willing to treat for peace." The following is no doubt a fair expression of Prussian opinion, taken from the *North German Correspondent*, an influential Berlin paper :—

"The time is at length come when Germany must cease to be molested by France, and secure for herself a long unbroken peace. It would be absurd to expect this from a mere change of dynasty, for the next sovereign would probably seek popularity by trying to restore the lost military *prestige* of France; and we should have to support the intolerable burden of a perpetual armed peace. If France issues from the present war as strong as ever, with all the bulwarks intact from behind which she menaces the Rhine province and the Palatinate, we shall again find ourselves continually exposed to the danger from which the bravery of our troops and the ineptitude of the French commanders have this time delivered us. We shall have no confidence in peace, and a few years later we shall be forced to repeat the mighty sacrifices we are making to-day.—In this to be the weak and inadequate termination of the great struggle on which we have entered to defend our national existance! And shall we not, before laying down our arms, exact satisfactory guarantees that we shall not again be suddenly involved in a contest for life or death, whenever it is required by the political necessities of the rulers of France."

Whether Prussia will treat with the Provisional government as representatives of the French people remains to be seen. We also doubt whether the present well-elected ministry would be the deliberate choice of France. That ministry has, however, declared its intention not to stay in power a moment if it has not the support of the whole country, which is an indication of good faith. Any ministry at present should be temporary and provisional until the voice of the people can be heard. If, after a treaty has been entered into with Prussia, a majority in France declares that it prefers a republican form of government, no outside power would interfere, but we tremble to think of the chronic, internal strife and commotion sure to supervene.

FACETIOUS, VERY!—The ex-pedagogue who has been 'carpet-bagging' in Ashfield for the Clinton *New Era* gets off the following choice specimen of good taste and gentlemanly courtesy :—

"We were strongly invited to start a paper in the Village as the sound of the *Signal* has scarcely been heard in their midst, or the feeble light of the *Star* has not penetrated the gloomy recesses of the primeval forest which surrounded the city. The 'Expose' of County Printing notoriety, like Noval, is unknown to fortune and to fame here, but we gladdened them with the hope that the day is not far distant when a New Era shall dawn upon them with all the glorious splendor of a noon-day sun."

Pretty strong blowing this for a verdant horn! What do our Amherley friends think of it? We do not dispute the 'glorious splendor' of our contemporary's countenance, but a little more modesty and a little less grandiloquent impertinence, on the part of his 'carpet-baggers,' would not injure their business.

ADVERTISERS are respectfully informed that the circulation of the *Signal* is increasing weekly, and that our list is always open for the insertion of those desiring to avail themselves of our columns.

A Mysterious Affair.

Some two weeks ago, our esteemed townsman Mr. Joel Dean, went up the Lake, on a boating excursion. He was accompanied by a youth from the Township of Ashfield, 16 or 17 years of age, William Mercer by name, whom he had hired for the purpose. On Monday (12th inst) this youth returned by Steamer from the fishing Islands, bringing the strange news that, on Sunday, the 4th inst, he and Mr. Dean were out in the small boat when it was upset by sasquall. Mr Dean, Mercer said, had three coats on, a quantity of lead in his pockets and a bag of shot round his neck, and, of course, immediately sank. He (Mercer) held on to the boat and was after a time picked up by two fishermen. This, with a few variations, was Mercer's original story. Some suspicious circumstances having come to light, Mercer was arrested by Mr. Tolmie on a charge of robbery. There were found on his person Mr Dean's purse containing some $40.00; part of the money being a $5.00 gold piece known to be a keep sake of Mr. Dean's. On being brought this (Tuesday) morning before his Worship, the Mayor, he pled 'Not Guilty' to the charge of robbery. On being examined he said Mr Dean was not drowned, but had been drinking a good deal, acting in an extraordinary manner, and expressing his intention to never see Goderich again. Mr Dean said he was to cross the peninsula from Island point (on this side of Cape Hurd) so as to meet the *Chicora*, and gave him (Mercer) the purse and money, asking him to sail for Goderich, throw his (Mr Dean's) effects out of the boat into the lake, and tell Mrs Dean that he had drowned himself. His Worship, on hearing the statement, remanded the prisoner to gaol for 8 days. There is some mystery attached to this case which it will be the duty of our authorities to sift to the bottom.

