WHERE IS THE END?—The N. Y. *Herald*, referring to the recent Federal disasters, says:—But where is to be the end of this fearful state of things, if many splendid victories, placing the rebellion fairly within our grasp, are still to be lost in a succession of defeats which revives the hopes and prospects of the rebel leaders, and still increase the dangers of foreign intervention? Such alternations of military successes warn us of the final issue of two or three separate confederacies, through the agency of European bayonets, or of a general state of anarchy, North and South, like that which has invited Louis Napoleon to Mexico.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., OCT. 5, 1863.

THE "THUNDERER" ON CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

From the great influence it has exercised in the political affairs of England for a long series of years, the London *Times* is, perhaps, justly entitled to the popular sobriquet of "The Thunderer." From the garroting Mohawks of the vast Metropolis to the proud autocrat of the Russias, evil-doers have had reason to feel the force of its lash—lordly criminals have quailed before it, authors have trembled in their dressing-gowns at its criticisms, the money-market, in answer to its rumblings, hopeful or despondent, has risen or declined, with unerring obedience of the mercury in the thermometer. But, alas, even the great thunderer, the Titan of the newspaper press, is controlled by fallable men,—its editors have like passions and frailties with the rest of mankind. Of late years it has been accused, with some show of justice, of having endeavored to influence the money-market from not entirely disinterested motives, and, moreover, Canadians should be told, if they are not already aware of the fact, that its *ipse dixit* does not carry such immediate conviction to the English mind as of yore, and that it is not believed to have the *entree* to Cabinet Councils, any more than its successful and influential contemporaries.—While we admit that the ability of its management and its political influence are still very great, it is equally certain that it is capable of taking a decidedly *ex parte* view of important questions. This is the case, we humbly believe, with reference to its interference in our Canadian affairs. It assumes that we Canadians are folding our arms in utter indifference as to the speedy destruction which Brother Jonathan is about to inflict upon us, and in its own arrogant, insulting style it assumes that we are ready to annex ourselves to the United States. Having laid down such false premises it coolly proceeds to tell us what we will lose by the transfer of allegiance,—what we may expect from our new owners. And it has the assurance to announce in the name of England that we may go to the Unitted States, or to Jericho, if we wish, that our loss will not be seriously felt by the Great British Empire. Now, every Canadian knows and feels in his soul that this is a dastardly libel upon a people who are just as loyal as any that live beneath the British flag. What have we done that this hectoring thunderer should belie our every action as it does. We *are* endeavoring to instil into the minds of our youth a military spirit, and we do find them apt scholars—our legislators are anxiously endeavoring to make all the defensive preparations that can be expected from a thinly-inhabited colony,—and whoever tries to fasten upon our people a charge of disloyalty is utterly ignorant of the sentiments by which our people are actuated. What does the London *Times* want us to do?—Leave our occupations and take up arms in a body? Or are we to understand that a standing army sufficient to repel any invading force, however formidable, *must* be raised, equipped, and maintained as a *quid-pro-quo* for British protection? In the name of all that is just and reasonable how *can* we do all this?—how perform impossibilities? Firm in our loyalty, and, it is to be hoped, fully understanding what are our responsibilities, we fall upon the well-grounded belief that the *Times* is not, in this instance, at least, the mouthpiece of the British Government, and that England is not so very careless about our secession, that she could not, without something like a pang of regret, part with the key to her possessions in British North America, in the manner pointed out by *our friend the Times*. We have confidence enough in the veteran statesmen of England to believe that if the United States should hurl upon us *ten* men for every *one* that we could possibly raise, we would not be merely patted on the back by the old lion, and told to "pitch into 'em!" Every sane and unprejudiced man in the mother country knows that any danger we may be placed in, will be owing almost entirely to some action on the part of the Imperial Government, and that it would be unjust, nay *inhuman*, to leave us to our own resources, in so far as raising men is concerned. We do not believe that Goldwin Smith would advise such baseness.

The articles of the *Times* are a god-send to a portion of the Canadian press. On the principle that everything is fair in war, the Thunderer's affronts are quietly pocketed, and it is taken for granted that the views expressed by it are those of the British Government. What a splendid opportunity for a slap at the Ministry! If we do not stand well at home, as is taken for granted, it is because the Cartier-McDonald Ministry is not in power! And we cannot, therefore, expect to come out from under the cloud until such a happy state of affairs is brought about. We have, however, become so well accustomed to this special-pleading political clap-trap that it falls upon our ears, "stale, flat and unprofitable." Yet, it is quite possible that the truculent lectures of the *Times* are intended to aid in bringing about a change of Ministers, It is certain that the Barings, Glynns, &c., *do* find access to the *sanctum sanctorum* of the Thunderer, and it is just as true that those men of money are fond of driving fat bargains with the rulers of Canada when occasion offers. Who knows but the current sets in *that* direction?

FALL ASSIZES.

