Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

W. T. COX, Editor and Proprietor.] The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE] GODERICH, C. W., THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1866. [VOL. XIX.—NO. 10

Business Directory.

Dr. P. A. McDougall,
WILL BE AT HOME FOR CONSULTATION up to 11 o'clock, a. m., every day. Will visit patients at any hour afterwards, night or day.

G. C. Shannon, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., GODERICH, C.W. 13;46-1y

DR. McLEAN,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER &c. &c. Office and Residence third door east of Central School.

Dr. Cole,
LATE OF STANLEY—CLINTON, HURON Road. (Mr. Thwaites' former Store) July 1, '63.

DR. A. WORTHINGTON,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., will attend, particularly, to diseases of and surgical operations upon the eye.
Morrick Village, Dec. 15, 1862. [w47-1y

J. F. CASSADY, M. D., C. M.,
(Graduate of McGill College, Montreal,)
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR. Office—Stuart's old building, Main Street, Dungannon, C. W. w17

Ira Lewis,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-Law, and Solicitor-in-Chancery, County Crown Attorney, Goderich, Canada West. Office a Court House v14n40

M. C. Cameron,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Kingston street, Goderich, C. W

Sinclair & Walker,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, &c. Office, over the Store of R. W. Butler & Son, Goderich.

Henry McDermot,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Notaries Public, &c., West Street, Goderich. 10:1

John Davison,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c. Office, Market Square, Corner of Kingston Street, Goderich. 9:42

John B. Gordon,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Goderich, Canada West. Office—on the South side of West Street, third door from the Court-House Square.

D. Shade Gooding,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., GODERICH, C. W.—OFFICE: Up Stairs Watson's Block, West St.; entrance First Door west of Glasgow House.

Toms & Moore,
ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS, &c., Goderich, C. W. Office—CRABB'S NEW BLOCK
M. C. Toms. Lewis E. Moore.
Goderich, August 27th, 1864. sw103w31

William T Hays,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Goderich, C.W.—Office, over C. E. Archibald's Store, Crabb's Block. v15n29
Money to Lend on Real Property

B. L. Doyle,
BARRISTER, &c., GODERICH, C. W. OFFICE—Crabb's New Block.

S. P. YEOMANS,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY, NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.—Office Corner of Hamilton street and the Square, in the building lately erected by J. C. McIntosh, Esq., Goderich.

J. Y. Elwood,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Blake's Block, opposite the Post Office, Goderich.
January 3, 1866. sw37

Mr. C. F. Clarke,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Clinton, C. W. sw39
Money to loan on reasonable terms.

William Fraser,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Walkerton, Co. of Bruce. v16n10y1y

Thomas Weatherald,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Toronto Street, Goderich. v15n3

A. Bay,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND Civil Engineer, Clinton. July 1, '61.

L. B. Hamlin,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR Land Agent and Conveyancer, Kincardine

Consulate of the United States of America.
PARKS HOTEL.
Office hours from 9 o'clock, a. m., to 3 o'clock, p. m.

JAMES SMAILL,
ARCHITECT,
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style. Office at the Huron Auction Mart, Market Square, Goderich. [sw v1n7ly1y

G. M. TRUEMAN
LAND AGENT,
Market Square, Goderich.
Trade Clinton every Wednesday, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. 8:10

DENTISTRY.
Dr. PHELPS,
SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST, (successor to T. B. Montgomery,) Goderich, C. W.
Rooms over Mr. F. Jordan's Drug Store
January 12th, 1865. sw38-y1y

John Campbell,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT Commissioner in Queen's Bench, for taking affidavits, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office on Broad way, Village of Kincardine, C.W. 9:9

Peter M'Rae,
FORWARDER AND COMMISSION Merchant, INVERHURON, C. W. Notes and Accounts collected. Business of any kind entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. w40-1y$oez

D. McDougall,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD County of Huron. Sales in village or county punctually attended to. w8-1y780

W. M. SAVAGE,
BUYS and sells New York Drafts—Greenbacks—National currency—State notes, and uncurrent money, at current rate of exchange.
19th Dec., 1865. w47-1yr6

GEORGE FORBES,
AGENT of the C. W. Farmers Mutual and Stock Company, Hamilton, C. W.
G. Forbes, Lot 36, Con 3, Morris.
w6 1y8 Dangle, P.O.

Business Directory.