There is a Happy Land.

And it is not far away either. Five dollars will take you to its northern frontier. A little immorality and mob-law crops out here and there but that is just one feature of the variety which gives the spice to life. The necessaries of existence are not to be had at the absurdly low figures for which they can be bought in Canada; but the victuals are consumed and the clothes worn in civilized society! and surely civilization is worth paying for. Congress-man Marshall recently drew the following tempting picture of the taxation :—

'A farmer starting to his work has a shoe put on his horse with nails taxed at 67 per cent, driven by a hammer taxed 54 per cent, cuts a stick with a knife taxed 50 per cent; hitches his horse to a plow taxed 50 per cent, with chains taxed 65 per cent. He returns to his home at night, and lays his wearied limbs on a sheet taxed 57 per cent, and covers himself with a blanket that has paid 250 per cent. He rises in the morning, puts on his humble flannel shirt taxed 60 per cent, his coat taxed 50 per cent, shoes taxed 35 per cent, and his hat taxed 70 per cent; opens family worship by a chapter from his Bible taxed 25 per cent and kneels to his God on a humble carpet taxed 150 per cent. He sits down to his humble meal from a plate taxed 40 per cent, with a knife and fork taxed 35 per cent; drinks his cup of coffee taxed 47 per cent, and tea 78 per cent, with sugar 70 per cent; seasons his food with salt taxed 100 per cent, pepper 297 per cent, or spice 379 per cent. He looks around upon his wife and children all taxed the same way; takes a chew of tobacco taxed 100 per cent, or lights a cigar taxed 120 per cent, and then thanks his stars that he lives in the freest and best government under heaven. If on the Fourth of July he wants to have the star spangled banner on real bunting, he must pay the American Bunting Company of Massachusetts 100 per cent for this glorious privilege. No wonder, sir, that the Western farmer is struggling with poverty, and conscious of a wrong somewhere, although knowing not whence the blow, comes, that is chaining him to a life of endless toil, and leaving his wife and children to beggary.' Who would stay in the County of Huron after that?

The Advantage to Goderich of a Summer Hotel.

If we had a building, which would accomodate 500 American visitors, ready by next spring, it would be filled throughout the entire summer season. Such an addition to our population for four months of every year would be a pecuniary benefit, directly to every species of business in town, and indirectly to every citizen. The provisions alone required to supply such an establishment would be no mean increase to the daily receipts of storekeepers. The number of 500, steadily resident, would represent a going and coming of perhaps 2000 or 2500 individuals during the four months of summer weather.—These ladies and gentlemen finding it possible to purchase dress-goods, clothing, &c., of superior quality at prices more moderate here than they are accustomed to, would not be slow to invest in large supplies. To dress annually 2500 American ladies and gentlemen would be a nice little addition to business; and these numbers would be every year increasing. We want a regular line of propellers to and from the Western States. The stream of travel, a large and commodious Summer Hotel would occasion, would be the means of making such a trade a certainty. To develop to the full the mine of wealth under our feet, we require an infusion of foreign capital. When capitalists from all parts of the continent see our resources and our facilities for communication with markets, some at least might become permanent residents. Visitors are willing and anxious to make Goderich their summer home. Why won't our citizens make an early move to secure them suitable accomodation? There has been dilly-dallying enough.