CONCLUDED.

The prisoner Drought was found guilty by the jury of the crime of Manslaughter. That was late on Friday evening. His Lordship deferred passing sentence until next morning.

On Saturday morning, after the usual routine, John Drought was asked if he had anything to say why the sentence of the court should not be passed upon him. He said: "As the jury has found me guilty of Manslaughter, I solemnly declare before Almighty God and this Court that I never intended to take the man's life. I was greatly aggravated by the deceased and in a moment of passion struck the blow which deprived him of life. Sorry I have been that it took place. I throw myself entirely upon your Lordship's mercy."

The learned judge said the prisoner had much to thank the jury for. They had taken his own view of the case, and had, doubtless, made great allowance for the circumstances under which the rash and unhappy occurrence had taken place.—Had this not been the case the verdict might have been different and it might have been his sorrowful duty to be passing the awful sentence of death at that moment. From the evidence of his past good conduct, and from enquiries he (the learned judge) had made with reference to that conduct, the prisoner had been saved four years in the penitentiary.—Nevertheless, he wished the prisoner and the public to understand that such a crime as he had been found guilty of could not pass with a light punishment, else every man who quarrelled with his neighbor might raise his hand against his life, and, when called to answer for his conduct, plead that he was very angry at the time. Were this course allowed, society would be most unsafe. The prisoner was impressively exhorted to thank his God that while he had by his wicked act sent a fellow creature unprepared to the grave, he was permitted to live to repent of what he had done, which he believed he would do till his dying day. And what led him to commit that terrible deed: a dispute about a piece of ground not much larger than would hide his own body after death. Such an act must be marked with severe punishment, and his Lordship trusted the example thus made would teach others to restrain their passions within proper bounds. The sentence of the court was, that the prisoner be imprisoned in the provincial penitentiary for the space of three years, at hard labor.

The Queen vs. Hannah Appleby, Arson. Wm. Core, constable, gave the same evidence as in the trial of prisoner's husband. No other witnesses were examined. Verdict, Not Guilty. McDermott for defense.

PRESENTMENT.

The Grand Jury handed in the following presentment: The Jurors of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, upon their oaths present that they have visited the Gaol and are well satisfied with the manner in which, it appears, the affairs thereof are conducted.

The prisoners also expressed their satisfaction with the treatment they receive from the gaoler and his assistant.

The Jurors regret that they cannot congratulate your Lordship upon the lightness of the calendar submitted to the court at this Assizes, and pray that it may be long ere the Assize Calendar of these Counties shall again present so formidable an array of crime as the Calendar submitted to us on the present occasion has done.

JOHN HOLMES,
Foreman.

Grand Jury Room, Oct. 3, 1863.

The Queen vs. Angus Steel, forgery.—Angus McPhail was sworn and testified positively that Steel had not only forged his name to a note and an order but had confessed it and endeavored to account for his conduct by telling McPhail he was hard up.

F. B. Brown testified that he had heard a conversation between Steel and McPhail when the latter asked prisoner if he had ever authorized him to sign his name to notes or orders. The answer was that he never had. The *order* produced was in Steel's handwriting.

John McPhail said he was Angus McPhail's son. Never knew his father to employ Steel to write his letters. Prisoner was his brother-in-law, but his father had nothing to do with him because he (Steel) was always trying to gouge and cheat him. (Laughter.)

Alex. Kennedy said the note handed him was in his own handwriting. The mark was made by McPhail, who paid the money to him when due. The efforts of the witness to render his meaning clear, created much amusement.

After a very short absence, the jury brought in a verdict of Guilty.

The Queen vs. Angus Steel, forgery.—The prisoner was indicted on a charge of having forged and uttered a note drawn on the 18th of January, 1862, in favor of J. V. Detlor & Son, amount $20, purporting to be signed by Angus and Robert McPhail.

S. H. Detlor, sworn. I got the note shown me from prisoner shortly after it was dated. It was represented by prisoner that the parties to the note were perfectly good. We had previously received a note similarly drawn up and endorsed by Wm. Robertson, which was promptly paid, so that we did not hesitate to take the last one. We gave iron for it.

Angus McPhail said he had never signed the note shown; never sent $28 to Mr. Robertson, at Goderich. He received a protest from J. V. Detlor & Son, and on speaking to Steel about it he said he had put his (McPhail's) name to a note, there being no one else he could make so free with. Rather than leave his work he had borrowed money and loaned it to Steel.

Wm. Robertson, sworn, said he believed the note shown him was in Steel's handwriting.

Verdict, Guilty. Being asked if he had anything to say why the sentence of the court should not be passed upon him, Steel entered into a rambling apology for his conduct.

His Lordship sentenced him to four years in Penitentiary on the first conviction and five years on the second, at hard labor, both periods to be computed from the same day. Harrison for defense.