CANADIAN HOTEL,
LINTON, C. W.
W. TUDSBURY, Proprietor.
THE establishment is furnished with all the requirements essential to the comfort of guests. w34tf

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.,
FORWARDERS,
And COMMISSION Merchants,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c.,
Agents for first class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.
sw51] HARBOR QUAY, Goderich, C.W

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Capital, £2,000,000, Stg.; Accumulated Fund $5,671,732.

Brittania Life Assurance Co. of London.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above highly respectable Companies, is prepared to accept both Fire and Life risks, at moderate rates of premium.
A. M. ROSS, Agent.
Goderich July 1st 1859 v12n26

ROYAL
Insurance Comp'ny
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL—TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
Accumulated Funds on hand, $5,000,000
Annual Income Exceeds $2,500,000
FIRE Insurances effected at the LOWEST RATES consistent with safety.
Life Insurance—Ample Security.
LARGE BONUS AND RATES LOWER THAN MOST ENGLISH OFFICES.
Losses Promptly Settled Without Reference to a Board of Directors.
CHARLES FLETCHER, Agent.
Goderich, May. 1864 w15

THE CHEAPEST
LAND AND GENERAL AGENCY
OFFICE.
At the Seat of Government.
WM. C. DENISON,
Land and General Agent.
LAND Patents taken out, titles examined, searches made, letters patent for invention secured, municipal funds and accounts collected
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION:
R. L. Denison, Esq., Dover Court, Toronto. Hon. John Ross, M. L. C., Toronto. T. C. Street, Esq., M.P.P., Chippawa. John F. Taylor, Esq., Quebec. Hon. W. McMaster, M. L. C., Toronto. Hon. Geo. Allan, M. L. C., Toronto.
Finding that there exists at the Seat of Government the necessity for a cheap, reliable and expeditious agency, through the medium of which parties living at a distance and having business with any of the Public Departments, may be saved the expense and inconvenience of a journey, I am induced to open an office in the same building, and just above that of the City Registrar, on the corner of Metcalf and Sparks streets.
Desiring that my services shall be made available to that class of persons who are unable to pay large fees, I have determined to make an exceedingly moderate charge for any business that I may be favored with, so that it may be within the power of every one to have a reliable agent at the Capital.
All letters to be prepaid.
WM. C. DENISON, Ottawa.
Dec 12th 1865. w46-3m

CABINET WAREHOUSE

(THE OLDEST IN THE COUNTY.)
D. GORDON,
CABINET MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Manufactures and has now on hand a complete assortment of Furniture, at his Warerooms,
WEST STREET, GODERICH,
SUCH AS
Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Hair, Cane and Wool-seated Chairs, Gilt Moulding and Looking Glasses, in variety, of
Home Manufacture and Imported!!
D. G. has always on hand a complete assortment of COFFINS. Also, HEARSES TO HIRE.
Lumber and Cordwood taken in exchange for Furniture.
Goderich, 27th Oct., 1863 w27

GODERICH FANNING MILL
AND
Pump Factory!
THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO INFORM the inhabitants of the Counties of Huron and Bruce that he is still Manufacturing, and has on hand a number of his
SUPERIOR FANNING MILLS & PUMPS.
He would particularly draw attention to his Mills, as he will warrant them to free Wheat from oats, cockle, chess, &c. Pumps made to order and warranted.
Factory on Nelson st., between Victoria street and Cambria Road.
ALSO, agent for the sale of Morgan's premium and patent CULTIVATOR, which has never yet failed to give general satisfaction to farmers who have used them.
HENRY DODD,
Goderich April 22nd, 1864. 39

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
OVER
ARCHIBALD'S STORE, Crabb's Block,
GODERICH.
SUPERIOR LIGHT AND TASTEFUL ROOMS.
PICTURES taken in every style and in all kinds of weather.
PRICES LOWER than elsewhere in Canada.
D. CAMPBELL.
Goderich, Dec. 1, 1865. sw27

MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH
E. HOSKER, PROPRIETOR. THE above is most pleasantly situated on an eminence 120 feet high, overlooking the Harbor and Lake Huron;—good Orchards, Gardens and Rural Walks attached. Board $1 per day; single Meals or Beds, 25 cents. v14n51y

British American Assurance Co.
FIRE & MARINE.
JOHN ESSON Agent.
Bayfield, C. W., April 16, 1865. w12

NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to Wm. E. GRACE, for note or book account, will please
CALL AND SETTLE
The same without delay.
Office on Lighthouse St.
Next to Mr. Andrew Donogh's.