GODERICH SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The Board met on Thursday, 8th, inst; present, Mr. Crabb in the chair, Messrs Nairn, Eric McKay, Hood and Elliot. The minutes of last meeting were read approved and signed. A communication was read from Mr James Thompson, teacher, requesting a certificate of character, ability and length of service. On the motion of Mr. Nairn, seconded by Mr. Elliot it was resolved that the request be granted. A letter was read from Mr Miller, the Principal, enclosing a communication to him from the Minister of Militia and defence in reference to the organization of a military school, regretting the inability of the department to supply arms at present, but promising to keep Mr Miller's application in view. Received and filed. A letter was read from Dr. McLean, Local Superintendent, as follows: "*To the Board of Common School Trustees.* Gentlemen.

As Mr. Miller, in his report, proposes to give you the statistics of the school and the details of the results of the Midsummer Examinations, as arrived at conjointly with me, I will confine myself to a few general observations, I have to report that all the departments are in a creditable condition, Miss Longworth merits special mention, her department having reached a still higher state of efficiency than before. There has been decided improvement in Miss Trainer's department and Miss Logan's is now in a very satisfactory state. The order in Mr Miller's department is excellent and he has succeeded in inspiring in his scholars a willingness to study which has already borne good fruit. I have nothing special to say of the other departments. I may repeat that I think they are in a very satisfactory state.

I have the honor to be &c.,
Thos. J. McLean."

Several of the Trustees expressed their pleasure at the satisfactory nature of the report; and on the motion of Mr McKay, seconded by Mr. Nairn it was ordered to be received and filed. Mr. Elliot said he had a child in the 3rd book that had the first 70 pages by heart for a year. As soon as the lessons got more difficult, the teacher turned her back to the beginning, to save trouble, Mr Elliot supposed. The Principal, being present, was requested to investigate the matter. Mr. Hood reported that the building of the new school-house for St. David's Ward was progressing rapidly and would be completed some three weeks before the time allowed by the contract. The plastering would be commenced on Monday. It was announced that the chairman of the contingent committee reported in favor of the payment of Messrs Strachan and McKinnon's account for the construction of iron privy carriages. Messrs Elliot and Nairn said that, though they had no doubt the account was correct, being members of the contingent committee they should have had an opportunity of investigating it. Mr Elliot thought too much gravel was being taken away from the front of the new school-house. Mr Crabb coincided in the opinion and would rather have given $15 or $20, out of his own pocket than so much gravel should have been removed. Mr Hood explained that he intended to replace the gravel by soil in which trees could be grown. Mr Miller, on behalf of Miss Longworth, complained of the want of a fastening on the gate of her school. The Contingent Committee was requested to attend to this. It was moved by Mr. Nairn, and seconded by Mr Elliot, that the several painters in town be requested to hand in to the secretary sealed tenders for the painting of the new school at so much per yard, the material being furnished by the Board.—Carried. Adjourned.

THE PRINCE ALFRED.

SARNIA, Sept. 12th, 1870.

To the Editor of the Signal :