The Queen vs. Michael Lennan, Aggravated Assault. James Malloch, sworn, said he was the husband of Mary Malloch, lives in the township of McKillop. On the 6th of July last the witness and his wife endeavored to rescue a cow which the prisoner and his brother were maltreating. While on the road, prisoner held witness while his brother beat Mrs. Malloch in a most brutal manner, finally endeavoring to drown her in a pond of water. Prisoner repeatedly urged his brother to follow the woman and give her more. He struck her with a stick in the face, blinding her.

Mary Mallough.—Is James Malloch's wife. Witness, at the rate of 2 40 an hour, rattled off her story, which corroborated that of her husband in every particular.

Verdict, Guilty of Aggravated Assault.

In passing sentence, His Lordship said he was one of those old-fashioned persons who believed that the proper punishment for a *man* found guilty of aiding and abeting or acting as principal in such horrible abuse of a woman was the cart and cat-o'-nine-tails; but as this means of punishing such offenders through their cuticular feelings had been abolished, he would sentence the prisoner to a fine of $20 and six months in the common gaol at hard labor, which, he hoped, would teach him to behave better in future.

One or two civil cases were then disposed of and the court closed, as arrangements had been made for the departure of His Lordship at 8 o'clock, by special train.—Several cases were left over, as remnants for some future occasion. Thus ended one of the heaviest Assizes ever held within these counties.

SCHOOL SECTION NO. 4, HULLETT.—The first quarter in which this school has been under the charge of its present teacher, Mr. John Lawrence, came to a close on the 30th ult. The quarterly examination took place on Thursday, the 1st inst. There were not a great many present, owing, perhaps, to the fact that farmers in this part of the country are busy at present with their fall plowing, &c. However, those who were present, both fathers and mothers, seemed to take a deep interest in the proceedings, and we believe on the whole were very well pleased. The various classes acquitted themselves pretty well for a country school in its first stages.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During one of the late heavy thunder storms which passed through this part of the country, a large hemlock tree, two feet in diameter, on the farm of Mr. James Allen, Sr., in the township of Hullett, was struck by lightning and literally shivered into thousands of pieces, which were so scattered as to cover nearly two acres of land.

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—This Journal, edited by one of the firm of Fowler & Wells, N. Y., is one of the most readable papers that comes to our table. No young man can read its pages without being improved in mind, and perhaps in body.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 2.—A Chattanooga despatch of the 28th ult., received this morning, reports that Gen. Whitaker received a severe flesh wound in the engagement of the 20th, but still commands his brigade. His loss is heavy, being about 950 killed, wounded and missing—the latter very small. All his staff except one were killed or wounded. His brigade consisted of the 95th and 115th Illinois, 2nd Michigan and 88th Ohio, aggregating about 2,800 men, who fought with terrific energy and effect from one p. m. till the next night, and, aided by the second brigade of Meriden's division, beat back three divisions with great slaughter. Lieut.-Col. Clarke, of the 19th Ind., and Kennan, of the 115th, were killed. Col. Lefore, of Stedman's division, Granger's corps, who made the attack on the enemy's right wing on the 20th, was killed. Col. Samborn was wounded.

CAIRO, October 3.—The steamer *Robert Campbell*, from St. Louis to Vicksburg, was fired by incendiaries on Tuesday morning, near Miliken's Bend. The flames spread so rapidly that the passengers were forced to jump overboard before the boat could be got to shore. Seventy-two lives are known to be lost.

Advices from Little Rock to the 25th ult. states that over 2,000 Arkansas Unionists had joined our army at different points.

The railroad between Duval's Bluff and Little Rock is in charge of Col. Meade, brother of Gen. Meade.

The steamer *Liberty*, with 200 bales of cotton, has arrived from below.

The incendiary of the steamer *Campbell* is believed to be a white man, painted black, who left the boat above Miliken's Bend.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 1st says:—A band of guerillas entered Brownsville, broke up a religious meeting, received all the young men and negroes as conscripts, and robbed the place of all valuables. Federal cavalry from Fort Pillow are pursuing them. Nick Newson's guerillas are conscripting in the neighborhood of Danville.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The *Herald's* Washington despatch says:—The recent raids by guerillas upon the cavalry camp at Langely, captured all the horses of the whole company, and thirteen more belonging to the second department. The whole camp was asleep.

The rebel authorities have declared an additional number of their paroled officers and men as exchanged, and ordered them to duty. This is in direct violation of the cartel, and, notwithstanding the heavy balance of exchange against them, they refuse to deliver any of our commissioned officers, and also retain a large number of citizens prisoners.

A Berwick city letter to the *Herald* states that the main body of Gen. Bank's command was encamped, on the 18th of September, near that place.

No serious encounter is expected to occur till reaching Vermillion bayou, where the rebels, under Dick Taylor, are represented to be in great force and fortifying the place.