For Sale
200 BARRELS SALT!
AT
$1.25 PER BBRL.
A QUANTITY OF
IRON!
Assorted, at
$2.50 PER 100 POUNDS!
WM. E. GRACE.
Goderich, December 22nd 1864. w22-tf

GREAT SALE OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES
AND READY MADE
CLOTHING.
THE SUBSCRIBERS, being about to leave Goderich, have determined to sell off their
WHOLE STOCK!
BY THE
First of May next;
and commencing on
Thursday, the 22nd Instant,
they will offer such extraordinary inducements as must ensure a speedy clearance.
During the sale no Goods will be
Given Out on APPROBATION,
nor will any article purchased be taken back.
N. B.—All accounts remaining unsettled on the 31st MARCH next, will be handed to an agent for collection.
JOHN FAIR & Co.
Goderich, 19th Feb., 1866. sw57w4 6w

Poetry.

For the Huron Signal.

CANADIAN VOLUNTEER'S CAMP SONG.

Arouse 'ye sons of British sires'
Heroes famed in ancient story:
Wake again those inborn fires
That lit of yore their path to glory!
Up! her holy cause again,
Freedom calls us to sustain!

Come! for o'er you border tide
Band on band our foemen muster;
Panther-like their legions hide
Couch'd within each brakey cluster!
Hungering, thirsting for their spoil:
Brave Canadians guard your soil.

Our broad land of Wood and Lake:
Our dear won soil of Independence!
Our homes, our altars are at stake
To gloat the Ire of Ruffian Vengeance!
Our Hopes, our Heritage to Shield
On! Celt and Saxon to the field!

"Who that bears a Briton's name—
"Who that owns a Briton's spirit:
"Justly proud of Britain's Fame,
"Moral worth, and noblest merit;
"Would not brave, in danger's hour,
"Britain's Foeman's deadliest pow'r?

We are Britain's eldest born—
Should we to her cause prove traitors
History's page would link, in scorn
Our names with frenzied conspirators,
And brand us with the ingrates blot
Who shared her love, but own'd it not!

"Lo! the Squire his Dame forsakes!
Scorning pride and dalliant trifle!
Lo! the Woodman drops his axe!
And in lieu takes up his rifle!
Fast they move in valors art
When all are heroes at the heart!

Mount the courser, bare the brand!
Swell the trumpet's brazen volume!—
Vandal hordes menace our land:—
Quickly form in martial column!
Wave the banner, roll the drum!
Citizen and Peasant come!

Charge the rifle, couch the lance!
Waft the cannon to the border!
Sons of Albion, Erin, France!
Forward march! in Martial order!
Forth from hut and forth from hall!
Patriot men are brothers all.

Let them come, if come they must;
Britain's Sons will ne'er degrade her:—
True to all a mothers trust
We'll repel each fierce invader!
Or, give, as erst our fathers gave
Alike a gibbet or a grave!

When the clang of hostile fray
Loud o'er flood and forest rattles,
Highest midst the stern array
Shall wave our "Flag of many battles"!
The banner which our father's bore,
Unsoiled, as in the fields of yore!

WILLIAM BANNATYNE.

STAPLEFORD GRANGE.

I heard the following narrative at a dinner party in a country-house about five miles from the place where the events referred to occurred, and it was related to me by the chief actress in it—a pretty, ladylike girl of twenty, the daughter of the rector of the parish in which Stapleford Grange is situated. I had sprained my ankle in the morning, and instead of going in to dinner with the rest of the party, was made to lie on a sofa in the drawing-room; and it was after the ladies came in from the dining-room that pretty Cissy Miles, at her hostess' urgent request, related it to me. I give it, as nearly as I can remember, in her own words:—

"It was Saturday afternoon before Christmas day, nearly two years ago, when my six brothers, all younger than myself, and I were skating on our squire's fish-pond. We had been skating since dinner, and it was not till the wintry daylight was beginning to wane that the recollection rushed across me that I had entirely forgotten to do a commission my mother had given to me in the morning. This commission was to walk to the Grange, a big farm house, and bespeak some geese for dinner on New Year's day. My mother had said decidedly, "Those geese must be ordered today, Cissy," so I knew that I should have to go, although the Grange was a mile off, although it was very cold and darkness was coming on and although I was terribly afraid of a big black dog which was chained up just in front of the Grange back door.