We left Goderich on Saturday morning at 10.55, having been detained at the mouth of the harbor by two incoming vessels. We had the Canadian Adjutant-Gen. of Militia, Col. Robertson Ross and Commodore Wyatt, of the Western Gunboats, on board. As in the spring campaign against the Fenians, the officers of the ship were Capt Thomson in command; Capt Fraser sailing master; Mr Parsons mate; Mr Killey chief engineer. Although there was a very heavy sea rolling, after getting into the lake Col Robertson Ross put us, the volunteers, through our drill with a will, evidently realizing that circumstances may require our services under similar conditions. One portion of our company was practised at the large guns under Capt Thomson, with the small arms men under Lieut Detlor. But all manoeuvred by the Adj.-Gen. The drill was protracted, and some of my companions in arms who had not their sea-legs were rather squeamish, and took to their berths when the drill was over. The Adj. Gen. proved himself a good sailor and did not any more than Com. Wyatt, appear to be affected by the rough water of the lake. Our worthy Sergt-Maj. was not so fortunate, as he seemed to prefer a recumbent position. There were a great many others in his position—however all went well—and we arrived at Sarnia in exactly 5 hours to the minute from the time of leaving Goderich. We did not expect to get there so soon by an hour, as the engineer was ordered to run with low steam, though the heavy sea. I was informed, which I believe to be the fact, that he had little more than half steam on. However, one thing is certain, the boat since the alteration, is remarkably quick, which must be partly attributed to the removal of her upper works, and the effect of her sails on her. The Adjt.-Gen., I was informed, expressed himself highly pleased with the boat and the men under Capt Thomson. On arriving at Sarnia a salute of 11 guns was fired as on leaving Goderich. As the commanding officer here being apprised by telegraph of the departure of the boat from Goderich, did not expect her until one hour and a half after the time of her arrival; the preparations for the reception of the Adjt.-Gen. were incomplete; so that three quarters of an hour had elapsed before the troops were in line to receive him.—They consisted of one squadron of cavalry, one battery of artillery, and 2 companies of infantry, together with a military band of music and the various commanders in camp here. They were drawn up on the wharf opposite the boat, and left for the camp 4:30 p. m. Great numbers of people were congregated on all the approaches to the river on the landing of the Adjt.-Gen. The volunteers and others on board of the boat were very much impressed in this gentleman's favor by his kindness of disposition and suavity of manners to them when under drill. I was on shore in Sarnia last night, it appeared like a camp, the streets in all directions being crowded with citizens and soldiers. The stores and taverns appeared to be doing a great business. The volunteers in camp are housed in 350 tents, which hav a very picturesque appearance, the position being well chosen, the men appear to be animated by the best of spirits as all is hilarity and mirth among them. The Sarnia people seem proud of their visitors, and speak highly of their good conduct so far while there. The Gunboat left Sarnia to-day, Sunday, at 1:30 p.m, for Wallaceburg, arriving back at Sarnia at 6:30, much to the astonishment of the party on board. Messrs. McKellar and McKenzie the leaders of the opposition, together with the Adjt.-Gen. and a large number of the officers from the camp were on board the boat. She made in the first hour down stream over 17 miles, and averaged 12 miles per hour against the stream on the return trip.—Capt Fraser and the Engineer were complimented by all present on her performance. The Port Huron Yankees are crowding over in large numbers to see the naval scene. It is rumored on board of the boat that a great field day is to take place on Tuesday and sham fight in which the gunboat is to take part. I will endeavor to give you particulars in time for Friday's edition. Yours, &c.,

A GODERICH BOY.

Frightful Naval Disaster!

WRECK OF THE IRON-CLAD "CAPTAIN."

The Midnight Report confirms the sinking of the new and splendid British iron-clad "Captain," with all on board, numbering 500 souls! The "Captain" was the last new British iron-clad constructed on the revolving battery system. She cost $1,200,000. The loss of this fine vessel and the dreadful fate of the crew will create a profound sensation in Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—As the fragments of the Captain thus far found don't belong to the vital parts of the ship, it is thought her hull may have drifted seaward. From accounts given of the storm it seems the gale was increasing and on Wednesday morning a signal was given for the squadron to wear the ship. The Captain's responsive signal was not seen. The rest of the fleet ran before the wind until out of sight of the Captain, when at seven o clock a heavy squall came up which, perhaps, proved fatal to the ironclad, throwing her beam ends or driving her bows under. The bodies found were those of men whose duty it was to wear ship. It is possible that the vessel is driven to sea and the bodies of the men found were washed from the deck. The names of the officers and seventeen men said to have been saved are unknown.

Experts believe the Captain was run down by some unknown vessel. Her steam power was so great that the story of her having gone ashore is scarcely credited.

