BALLAD OF THE LAKE.

For the "Huron Signal."

In the mellow days of Autumn,
When the fields were brown and bare,
And the withered leaves were flying,
Flying wildly through the air,
On the lofty bank of Huron
Stood a young and loving pair,
He, a sailor tall and manly,
She, a maiden passing fair,
Passing fair.

All aflame the sun was sinking
Down the western slope of day,
And they saw the waves careering
Madly o'er the foamy bay;
Then he bent his head and murmured;
And the wild winds heard him say,
"Love, wilt thou be mine forever?"
And she whispered, "yes for aye,
Yes for aye."

Silent then they looked and listened;
Louder, wilder than before
Rose the sound of billows dashing
Moarsely on the sandy shore:
With the pain of present parting
Then the Maiden's heart was sore,
As she sighed, "Thou wilt be faithful?"
And he answered, "Evermore,
Evermore."

Round the Lofty promontory
Swept the wind with drearer wail,
And they saw the screaming curlews
Fluttering, wheeling in the gale:
Then the maiden wept and trembled,
And her cheek was cold and pale,
But he kissed her, saying, "Dearest,
My true love will never fail,
Never fail."

Lo! beneath the far horizon
Dipped the sun with parting glow;
O'er the heaving breast of Huron
Shades of evening gathered slow:
Then he saw his gallant vessel
Spreading forth her wings of snow,
And he said, "Behold the signal!
Now my sweetest, I must go,
I must go."

As the maiden viewed the billows,
As she heard the rising swell,
Fears of danger chilled her bosom.—
Fears that she could ne'er dispel:
"When shall be our future meeting?"
"Haply never! who can tell?"
Then the parting word was spoken—
Word of sorrow, "Fare-thee-well,
Fare-thee-well."

Soon she saw the vessel bounding
O'er the waters far and free,
Saw the white waves round her leaping,
Heard the sailors shout with glee;
There she stood in sorrow, straining
Ears to hear, and eyes to see,
Till she turned in darkness, moaning,
"When shall he come back to me?
Back to me?"

But the tempest shouted, "Never,"
"Never, never," roared the deep,
Round the ship were rage and riot,
Wolfish howl and hungry leap:
All in vain that loving maiden
Shall her lonely vigil keep,
All alone, for one that comes not,
Wearily shall watch and weep,
Watch and weep.

For the gallant bark was driven
On the headland, iron—bound,
And the crew in horrow waited
For the death that yawned around,
When a huge wave, swift as lightning,
Struck the ship with thunder sound,
Then her timbers burst asunder,
And the sailors all were drowned,
All were drowned.

Pity that unhappy maiden!
Sorrow now has crazed her brain;
Still she watches for her lover,
Waits and watches all in vain:
Still she stands when twilight gathers,
Gazing o'er the watery plain,
Ever moaning, ever sighing,
"Will he ne'er come back again?
Back again?"

The author requests some of the skilful musicians of Goderich to compose a tune for the above verses. Great attention is now paid to "Home Manufactures," can we not manufacture our own songs? "Lake Huron," would be a very appropriate name for the tune.

Berne 15 August 1871.

The Corean Battle.

ANNIHILATION OF THE COREANS—DESPERATE FIGHTING.

In the second battle between the American squadron and the Coreans, the latter had 6,000 men armed with fingals, and their bullets fell short, while the deadly fire of the American rifles told fearfully on the enemy. Under cover of rank vegetation and the shoulder of a hill, the Americans advanced within 429 yards of the forts before they came within range of the Corean musketry. The Coreans resisted desperately till the last. When the Americans reached the entrenchments the Coreans succumbed. A number of prisoners were taken, including the officer second in command, who was badly wounded, the Commander-in-chief having been killed on the 10th of June. The American force bivouaked in forts, and next day demolished the forts and spiked all the guns. the fleet returned to the Boise anchorage two days after. The Coreans sent on board a letter filled with most insulting and abusive language, to which no reply was made. *Admiral Rodgers, however, sent to Coreans to know what he should do with the prisoners, The Coreans answered he might do what he liked with them.* Two days later he set them at liberty, and sent two messengers ashore, but the local authorities refused to receive them; saying," It was as much as his head was worth to send them, and it was no use to attempt to communicate further with the court."