"Who'll go with me to the Grange?" I called out quickly, as this remembrance occurred to me, sitting down and beginning to unstrap my skates. "I've forgotten all about the geese, and mamma said I was to order them to day."

No one answered. The next day was Sunday, and it might thaw before Monday. Every boy, big or little, seemed laudably desirous of making the most of present opportunities.

"I darsen't go myself," I called out in a pathetic tone; "it would be quite dark before I got home again."

"Tell the truth, Cis," called out Charlie, a quick, good natured boy of fifteen, "and say you're afraid of Jip. Never mind. I'll come with you if you must go." And he joined me on the bank, and proceeded to take off his skates.

"What'll you bet, Jim," he called out during his operation, "that we ain't home by a quarter to five? It's exactly four now."

"A bob," was the answer, as Jim whizled by.

"Done; and remember you dub up. Now, Cis, come along, and I can tell you you'll have to run."

Thanks to all my brothers, I was a pretty good runner, and we sped across the squire's fields, and through the narrow lane towards the Grange as fast as possible. When we got to the last field, which joined the farm yard, we slackened our pace a little, and when we got into the big court yard itself, we were walking almost slowly.

"How dreadfully lonely it looks, Charlie," I said, almost with a shiver at the desolate aspect of the place, which had been a grand gentleman's house forty years ago, but which had been suffered to fall almost into ruins.—"I'm glad I'm not Mrs. Johnston, particularly as she has no children, nor anybody to keep her company when Mr. Johnson is away."

"Well, don't you stop and prose to her for ever such a time, Cis, do you hear?" returned Charlie, good humoredly. "I want that bob of Jim's, and we've only five-and-twenty minutes to do the job, and get home in."

"All right," I said, and we went up to the back door,

I pity and describe a little of the geography of the Grange now.

The court yard was a big square place much bigger than farm yards usually are, and it must have been an imposing entrance in the old gone-by days. There are two entrances to it, the one we had come in by, leading to our village, the other exactly opposite on the other side of the court-yard, leading over a quarter of a mile of fields into the road to our market-town of D——. To the left hand of the court-yard was a long straight line of what had once been stables, but were now farm buildings; and to the right—a long, straight line also—was the house itself.

The front door, which was exactly in the middle of the straight line, and which was flanked on either side by several windows, was now never opened; but the back door, which was the entry to a little bit of a building standing back from the line of the house, and which looked almost as if it had been stuck on to the big square mansion as an afterthought, was on this Saturday afternoon standing a little ajar.

Jip did not greet us with his usual noisy welcome, and there was no sound round the house save the gabbling of some turkeys in the rear of the farm-buildings. I don't know that I felt any particular fear, but as we followed the path under the shadow of the old elm trees to the half-opened door, a sort of oppressed feeling came over me, indeed, I suppose, by the utter silence of the place, and I felt almost as if Jip's bark would have been a welcome sound. We went up and knocked at the door, and when I turned round, I observed that Jip's kennel which stood exactly opposite, in a line with the front of the house, was empty.

"Where can Jip be? I said; I thought they never let him loose, and I walked forward a few steps, and became aware that the dog's chain and collar were lying beside the kennel. I stood for a moment or two wondering whilst Charlie, getting impatient at Mrs. Johnson's non appearance knocked again at the door. Suddenly, some marks on the flagged pathway in front of the kennel arrested my attention, and upon stooping down to look more closely, I saw that they were—drops and means of blood.

I raised myself in terror, and called Charlie; and when he came to my side and examined the pathway, he found that there was a bloody trail up to the door.

"What can it be, Charley?" I asked in a whisper.

"I don't know," Charley returned, thoughtfully; 'poor Jip's come to grief, perhaps. It's odd Mrs. Johnson doesn't come I think I'll go on a voyage of discovery; stay here till I come back;" and he pushed the door further open.

"No let me go too," I said hastily, half frightened, I am a coward at the sight of blood.

"Well dont make a row then;" and we entered the little passage together.

On the left hand was a kitchen door, which was shut; and I observed that Charley hesitated for a moment before he put out his hand to open it. Only for a moment though; then he unlatched the door and the bright warm kitchen was before us.