Admiral Milne makes the following report of the circumstances attending the disappearance of the iron clad Captain: I was on board the Captain on the morning of the 6th. Everything was in order. A sailing trial began in the afternoon, the breeze was moderate and the ships carried royals. At four in the afternoon the breeze freshened, the Captain was making from eleven to thirteen knots. It was observed that the sea washed over her ice deck, her gunwale sometimes being level with the water. I left the Captain at 5:30 p. m., when she was twenty miles off Finisterre. Evolutions were resumed and continued from 8 to 10 p. m., the ships being at their designated positions. A westward course was taken, at 11 p. m., the wind freshened the barometer fell and the gale sprung up. Our sails were reefed. The Captain was close astern of the flagship, steaming steadily and gaining on us. I noticed that at 1:15 a. m. she was six points abaft our beam, heeling over very much. Her light a few minutes later was still visible after which the thick rain shut her out. At dawn ten ships of the fleet were to be seen but the Captain was missing. The squadron scattered to search for her when the fragments of the wreck were found but no survivors could be discovered.

Eighteen of the crew of the Captain have reached Cape Corrobedo. They report that another boat full of people was stove and upset and all on board lost.

Town Talk.

HOW MONEY ACCUMULATES!—The Hamilton *Spectator* in copying our account of the meeting of German sympathisers at Bennailler says $30,000 were collected for the cause. Bully, for Bennailler!

CARGOES.—Our big contemporaries in Toronto and London are beginning the thievish custom of appropriating our items, without giving us credit. This is a very good test of the extraordinary wickedness of cities. When we copy from these papers we honorably show who was the author of the special intelligence. This indicates the superior morality of towns.

FALL WHEAT;—Notwithstanding recent failures, farmers in this neighborhood are sowing Fall Wheat largely. That's right. Keep trying and you will come on the fruitful year which will recompense you for all your losses.

FALL STOCKS.—Our side-walks are pretty well crowded with immense packing boxes indicating the arrival of dry-goods for the fall trade. Bring along your advertisments and make your bargains known.

PENNY WISE AND POUND FOOLISH.—The Government that is willing to spend six million dollars on useless fortifications *has no arms* for a military school in connection with the Central School. If the ministry were only wise, they would encourage such efforts as the best means of introducing every youth to military drill and encouraging every citizen, of the future, to become a soldier for defensive purposes.

POTATO ROT,—We are very sorry, indeed, to see this indispensable root seriously affected by disease in this section of the country; what would have been a considerable yield will now be very much reduced.

IMPROVEMENT WANTED. — Almost the only side-walk, on a street leading to the square, not yet graded, is that on the east side of Hamilton street. We hope the Road and Bridge Committee, before they stop improvements for a time, will cause this to be attended to. A very trifling expense would grade it all the way from the Colborne Hotel to the junction to Victoria st. The parties who have been enterprising enough to build houses on this side of the street deserve this encouragement.

BASE-BALL MATCH.—The Seaforth Club had a match with the "Hurons" of this town, on Monday afternoon, on the flats of the Maitland. The Seaforth boys were victorious, making in eight innings 15 ahead of the score made by the Goderich boys in nine innings.

YOUNG M. C. ASSOCIATION.—The Board of management meets in the Temperance Hall this (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 p. m.

CORRECTION.—We regret that, by a typographical error, the name of Miss Logan appeared in the Local Superintendent's Report of the midsummer examinations, instead of that of Miss Morgan. The sentence referred to ought to read as follows:—"There has been decided improvement in Miss Trainer's department and Miss Morgan's is now in a very satisfactory state."

THE DEAF AND DUMB.—Mr. McGann, of the Hamilton Institution, will, on Saturday evening, in the Court House, conduct an examination of several of his deaf and dumb pupils, showing how both religious and secular ideas can be communicated to the vacant minds of deaf mutes. Considerable public money, at one time or other, has been granted from Huron to this Institution, and it will be interesting to see what use is being made of it. An admission fee of 10 cents is charged, we presume to pay the expenses of the party in their tour through the Province.