Mr. Lowe, the American Minister, then sent a formal protest that his mission was peaceful, and that the American attack was not for a refusal to negotiate, but because the Coreans had treacherously fired on the boats. One hundred thousand rations were sent to Chesfoo. The Coreans fought like men. Their weapons were wretched old fire-locks, and their cutlasses were made of soft iron; which bent like old hoops. The soldiers were dressed in an armor of nine thicknesses, cotton padded, so that only rifle balls could penetrate it. Their swords produced no effect. Documents captured show that the Corean Government had planned the surprise of the American fleet, and were astonished at the fa lure of the forts to annihilate the foreign vessels at the first fire. The expedition has accomplished no change in the relation of the two countries, and Minister Lowe and Admiral Rodgers will wait instructions from Washington before proceeding with further hostilities.

Twelve native Christians came alonguide the Admiral's flag ship in a junk and begged to be taken to Shanghai, and that their junk be burned, to prevent its falling into the hands of the native authorities, who would thereby discover from what villages they came and punish their relatives. The request was granted.

Horace Greely on the Woman Question.

Invited by Mr Tilton, Mr Greely has given to the *Golden Age* an unreserved statement of his latest views on the woman question. The closing part of his letter is interesting.

You are entirely, eminently right, Mr Editor, in asserting that my conviction of the proper indissolubility of marriage is the mainspring of my hostility to woman suffrage, and to the social philosophy from which many vainly seek to separate the woman movement. Though I have written or dictated very little of what has for the last ten years been editorial in the *Tribune* on this subject, it is nevertheless true that my conception and scope of the marriage relation renders my conversion to woman suffrage a moral impossibility.

I have but two left of seven children, and they are both daughters. I would gladly fit them for lives of usefulness and honor, as beloved and loving wives of virtuous, upright, noble men, and mothers, if it please God, of good, healthy happy children. If it is to be decreed that they are to be, not such women as those I have most admired and reverenced, but men with a female physique—powerful in ward caucuses and nomination conventions, vehement in senate and on the stump and effective before juries in the trial of actions for *crim. con.*, I pray that my career on this globe shall close before theirs is fairly begun. When and where they thus shine, it will not be pleasant for me to stay.

Mr Editor, I believe our countrymen are indebted to you for having discovered (perhaps I should say invented) me as a possible (though most improbable) candidate for the presidency. Allow me, then, to thank you for your early and frank demonstration that I can in no contingency be counted on or hoped for as a woman suffrage candidate. As you forcibly and justly say, there is not even a remote possibility of my ultimately adapting myself to this end. My difference with your crowd is too vital, too radical, to permit the most sanguine dreamer to hope for my conversion. I am growing old; my opinions are tolerably firm; and the Advanced Female of the Laura Fair type, who kills the paramour of whom she claims to be rightful affinity, and gives her lie in open court to the wife she has doubly widowed, is my pet aversion.

But why should any man be the candidate for president of the woman suffragists? Logically and consistently, I feel that their candidate should be a woman. She ought, moreover, to be one thoroughly emancipated from the "absurdity and folly," the "narrowness," and the "baleful conservatism," which I am too old to outgrow.—Could you not find one who illustrates in her own person and history what you so felicitously term "the liberal thought of an enlightened age?" Let her be one who has two husbands after a sort, and lives in the same house with them both, sharing the couch of one, and bearing the name of the other, [to indicate her impartiality perhaps,] and cause and candidate will be so fitly mated that there will be no occasion, even under the most liberal, progressive, enlightened regime, to sue for their divorce. Could not one of this class be persuaded to overbear her shrinking modesty and nominate herself?

In a spirit of hearty hatred for free love and all its infernal delusions, I remain yours, HORACE GREELY.

Tribune Office, Aug. 7, 1871.

Fashion Flashes.

Bran and water is used by the French as an emmolient for the skin.

Black lace mittens and low-heeled shoes are coming into fashion

The pinkd-tinted pearls are very much in demand this year, and are very rare.

Gloves without stitching on the back are more stylish than the elaborately embroidered ones.

Bonnets of "frou frou" gauze, trimmed with feathers and velvet, will be the prettiest styles worn next fall.

Young ladies wear the pale blonde powder in the hair for evenings, which is very becoming, but is said to have a very injurious effect on the hair.

Ladies have gone to the other extreme in dressing the hair, and it is now pulled up on the back of the head and packed away in small a space as possible.

The latest fashion for trimming the skirts of silk dresses is with wide bias bands of a contrasting color, stitched on both sides and trimmed on the lower edge with narrow lace.

Black lace scarfs are universally worn with every kind of dress. They protect the dress from being soiled by the hair, which many ladies now wear braided down the back.

A new style of bracelet is a wide band or cuff of burnished gold, in the centre of which is a vine of flowers in enamel, studded with small diamonds and other precious stones.