Another report is that the rebels are concentrating all their available forces from Western Louisiana, Eastern Texas, and Southern Arkansas, at Alexandria, for a desperate resistance, and are evacuating all the country this side of Alexandria and the Red River. Our forces will soon make an advance movement.

An army of the Cumberland despatch to *Herald*, Oct. 3, says:—The prospect of success is good. If the enemy makes an attack he will be badly defeated. No cause for alarm from rebel flank movements. The enemy is in sight, and skirmishing continues—the rebels are always getting worsted.

NEW YORK, Oct 4.—A New Orleans letter to the "Herald" contains the following:—Guerillas are growing bold and numerous on the Mississippi River. They have located a three gun battery about 16 miles above Natchez, from which they fired 15 shots at the steamer *Julia*, 5 of which went through her, but she escaped. Some eight or ten vessels have been fired into.

The particulars of the capture of the British steamer *Sir Wm. Pitt* show that she had landed her Liverpool cargo of arms, &c., in Mexican waters, and took on board some 1,000 bales of cotton, when the French authorities ordered her to leave the Mexican waters, which she did, coming over to the American side of the Rio Grande. Captain Rolands, of the gunboat *Seminole*, very promptly sent two officers and a number of men and seized her, transferring her officers and crew to the *Seminole* as prisoners of war. The vessel was sent to New Orleans. Captain Hood, of the British ship *Pylades*, demanded an explanation, which he received from Captain Rolands, in effect that she had landed contraband of war in American waters, and had contraband on board.

Yellow fever prevails at Pensacola.

Fort Monroe, Oct. 4.—The United States steamer *Massachusetts* arrived to day from Charleston Bar last Wednesday night.

Our works on Morris Island were progressing rapidly. The rebel batteries shell our workmen constantly, but few casualties were reported.

Gen. Gilmore occasionally shells Sumter and Johnson. One monitor keeps Fort Moultrie quiet.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Commander Bell, commanding the West Gulf squadron *pro tem*, has informed the Navy Department that a pernicious fever has appeared on board the United States steamers repairing at New Orleans, from which several deaths have resulted. Some of the cases have been well defined; yellow fever and others are recognized by the names of pernicious and congestive fever. He says the disorder has not extended rapidly so far, and expresses the hope that the approaching cold weather will soon check it. The vessels which suffered most are those lying the longest off the city.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4.—A special despatch to the *Commercial*, dated Chattanooga, 30th, says 200 ambulances, sent within the enemy's lines under a flag of truce, brought in over 500 of our wounded. While in the enemy's hands they had nothing to eat but corn bread. The rebels treated them very kindly, expressing their regret that they could not provide better food. They refused to permit the bodies of wounded or deceased officers to be removed.

The enemy holds 52 of our surgeons prisoners of war.

Our ambulances returned to the rebel lines with the wounded rebels who fell into our hands.

Both armies are busy fortifying. The pickets are within a stone's throw of each other.

It is ascertained that the press report of the battle causes considerable indignation among the troops. The statement that Reynolds and Brannon's divisions were thrown into disorder is incorrect. I learn from Gen. Thomas that the obstinate bravery of these commands insured the army's safety.

Our wounded are comfortably situated.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The formation of the State Government of Virginia is now complete. The capital is temporarily established at Alexandria. The following are the names of the State officers:—Francis H. Pierpont, Governor; L. P. C. Cowper, Lieut. Governor; L. A. Hogans, Secretary of State; G. T. Smith, Treasurer; L. W. Webb, Auditor; F. E. Foster, Adjutant General, and R. Bowden, Attorney General.

Arrival of the "Saxonia."

CAPE RACE, Oct. 2.—The steamship Saxonia from Southampton on the 22nd ult., arrived off this point at noon to-day.

The City of Baltimore and Jura had arrived out.

The London 'Times' says that the fate of Charleston is virtually decided, its fall is only a question of time.

The 'Times' says that Mr. Mason sent to Earl Russell on Monday a notification that he has been instructed by the Richmond Government to withdraw from England.

Mr. Mason proceeds to Paris.

'La France' says that a Federal steam corvette had arrived at Brest from Madeira having been sent with another Federal corvette in pursuit of the Florida. The Florida leaves Brest on the 23rd, completely repaired and proceeds immediately to meet the second corvette which is at Lisbon, and attack her before she can be joined by the one at Brest which is repairing.

'La France' says that the Federal corvette Kearsage will be treated at Brest like the Florida. Both belligerents will enjoy the same advantages.

The Confederate loan was voted at 29 a 30 discount.

French rentes 67 a 80c. Consols 93¾ a 93⅞ for money.

On the 8th of October Napoleon will receive the Mexican deputation on its return from Trieste.

The memorial diplomatique says that England has entered into an engagement to acknowledge the present Mexican Government as soon as Maximillian announces to the deputation his final acceptance. England and France will then accredit the official representatives.

England has promised to favor every means for the realization of a loan necessary to place Mexico in a position to fulfil her obligations abroad.