THE PRINCE ALFRED.—On Monday morning Adj. Gen. Robertson Ross went on board the gun-boat, being welcomed by a salute of 11 guns. She immediately set sail for Sarnia, with her usual crew and 40 men of the Goderich Artillery under command of Capt Thomson. Commodore Wyatt is also on board. We direct attention to an interesting letter in another column from "a Goderich boy," who is to keep us informed as to the doings on the *Prince*.

SOCIAL.—The members of the Wesleyan Church intend holding a social in the basement on Friday evening at 7:30 p. m.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We would again remind the public of town and country that the Fall Show takes place in the Drill-Shed tomorrow (Wednesday). The Exhibition will be well worth a visit the secretary having been busy during the entire day entering the names of intending exhibitors. It opens for visitors at, we presume, 2o'clock.

THE GRAPES AND MELONS, plentifully displayed in the windows of E. Bingham and Mrs. Mack are only sour to the unfortunate wretches who have no money in their purses.

BRIGADE CAMP. The "gathering of the clans" has begun; and this afternoon tents will dot the Maitland flats and the boys will be trying to make themselves at home for their eight day's drill. Dungannon has been first to put in an appearance stalwart and good looking as ever—How ick No 8 we hear of as near as Smith's Hill. Part of the Bruce Battalion passed the night in Lucknow. By 3 p. m. our town will have assumed quite a military appearance. The combined Battalions will number some 800 men. Whole flocks of sheep are being driven in from the country to supply the camp. We shall record events as they transpire.

BAYFIELD—GREAT SALE OF FURNITURE—Mr. Thomas Mitchell's sale takes place at Bayfield, on Thursday 22nd Sept.

THE HARBOR to-day presents a stirring sight. Great activity is to be observed all round the wharf. The elevator is busy discharging corn from a Chicago vessel. Two vessels are discharging coal. The *Prince Alfred* is taking on board the volunteers. Several vessels are being loaded with salt. May the activity long continue!

CLINTON has decided in favor of the By-Law for the raising of $7000 to build a Town-Hall and Market-house, by a majority of 31. If they would copy the plan of the magnificent edifice we have in Goderich for market purposes, they would save architects' fees and add a structure of truly original design and beauty to their village.

EXTENSION.—We notice Dr. McLean is adding a large wing to his salt works.

WHEAT BUYERS.—Three or four new buyers will appear on the Goderich market during the coming season: Mr. Parkyn of Platt's Mill, Mr. Somerville of the Steam Mill and at least two more. Farmers will therefore be able to obtain here the highest price for their produce. We are only sorry that Huron is not likely to have much of this fall's wheat for exportation. Fortunately considerable quantities of old wheat are still unsold.

A NEW TRADE.—About seven weeks ago, a cargo of refuse salt was purchased for Bruce mines, for the purpose of trying the experiment of extracting the copper from the ore, by means of salt and sulphuric acid, without smelting. The experiment has been so far successful that the *Jenny Bradsell* is loaded with a cargo of refuse salt and will sail this p. m. for the mines. Several others are to follow. This may come to be an important branch of trade and, if possible, should be cultivated. It would be an advantage both to shipowners and salt manufacturers.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—We are glad to see our energetic contemporary the *Strathroy Age* come to hand in the eight page form and in a complete new dress. The sheet is now one of the neatest and best on our exchange list. Mr. McColl has our best wishes for his continued success.

STEAM GRIST AND FLOURING MILLS.—We would direct attention to Mr. Somerville's advertisement. His work has given splendid satisfaction so far, and he endeavors to give grist home the same day. He also pays the highest cash price for wheat. Such a mill in town is very convenient to farmers as they can get their grists done while they are doing their store and other business.

A FREAK OF NATURE.—Mr Robt Henderson, of Maitlandville, has in his garden a crab-apple tree which has twice this year indulged in the unusual pastime of putting forth a "second blossom," once while the fruit was on the bough, and now luxuriantly, since the fruit has been gathered.