A celebrated modiste in New York is making a wedding dress for a young lady who is to be married next fall; it is of white velvet, with court train trimmings, with point lace and ostrich feathers.

A North Carlina paper tells the remrkable story that a man who fled to the swamps during the late war to avoid the draft, has been lately discovered living a hermit life in a den and settlement of his own, in a dense thicket near the bank of the river. When first discovered, he fled to his hiding place, and upon being pursued he showed fight, but finally surrendered, and insisted upon refusing to go into the army. Upon being informed that the war was ended about six years ago, he concluded to abandon his hiding place and return to the old plantation, where he found many changes since the commencement of the rebellion. His only clothing was made from the skins of coons and other animals which he had captured during the time, having seen no one with whom to converse during about eight years. He has almost lost the control of language, except a few profane words.

A London policeman, not understanding all the eccentricities of royalty, undertook, the other day, to arrest the Emperor of Brazil for a communist and dangerous character generally. He found him walking around the streets at six o'clock in the morning.

Step by step women are becoming the masters of men. An advertisement in a St. Paul, Minn., paper reads: "Persons who have contracted debts to B. F. Simmons are forbidden to make payment thereof except to the undersigned, Mrs. B. F. Simmons."

The Ministerial Crisis in Spain.

Once more Spain is going through the throes of a ministerial crisis. After vainly endeavoring to hold together, the Serrano Cabinet, who, a few weeks ago, were ordered by his Majesty Amadeus to return to their posts on the ground that they had not sustained any parliamentary defeat, have been obliged to succumb to internal differences of opinion elemental to the three political parties who entered into his composition. They have presented themselves to the King, and this time been candid enough to explain their differences to him. He has accepted their resignation, and asked General Serrano to try to form a new ministry. Great controversy is going on as to whether it shall be a fresh one of coalition or whether it shall consist exclusively of men on one party only. Senor Moret resigned the finance department in consequence of a loud and unreasonable outcry having been made against him for alleged illegalities in the tobacco contracts. It was quite true that, led away by his zeal for public interest, he had, after two ineffectual attempts to effect these contracts by public tender, effected them by private treaty, laying aside certain formalities prescribed in the law; but it was clearly shown by the report of a special committee that he had done service to the State by the act, while at the same time he had injured no private interests nor served his own or that of any of his friends. I do not think he need have resigned, but he was obstinate in doing so. The king accepted his resignation, and charged Minister Sagasta with his portfolio *pro tem.*, until such time as the budget debates should conclude. Owing, however, to the great opposition the budget was receiving, and the fact that the heat was driving away the deputies by dozens from Madrid, it had been found impossible to continue discussing it item by item, so the whole thing has been put off till after the recess. In the mean time, after fierce debate and violent opposition a bill has been hurried through and voted by 172 to 46, prolonging the budget of 1869-70 until such time as the Cortes can complete the consideration of the budget for 1871-72, which will of course not be till winter. The same bill gives the Government special powers to procure funds to meet what payments may be indispensible till then.

Board of Arts and Manufactures

FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

MONTREAL, JULY 1871.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Arts and Manufactures to inform you that an Industrial Exhibition will be held jointly with the Agricultural Exhibition, in the City of Quebec, on the 12th, 13th, 14 and 15th of September next.

The Manufacturers of the Dominion and of other Countries are invited to send the produce of their industry for Exhibition.

Prizes to the amount of about $5,000 are offered for the best productions.

The prize list is devided into thirteen classes as follows.

CLASS. 1.—Cabinet and other wood work, Surgical appliances, Musical Instruments, &c.

CLASS. 2.—Carriages, Sleighs and parts thereof, &c.

CLASS. 3.—Machinery Castings, Manufactures of Metal Tools and Fittings, &c.

CLASS. 4.—Building Materials, Pottery, Tiles, Slates and Slate Manufacture, Buttons, Glassware, &c.

CLASS. 5.—Architectural, Mechanical and other drawings, Portraits and other Paintings, Decorative Paintings, Japanning, Sculpture, Statuary, Engraving, Lithography, pencils, Materials used in the Fine Arts &c.

CLASS. 6.—Paper, Printing, Book Binding, Manufactures of paper, &c.

CLASS. 7.—Leather, Manufactures of leather, Rubber goods, &c.

CLASL. 8.—Oils, Varnish, Chemical Manufactures and preparations, &c.

CLASS. 9.—Geology and Natural History

CLASS. 10.—Soap, Groceries, Provisions, Tobacco, Crackers, &c.

CLASS. 11.—Woolen, Flax and Cotton goods, Fishing Tackles, Furs, Wearing apparel, &c.