La France says that if the three Powers make a common communication to Russia, it will be of a different character to the ordinary note, and in diplomatic language receive another name.

The Paris journals consider the insertion in the *Moniteur* of the Polish memorandum tantamount to a moral recognition as belligerents.

At Frankfort the Federal Diet appointed a committee upon the Holstein question, who reported in favor of the Federal execution being carried out. The committee recommended the taking possession by the administration of the entire Duchy, and the entry of 6,000 Hanoverian and Saxon troops. The notes of the Diet will be taken on the 1st October.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Emperor in a speech had promised reforms and extended privileges.

Eleven iron plated gunboats, with turrets, will be completed by spring.

20,000 men, it is reported, are stationed at Finland.

The Czar received the King of the Greeks at St. Petersburg on the 20th.

No more leave is given to naval officers.

POLAND.

The Russians were defeated on the 30th at Lutomerez, and at Magorum on the 12th.

The Russians massacred a great many inhabitants of Lutomerez.

The Russians had plundered several houses in Warsaw.

DENMARK.

A Copenhagen despatch says, as the first step towards placing the army on a war footing, the war minister has ordered the regimental lists to be filled up to the war strength by October 1st.

SPEEDY AND EFFECTUAL.—Rev. Robert McLain, Enterprise, Miss., writes—"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer, and pronounce it an affectual and speedy restorer of the hair to its original color. It effects the desired end without injury to the hair or head. The Hair Dressing I consider the best ever used in my family." Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 193 Greenwich st., New York.

A Northern Pacific Railroad and Telegraph.

From the Chicago TRIBUNE.

Our readers will remember a paragraph in our paper a few days since, stating that C. J. Brydges, Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, and several other gentlemen prominent in Canadian commercial enterprises and Canadian politics, were at St. Paul perfecting arrangements to build a telegraph line from that city to Fort Garry, and thence up the valley of the Saskatchawan across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. Some of the gentlemen referred to have returned, and from them we learn that the early completion of the line is placed beyond any probable contingency. Indeed, matters have so far progressed that it is expected that it will be all finished during the next summer. Our readers are already informed that the Russian Government are building a line across Asia, down the valley of the Amoor, and thence it is to run to Behring's Straits, where it will meet the line or lines across the American continent, thus connecting the new and old world in bonds which it is to be hoped will never again be severed.

The building of this new line will be a source of much benefit to our own country as well as to Canada. The California company will no longer have a monopoly of the news between the Western and the Eastern coasts of the continent, and besides the Northern route is something like a thousand miles the shorter, costing less and therefore able to make better terms for the transmission of dispatches. Another fact connected with this subject indicates a new and most important movement in the development of the American continent. It is the intention of the company to promote and establish a cordon of settlements at short distances entirely across the continent. Our readers will remember that, with the exception of the one surveyed by Stevens for the Pacific Railway, the Northern route, from the capacities of its soil and climate is the only one that can sustain a prosperous population from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Recent discoveries have proved beyond a question that large gold deposits exist upon the head waters of the Saskatchawan, and a railway is already projected west from Fort Garry. Perhaps in one and probably in two decades at most we shall have a direct line of railway over this northern route across the continent. The readers of these columns know that north and west of Lake Superior, lies what has been appropriately called "the undeveloped portion of the North American Continent"—a country vast in extent, and whose agricultural, mineral and commercial resources fit it to contain an immense population, with all that can promote and sustain the highest type of our Christian civilization. Not many generations can pass before it will become a vast and powerful empire in itself.

The civilised world has long known that the policy of the old Hudson Bay Company was borrowed from Japan. They always did all they possibly could to discourage settlement, and a knowledge of the climate and the resources of the country they governed was carefully concealed from the public eye.—Recently the franchises of the old organization have passed into the hands of a wiser and more energetic company, who have adopted a policy in accordance with the more just and liberal views of the age. They will promote the settlement of the country by all the means in their power, and the line of telegraph now projected is the first fruit of their enlightened management.

In this connection it gives us pleasure to add that arrangements have been perfected to push forward the Pacific Railroad of Minnesota to meet the wants of this new development. It will probably reach the British American line in the vicinity of Pembina, and thence be pushed forward to the valley of the Saskatchawan much sooner than our most sanguine readers would dare to predict. It is understood that the President of the Company, Mr. Edmund Rice, has made arrangements with English capitalists to furnish funds for the work as fast as they shall be wanted to carry it forward with all reasonable dispatch. And right here the deep interest which our city and the Northwest have in these movements can be readily seen and appreciated. The outlet for all the vast fertile country of which we have spoken, and of this projected railway to the Pacific, must, from the nature of things, be around the south end of Lake Michigan. The country north of Lake Superior, for many hundreds of miles, is too mountainous, cold and inhospitable to allow of a connection between the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada and the great northern road to the Pacific. Right here in Chicago is where these great continental lines will find their most southerly trade, and here is the great central city of transfer and exchange for both seaboards of the continent. Of their effect upon the prosperity and the destiny of our city, it were useless here to speculate.