MOSQUITOES.—These "ugly lang-legged deevils", as a fugitive poet recently irreverently dubbed the bloodthirsty little insects, have for two days been holding high carnival in town, and we presume still higher carnival in the country. The fairest and fattest, but not fortiest, are the chosen victims and blotched hands and faces are quite the fashion. Nothing being created in vain, the mosquito is very useful in testing the strength of Christian patience and endurance. It may be, also, that blood-letting is a healthful operation while the Thermometer stands (as it did on Thursday) at 82 and two-tenth degrees in the shadiest shade, and that these lively phlebotomists are physiological necessities. We advise our readers to use as mild language as possible when they feel the sting, in the confidence that the insect-empire will soon follow Napoleon's dynasty.

Dominion Doings.

The new Custom House in London, Ont., is to cost $32,000.

Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister at Washington, is in Montreal.

The Royal Canadian Bank has just issued a four-dollar bill.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Toronto arrived home from Rome on the 7th inst.

The City Fathers of Toronto have taken their annual excursion this year to Chicago.

700 tons of military stores left Kingston on the 7th inst., consigned to Woolwich, England.

William Clover Robinson, Esq., has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island.

A child two years and a half old, daughter of Mr. Brown, near Kingston, was killed by a steer trampling it to death on the 7th inst.

The annual Yacht Race for the Prince of Wales Cup, which came off at Toronto yesterday, was won by the 'Ida.'

Private Rea, 1st Co. Red River Depot Battalion Kingston dropped dead at noon on the 7th inst. He had been drinking heavily of late.

Mink are said to be very plentiful this season around the small streams and links on the Gattineau, and trappers expect a large yield of fur for this fall.

An elderly man named Knight, on his way to visit his relations in London, Ont., on the 7th inst., had an attack of bleeding at the lungs while on the cars just before they got to that city and died a few moments after.

The Western Fair—Affairs connected with this event are progressing favorably, and everything promises well. Already a large number of entries have been received and every day they come pouring in. Intending exhibitors will do well to enter their articles as early as possible, so as to prevent a rush and confusion on the opening days.

The Germans of Berlin and Waterloo held a grand celebration in honor of the Prussian victories. Two brewers threw their cellars open to the public.

A telegram has been received from Miss McPherson at Quebec, stating that she may be expected at the St. George's Home, Bonfield, with 100 emigrants.

Count-riti Canadian quarters in circulation complaints to look out sharply.

It is reported that Judge Johnson is to proceed to Manitoba to establish the judicial system of that Province.

We are glad to see constant improvement in the *Canadian Illustrated News*. The letter press is always good and the illustrations are well executed and mostly embrace important current events or places of general interest. Such a successful illustrated periodical is a credit to the Dominion and should be encouraged.

Believing he has a citizen who served on the Acasta frigate at the time Napoleon I surrendered to Captain Maitland of the Bellerophon.

Anglers are preparing for fall fishing.

Orillia is going to have a $4000, Masonic hall.

Seven American vessels, valued at $60,000, seized for violation of the fishery laws, are now in the hands of our authorities.

The Welland canal is to be surveyed for the improvement of the locks at Thorold.

The Pope has erected Toronto into an Archepiscopal see and Archbishop Lynch was inducted on Sunday, with great pomp, in presence of 5000 spectators.

Seales' Cooper shop, London' was totally destroyed by fire, on Saturday night loss $1500.

The gale of Sunday has strewn the Atlantic coast of Quebec with wrecks and dead bodies.

Riel is reported to have reached Pembina.

Mr Thomas Hughes, M. P., (well known as the author of Tom Brown's Schooldays &c) was in Toronto on Saturday on his way to the Western States. On his return he is to stay some time in Canada.

Oshawa is about to apply for incorporation as a town.

United States.

A Wisconsin farmer sues for a divorce on the ground that his wife can't chop the amount of wood that she boasted about previous to marriage.