CLASS. 12.—Ladies' Department.

CLASS. 13.—Domestic Manufactures.

Competent Judges will be appointed for the different classes and the prizes awarded with the greatest impartiality.

Arrangements have been made with the different Railroads and Navigation Companies to reduce their rates of freight on articles intended for Exhibition, and all other measures having been taken to promote the interest of the Exhibition, it remains for the manufacturers to make it a success by giving it their support.

I therefore hope that you will send to this Exhibition a collection of the best articles manufactured by you, as it is important that strangers visiting the Exhibition should be favorably impressed by the quality of our different Manufactures, and to show that we compare favourably with other countries.

If you wish to have a prize list, please let me know, and I will mail it to you without delay.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most humble servant,
E. LEF. DE BELLEFEUILLE,
Secretary
15, St. Lambert Street.

Odd Fellowship is Pratical.

At the celebration of the fifty-second anniversary in Memphis, Tennessee, the Rev. Dr. Ford remarked:

"I honor this Order because it is practical. It is marked by work. Each one is called upon to put his shoulder under the burden of his Brother, not as a charity, not as an act of pity—this goes to humble and in some measure to degrade the recipient. Its pratical benevolence is received as due, as a matter of right, without any lessening of self-respect in the beneficiary.

"I honor the Order because a vein of common sense runs through all its operations. I dislike tight-rope walking. I saw a man walk a rope stretched from the tops of houses not far from this building. A glance was sufficient. I turned away, predicting that he would break his neck sooner or later. He went to New Orleans, performed the same feat, and did break his neck. Individuals or societies that leave the solid ground of practical common sense and walk the tignt-rope of theory, of credit, extravagent expenditure, though they may attract the gaze of the crowd awhile, will sooner or later, by the eternal laws of humanity, fall and be crushed.

"Beauty, symmetry, elevation are all very well, provided they are *practical*.

"In Florence there is, or was, a marble form of stainless beauty, prominent amid the grouped statuary on the shaded piazza, and from her outstretched hand flows a clear cool stream of living water, making music as it falls into the shining font—emblem of benevolence, without which all art and all beauty and all loveliness are vain.

"Brothers, life is real, solemn. Let us live in earnest. Life, the wondrous battle-hour in which we can mant'e our being with glory, and crown it with a starry diadem; let life be pratical, earnest. Strip thy life of all falsehood, and tinsel, and counterfeit, and be thyself—be a man—and thus, whether you have the guinea stamp or not, be gold. Be a 'man for a' that.' With truth, virtue, benevolence, God's great lode-star: with lofty life aim, your character shall rise purer for the tempest, stronger for the conflict, to be crowned with victorious wreaths. 'To thyself be true. Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's, thy God's, and truth's: then, if thou fallest, thou fallest a blessed martyr."

Polygamy to be Tested!

The Salt Lake City *Tribune*, of August 8th, says: Mrs Harriet Hawkins, of this city, has brought an action for divorce against her husband, Thomas Hawkins.—She alleges that she was married to him in England in 1850, and that they have six children. She also charges that about six years ago her husband took another wife, and about three years ago he took a third wife, and has two children by each of them; that he has deserted her and her children; has abused her, even threatened her life, and a few months ago dragged her out of her house and beat her cruelly because she would not remove from it so that he might sell it. This case is pending undecided in the Third District Court. The defendant lives at Lehi. Mrs Hawkins has made another move in the game. She has made an affidavit charging her husband with adultery, and Chief Justice McKean has issued a warrant and caused his arrest under the following statute of the Territory of Utah, which may be found on page 53. section 31: "Every person who commits the crime of adultery shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding twenty years, and not less than three years, or by fine not exceeding $1,000 and not less than $300, or by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. And when the crime is committed between parties, any of whom is married, both are guilty of adultery, and shall be punished accordingly. No prosecution for adultery can be commenced but on the complaint of the husband or wife." The preliminary examination will take place in the court-room in this city at 10 A. M., to-day. Mr Hawkins has been sent to Camp Douglai for safe keeping.

PIANOS,
MELODEONS,
HOUSE ORGANS,
CHURCH ORGANS,
Piano Stools, &c., &c.,
Manufactured by the celebrated Firm of
R. S. WILLIAMS & CO., TORONTO.
The most extensive makers in the Dominion.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that he has been appointed agent for Goderich and the surrounding country of the above justly celebrated firm, and is prepared to sell all articles made by them, at
MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
Samples may be seen and terms ascertain' at Ware-Rooms, West Street.
DANIEL GORDON
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

COUGHS COLDS WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY CONSUMPTION LUNG DISEASES
None Genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

SALT TERRITORY.