Canada Thistles.

A Bill has been introduced by Mr. Stirton, the object of which is to prevent the growth and spread of the Canadian Thistle. Its title will, therefore, commend itself to every intelligent farmer, for the rapidity with which this description of thistle spreads, if allowed to go to seed, is truly astonishing. The want, therefore, of a law to prevent their growth has been long felt by the agricultural community. It is really a very great grievance that a painstaking farmer who uses his best endeavors to get rid of thistles, should be thwarted in his efforts, perhaps, by a slovenly and careless neighbor, and still he has no redress. The Bill makes it the duty of every owner of land, under the penalty of ten dollars, to destroy all thistles growing on their land, as often as is necessary to prevent them from going to seed. It also makes it imperative that the Overseers of Highway to see that all the thistles on the highways are destroyed before they go to seed. In case of non resident land owners, no notice is required to be given them; but the Overseers of Highways shall proceed to their destruction. The expense attending the carrying out the provisions of the Bill shall be paid in the meantime out of the Township Treasury; but shall afterwards be collected from the owner of land from which the thistles were destroyed, in the same manner as the township taxes are levied. This is the outline of the provisions of the Bill, and we feel assured it is one that will be highly acceptable to the farmers generally.

MILAGE TO COUNCILLORS.

Mr. Cockburn has introduced a Bill authorizing Township and Co. Councils to pass By-Laws for the payment of the travelling expenses of members at a rate not exceeding *ten cents* per mile. In all cases where a greater sum has already been paid the excess to be repaid to the corporation within three months from the passing of this Act.

REDEMPTION OF LAND SOLD FOR TAXES.

Mr. Conger has introduced a Bill for the object of extending the time for redemption of land sold for arrears of taxes to 20 years, instead of one year as at present. At the end of one year the purchaser may enter into possession, but with 21 years the owner may redeem by paying 8 per cent interest on the purchase money and the value of the improvements made by the purchaser.

North-Western Railway.

Meetings have been held in Elora and Fergus to devise means for constructing a railway from Guelph to those villages. The resolution passed were confined to the idea of a short branch line, and did not contemplate the broader scheme of a road going through the County of Bruce to Lake Huron. Perhaps the people of these thriving villages understand the matter better than we do, but it seems to us that they would accomplish their purpose better by associating themselves with the friends of the through line. Toronto is largely interested in the construction of a railroad through Bruce. For want of that line, much traffic now goes down the St. Clair to Detroit, and the progress of a tract of country whose trade naturally belongs to us is retarded. Times are improving in Bruce and elsewhere, and we have very little doubt that a scheme to construct a cheap line to Kincardine or Saugeen would be speedily successful, if got up under good management. What say Fergus and Elora?—*Globe.*

Poetry.

For the SIGNAL.

A KISS IN SCHOOL.

A district School, not far away,
'Midst the back woods, one winter's day,
Was humming with its wonted noise
Of three score mingled girls and boys.
Some few upon their task intent,
But more on future mischief bent.
A while, the master's downward look
Was fastened on a copy book;
When, suddenly, behind his back
Rose sharp and clear a rousing smack,
As 'twere a battery of bliss
Let off in one tremendous kiss.

"What's that?" the startled master cries;
"That, thir" a lisping imp replies,
"Wath William Wilthon, if you pleathe,
"I thaw him kith Thuthannah Peathe."
With frown to make a statute thrill,
The master thundered "Come here, Will."
Like wretch o'ertaken in his track
With stolen chattels on his back,
Will hung his head in fear and shame,
And to the awful presence came,
A great, green, bashful simpleton—
The root of all good natured fun.

With smile suppressed, and birch upraised,
The master thundered, "I'm amazed
"That you, my largest pupil should
Be guilty of an act so rude,
Before the whole in school, to boot,
What evil genius put you to it?"

"'Twas she herself, sir," sobbed the lad,
"I didn't mean to be so bad,
But when Susannah shook her curls
And whispered, I was 'fraid of girls
And dursent kiss a baby's doll,
I could'nt stand it, sir, at all,
But up and kissed her on the spot.
I know, I know, that I ought not,
But somehow, from her looks I knew
Right well, she kind o' wished me to."