The Cotton crop of 1869 amounted to 3,300,000 bales and the *Tribune* estimates that of 1870 at not less than Four million Bales!—

Last month, half a million of the national debt was paid off.

The Democrats are in a bad way. To catch the Irish vote they supported France and for doing so are likely to be deserted by the Germans.

The *Tribune's* war despatches, last week, cost $10,000 in gold.

General O'Neil and his fellow Fenians are having "high old times" in gaol.

Fulton Co. Ill, has a family of seven persons—the oldest 100 years old and youngest 99.

SPIRITS AND WATER.—Among savages there obtains a notion that spirits cannot cross running water; and Sir John Lubbock observes that "a somewhat similar idea existed in Europe. It is a nominal article of faith in many country districts, and it is implicitly received by children and young folks. The superstition that, once over running water you can defy the spirits that may pursue you, forms the basis of the story of "Tam O'Shanter," who, indeed may be suspected of having had a very wide experience of the peculiarities of both spirits and water."

UP TO SNUFF.—The late Dr M'Donald, of Fettintosh, used to be very much at sacraments, and in some parishes an expression he invariably used in "fencing the Table" was, "The man who takes more snuff out of his neighbor's box than out of his own, I debar that man from the table of the Lord." It was always spoken in Gaelic, but the above is a literal translation.

The death of the living skeleton has characterized as a swindle on the worms.

Great Britain.

Hereford House, Piccadilly, is said to be the property of the Emperor of the French.

A body of Germans, sixty-two in number, left Glasgow on Friday forenoon, to join the army of the Fatherland.

A hat and stick were found lying at the end of the East Pier, Leith, on Saturday afternoon. Search was made, and the body of Mr. Martin, aged 60, a law clerk connected with the National Bank, Edinburgh, was discovered.

The Edinburgh City Improvement scheme makes progress. On the line of the future Chambers street, nearly the whole of the houses forming the north side of Argyle square and east side of Brown square have been taken down. The space cleared measures rather more than half an acre, extending northward to Scott's Close and the boundary wall of Campbell's brewery. Of the ground thus acquired, fully one-third will be thrown into the proposed new street.

A farmer and two farm laborers at Kilbagey, Waterford, have died from partaking of unsound Newfoundland fish.

A new Orange Hall in Omagh was lately opened in the presence of about 4,000 people.

At Dublin, Sir Dominic Corrigan (Liberal) was returned by a majority of 1004 over the Tory nationalist, Mr King Harman. The numbers at the close of the poll were: Corrigan, 4,404; Harman, 3,403. This is a seat gained to the liberals. The break-up of the old Tory monopoly of Dublin is now complete.

"Historicus" writes strongly against the movement now going on in England to set up a statue of Stonewall Jackson in Virginia.

There appears to be great activity in the manufacture of Armstrong guns at Elswick Ordnance Works.

The British fleet, composed of eleven iron clads is cruising off Lisbon bar.

The Prince Imperial arrived at Dover on the afternoon of the 6th, from Belgium, in charge of the Count de Signiville and Maj Lamey. He looked well, but was depressed. The Mayor of Dover received him on landing, and he went at once with his suite by a special train to Hastings, about 80 miles from London, where he will for the present remain. It is understood the Emperor has expressed a wish to reside in England, where he has many warm friends. At the end of the war he will probably fix his residence there.

THE SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES takes place at Court House, Goderich, on Wednesday, 23rd Nov., The Town lots advertised are as follows :—

Lot.	Con.	Ac.	Pt.	Taxes	Costs	Total
10		1	p	21 00	1 40	22 40
16		1	p	13 94	1 20	14 54
62		1	p	17 41	1 30	18 71
64		1	p	17 41	1 30	18 71
W part 111		1	p	5 66	1 00	6 66
372		1	p	15 47	1 25	16 72
382		1	p	8 41	1 07	9 48
393		1	p	9 34	1 10	10 44
401		1	p	2 75	93	3 68
545		1	p	13