FOR SLE, IN 2 ACRE BLOCKS, ON RAILWAY Track, immediately out side and adjoining the Corporation of Gederich about 3 quarters of a mile from Market Square and commanding a leading road to town.
☞ This is one of the most valuable locations for Salt Works in this section for the saving of teaming and the economica anphase of wood. For further particulars apply at
"THE SIGNAL OFFICE."
Goderich, Nov. 19th, 1870. swff tf

Auction & Commission
GODERICH & CLINTON
Established 1852.
SALES of Miscellaneous Property in Goderich every Saturday, and in Clinton every Wednesday.
Money advanced on Property for immediate sale and prompt returns made.
Farm Stock and other Sales punctually attended to throughout the County,
G. M. ROBERTSON'S Auction Mart,

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Flooring, Siding,
and all kinds of
CIRCLE WORK,
such as Circle and Gothic Sash and Frames
They think from their experience in Factory Work, that they can give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.
20,000 feet of Dry inch and a quarter Flooring on hand.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.
JAS BUCHANAN,
DAVID LAWSON,
WM. ROBINSON.
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

MASONIC APRONS
FOR SALE AT
H. GARDINER, & Co's.
Goderich, 5 July 1870. w

Job Printing of all kinds executed at reasonable Rates.

DOMINION CARRIAGE WORKS.
R. J. WHITELY & Co.

R. J. WHITELY. JOHN KNOX.
are now manufacturing,
Phætons Buggies and Spring Waggons.
which for appearance and durability cannot be surpassed, and are securing the patronage of all who want a first-class article.
☞ All Work Warranted.
CARRIAGE TRIMMING.
in all its branches well and tastefully executed, with despatch, under the superintendence of Mr John Knox (formerly of Hamilton) one of the firm.
LUMBER WAGON.
Orders in this line carefully attended to.
Jobbing and Repairing.
Strict attention paid to all orders entrusted to us. N. B. Inspection of the work now being turned out is earnestly solicited.
Goderich 1st May 1871. w

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
F. R. MANN,
House Sign & Carriage Painter
DESIRES TO ACQUAINT THE PUBLIC THAT he has fitted up a shop on North street next to the Wesleyan Methodist Church, with varnish room attached where he is prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at reasonable prices Thankful for the patronage of the last 7 years solicits a continuance of the same.
Now is the time to Paint your Cutters Sleighs, and Carriages.
☞ Orders from country Carriage shops attended to with dispatch.
Sign Painting, Gilding, Graining, Glazing, Paperhanging, &c., &c.
F. R. MANN.
Goderich, Aug, 15, 1870 swl

SAGINAW.
1871 1871
And Goderich.
STEAMER "8th OHIO",
WILL RUN REGULARLY BETWEEN GODERICH and Saginaw, leaving Goderich every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.
For rates of Freight and Passage. Apply to
F. A. ROBERTSON.
Goderich 8 July 1871. sw90-tf

For Sale.

A BRICK COTTAGE AND ½ ACRE lot, most eligibly situated on East Street, Town of Goderich, on the direct Route to and from the Railway Station
Apply to
J. V. DETLOR ESQ.
or Mr. W. CAMPBELL.
Goderich July 25th, 1871. sw97-tf

COW ESTRAY.
Came to the premises of the undersigned, lot 17 Con. 4, W. Wawanosh, on Wednesday 14th inst., a ROAN COW. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take her away.
JOSEPH MALLOUGH.
Dungannon, 16th July, 1871. 8t

H. GARDINER & CO.
Carpenters Wanted!
TO BUY THE LARGEST STOCK OF
Nails, Tools, and other MATERIAL,
Which we have just received.
Painters Wanted,
To clear out the Large assortment of Paints, Oils, Colors, Glass and Putty, all of the best Quality.
Blacksmiths Wanted,
To select their Supplies of Horse Nails, Iron and Steel, in which we can give them the very best value,
Coopers Wanted,
To suit themselves out of a great variety of the Tools of their trade.
Ladies Wanted!
To inspect a very very large stock of the BEST PLATED WARE.
A large Quantity of Rope on hand.
☞ Hardware of all kinds, in endless variety.
N. B.—Everything sold at the Very Lowest rates at
H. GARDINER & Co.'s,
Markct Square, Goderich.
Goderich, 5th May 1871.

Wanted to Purchase.
A GOOD SALT WELL.
If with buildings erected, preferred. Address with full particulars and price. "A." SIGNAL Office.
Dec. 5, 1870 w32-tf