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening last a most distressing and fatal accident occurred at Windsor, C. W., by which J. R. Tibbets, an employee of the Great Western Railway, lost his life. The circumstances attending the lamentable occurrence are as follows:—Mr. Tibbets was engaged in running an engine in the yard, and when near the cattle shute stepped down upon the track to pick up a connecting link. While in the act of regaining his position on the engine, he was caught between the locomotive engine and the "shute," and thrust into an aperture of not more than four inches in width. While in this position the engine moved along for a considerable distance, crushing and mangling the unfortunate engineer in an awful manner. As soon as possible, the engine was stopped, and the fireman, by the aid of assistance, promptly removed the injured man to his residence, where he lived about three hours. He leaves a wife and three young children to mourn his loss. He was about thirty years of age and a native of England. Nearly 8 years ago he narrowly escaped being killed during a collision on the Great Western.—*Detroit Tribune.*

A FREAK OF COMMERCE.—Everybody knows that sugar often was sent from New York by this route to Montreal. Yesterday, for the first time, a cargo of sugar from Montreal for New York, arrived here via the Champlain canal. The Canada owner of this sugar formerly bought in New York, and usually received by this line some fifty cargoes in a year; but now instead of buying in the New York houses, he is selling to them, importing direct from Cuba to Montreal, instead of the New York houses importing for him. The same is the fact in respect to the importation of teas—Montreal formerly got her teas via New York, now New York gets that and many other important articles of importation via Montreal. The change is undoubtedly owing to the necessity importers feel of seeking a neutral flag in order to escape the rebel cruisers. The war has had a very marked effect upon the Canada trade—the present trade being exceedingly light. There is hardly a load in this trade now passing the Northern canal, where it formerly amounted to twenty. Little has gone into Canada this year but coal. Little comes from there but lumber.—*Troy Whig, Saturday.*

AMUSEMENT FOR LADIES.—Angling is now one of the most fashionable amusements for ladies. The Princess of Wales is frequently to be seen, rod in hand, on the banks of the Dee or its tributaries. Lady Caroline Gordon Lennox recently went fishing on the Spey, and met with remarkable success, taking two grilse of eight and a-half pounds each; and, a day or two after, her ladyship caught a salmon weighing some eighteen pounds.

BIRTHS.—The having a boy or a girl seems to have been a power reserved in the hands of the great and wise Creator of all. The relative proportion, the world over, legitimate and illegitimate, gives about one hundred and six males to one hundred females. In the manufacturing and agricultural districts of England the proportion is identical, seeming to show that the male race is not diminished by crowded houses, unfresh vegetables, bad vapors, poverty, and the like; but it does seem that luxury, inaction, and brain labor give two per cent. less of boys. *The greatest thinkers are less apt to have sons*; less apt to have vigorous children; less apt to have children at all; and when they do have them they are more likely to die early. The determining power of sex seems thus far to be in the woman, but voluntarily so; she being adapted, an old man is as likely to have a son as a young one, which is contrary to generally received opinions.—*Hall's Journal of Health*

SIAMESE-ING OF BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.—A significant hint is given, in a letter to the *Commercial Advertiser*, descriptive of the high "living" at Washington:—"The demand for accommodations for the thousands of houseless people in Washington, alluded to in a recent letter, has reached such a point that prices have shot up to a fearful figure. The question of renting houses in Baltimore, and making arrangements for trains between that city and this to accommodate that class of people, is being agitated. Already a 'Consumers' Union' has been formed here to break down the exorbitant prices now ruling the city."

☞ The London *Globe* relates the following curious incident:—A few days ago a gentleman residing in Ward Terrace, Hendon, was informed by a passer by that a raven had flown into his bedroom, the window of which was open. The gentleman, scarcely crediting the story, went up stairs, and found, sure enough, "a stately raven of the saintly days of yore," perched upon his dressing table and picking away at a cravat, from which he speedily drew forth a breast pin, and made towards the open casement. The gentleman sprang toward the impudent and ingenious thief, and aimed a blow at it; but the bird was too quick for him, and it flew away toward New Hendon, with the glittering pin in its mouth. Had the bird not been observed in its felonious act, the servants in the house would undoubtedly have been blamed for the robbery.

☞ The tavern occupied by Mr. John Platt, Guelph, was destroyed by fire on Monday evening last. The fire originated in the shoe shop of Mr. Jas. Woods.

☞ A firm of biscuit makers in Carlisle, England, by way of showing what could be done by rapid work, recently had a field of wheat reaped, the grain threshed and ground, and the flower made into biscuits, which were served hot on the breakfast table at eight o'clock, in exactly four hours from the time the sickle was first put into the standing grain.

☞ Eight persons were burned to death on Sunday night, at Dorchester, C. E., the Court-house taking fire while they were asleep.

☞ New Brunswick, if Nova Scotia concurs, will appoint Mr. Boyd Engineer to conduct the exploring survey of the Intercolonial Railway route.

CANADIAN TOBACCO.—A large quantity of tobacco has been grown this year in Canada West, many farmers in Kent having raised from five to twenty acres. The crop is said to have done well. Tobacco has also been successfully raised in the townships of Lower Canada.

PORT OF GODERICH.

October 6, Edith, 3799 bbls flour, 142 kegs lard, 29 bds tobacco, 240 hides, 50 bbls flour.—B. & L. H. R.

Sciota, 2100 bbls salt.—B. & L. H. R.

Sun, 4554 bbls flour, 225 do whiskey, 6 do oil, 11 casks ashes, 36 bags rags.—B. & L. H. R.

Tecumseh, 14,179 bushels corn, VanEvery & Ramball.

Maitland, 16,200 bushels wheat, do.

W. H. Merritt, 5000 bushels corn, do

G. C. Drew, 200 tons coal, do

Niagara, 2172 bbls flour, 272 green hides, 800 bbls flour, B. & L. H. R., 250 bags mill feed for Saginaw.

Steamer Bruce with large quantities of goods for Lake ports.

Birth.

On Wednesday, Sept. 16th, the wife of Mr. Robert Rogerson, of the township of Hullett, of a son.

On Sunday, 28th September, the wife of Mr. George Watt, of the Township of Hullett, of a son.

On the same day also, the wife of Mr. David Hill, of the Township of Hullet, of a son.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. E. W. Frazee, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. F. J. Rooklidge, Merchant, to Miss Eliza J., eldest daughter of John Trelleaven, Esq., all of Lucknow.

DAVIS—WHITE—In Clinton on the 30th Sept., by the Rev. Mr. Hunter, Mr. Silas Davis to Miss Mary Elizabeth White.

Died.

On Sunday, the 27th ult., Hannah Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. Andrew Donogh, Goderich, aged 9 months and ten days.

JOHN FAIR & CO.

HAVE JUST OPENED AN ASSORTMENT OF

LONDON MANTLES,
PALETOTS & JACKETS,
IN ALL THE NEW SHAPES!

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND A

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
Mantle Materials,

From which they will Make to Order, in any style desired.

Goderich, 6th Oct., 1863.

New Advertisements.

Mortgage Sale!

VALUABLE LAND
AND
MILL PROPERTY!

UNDER a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, made by Joseph Walker and wife, there will be offered for sale, at the Auction Rooms of Messrs. Wakefield, Coate & Co., in Toronto, on

Tuesday the 20th day of October, 1863,

At 12 o'clock, noon, the following Lots of land in the Township of Brant, in the County of Bruce. First: 39 acres, more or less, being part of Lot No. 29, in the 1st concession, south of the Durham Road, and forming the Town Lot of the new Town of Walkerton. On this Lot there is erected a Flour Mill, in good repair, having 3 runs of stones; also, a Saw Mill in good working order, a dwelling house and blacksmith's shop.

Second: 50 acres, being Lot 29, in the 2nd concession, south of the Durham Road.

Third: 25 acres, being part of Lot 30, in the 1st concession, south of the Durham Road, and west of the Saugeen River.

Fourth: 25 acres, being the north half of Lot 31, in the 2nd concession, South of the Durham Road.

Title indisputed.

For terms and particulars, apply to

BOYD & STAYNER,
Barristers, 72 Wellington Buildings,
King Street, Toronto

w36 2t

AUCTION SALE OF Farm Stock, &c.

WILL take place on the Farm occupied by Mr. JOHN McLEAN, Huron Road, near Duggan's Tavern, about 3½ miles from Goderich, on

Wednesday, Oct. 28th, 1863,

At 11 o'clock, A. M.

Goderich, October 6, 1863. w36 2t

STRAY HORSE!

STRAYED FROM GODERICH about the 17th Sept., a black Canadian Horse, with a little white streak on his forehead, a few white hairs made by the collar on his mane; the left foot is a little lame, having the spavin; about 12 years old. Any person delivering him to the subscriber will be suitably rewarded.

P. SNEIDER,
Catholic Priest of Goderich.

Goderich, October 9, 1863. w36 4t

COUNTY OF HURON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S PLOUGHING MATCH!

THE ANNUAL PLOUGHING MATCH of the above Society will take place on the farm of Mr. JOHN SALKELD, Bayfield Road, about one and a-half miles from Goderich Town, on

Wednesday, 21st October, instant,

When the following prizes will be awarded:

MEN—1st, Hon. Donald McDonald's prize, $10
2nd, Society's prize, 8
3rd, do do 6
4th, do do 4
5th, do do 2

Boys under the age of eighteen years:
1st, the Society's prize, $5
2nd, do do 4
3rd, do do 3
4th, do do 2
5th, do do 1

RULES.—1st, an entrance fee of $1 from non-members of the Society, and 50cts from members required before competing; 2nd, depth of ploughing not less than 6 inches. 3. All competitors to be on the ground at 9 o'clock, A. M. 4. The ploughing to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., precisely. 5 No assistance to be given after the stakes are set. 6. Each allotment about one-third of an acre. 7. All to be finished on or before four o'clock, P. M.

N. B.—A Dinner will be provided for the ploughmen and their friends immediately after the match at DARK'S HOTEL, Goderich.

G. M. TRUEMAN,
Sec