There was a bright, blazing fire at the grate, which showed that on the table the things were set for tea; the kettle was hissing away merrily, and come tea-cakes stood to keep warm on a low stand before the fire. Everything looked snug and cosy. Evidently Mrs. Johnson had prepared everything for tea when the farmer should return from D. market; and was now gone up stairs to clean herself.

I had time to make all these observations over Charley's shoulders, before he gave a sudden start, and strode with a low exclamation to a bundle of cloths which lay at the farther and darker end of the kitchen on the smooth, stone floor. A bundle of clothes it looked like, with Jip, dying asleep beside it in very strange attitude.

I shall never forget the horror of the next moment. Huddled up evidently in the attitude in which she had fallen, lay Mrs. Johnson, with a gaping wound across her throat, from which the blood was still trickling, and Jip, with a large pool of blood near his head, lay dead beside her.

I stood for a moment, so paralyzed with horror that only any one who has experienced such a feeling can understand,—and then with a low scream I sank on the floor, and put my hand to try and hide the horrible sight.

"Hush!" whispered Charley, sternly taking hold of my hands, and forcibly dragging me on my feet again; "you must not make a sound. Whoever has done this can't be far off; you must run home, Cissy, as hard as ever you can. Come."

He dragged me to the door, and then I turned sick all over, and tumbled down again, I felt as if I could not stir another step.

"It's no use, Charley, I can't stir," I said. "Leave me, and go without me."

"Nonsense! Try again."

I tried again but it was no use; my legs positively would not move, and precious time was being wasted.

"You fool!" Charley said, bitterly and passionately. How was a boy of fifteen to understand a woman's weakness: "Then I must leave you. It's Johnson's money they no doubt want. They wouldn't murder if they could help it, and Johnson will be back directly,"

"Yes, yes. Go" I said, understanding that he wanted to fetch help before the farmer come, "I will hide somewhere."

"In the kennel there," he said, looking round quickly; "and don't stir."

He pushed me into poor murdered Jip's kennel, and then he disappeared, and I was left alone in the gathering darkness with those two prostrate forms on the kitchen floor as my company, and perhaps the murderers close at hand.

I combated the faint feeling by pinching my arms and sticking pins in them, and after a little judicious torture of this sort, the sick feeling went off, and I could think again, "I will take off my boots," I thought, after a moment. "They make such a noise, and I may have to move," for already a glimmering plan had rushed across my brain of how I might warn Johnson. So I rose a little, from my crouching position, unlaced them, and slipped them off. I had barely done this when I heard the sound of voices, and the sick, trembling feeling came on so strongly, that the pin torture had to be again applied. In another minute three men came out of the back door, and I could distinctly hear every word of their conversation.

"He's late, I think," said one.

"It be doesnt come soon we must go; that girl 'll be home soon. I heard the old woman tell her not to stop."

"What of that?" said another, "we can soon stop her mouth."

"It isn't worth so much blood, Dick," said the third. "We've only got fifty pound by this, and the farmer 'll not have more"

"He ought to be coming by now," said the first, anxiously coming a step or two nearer the kennel.

Hallo! What's that? the tone made me turn sick again. Had Charley found help already? No, the three men were standing close to the kennel and during the moment's silence that followed the man's exclamation, I remembered I had dropped my muff. I tried to stop the hard quick thumping of my heart which I felt certain they must hear, and then as if fascinated, I raised my head from my knees.—for till that moment, I had been crouching at the furthest end of the kennel,—and saw a hairy, fierce-looking face peeping in at the entrance of my hiding place. I tried hard not to scream, and I succeeded; but in another moment I should have fainted if the face had not been taken away. To my utter amazement, as the face disappeared, it's owner said:

"I thought some one was hiding. This is some lady's trumpery. What can it mean?

Evidently I had not been discovered, thanks to my dark dress and the gathering twilight. I breathed freely now; unless something unforseen occurred, I was safe.

"Some one has been here, and dropped it," a voice said quickly, "That's all on account of your cursed foolery, Dick," it went on angrily. "Why couldn't you stop at the door, as I told you?"

"Well, let us do something now," the third said, anxiously, "or we shall be having some one here."

The three men then went back into the house again, and I could hear them speaking in low tones; presently the voices grew louder, and they were evidently quarreling. In another minute they came out again, and from what I could hear, they began to search in the farm-buildings and out-houses for the owner of the muff.

"There's no one here," at last one called out. They must have gone away again. Go to the gate, Bill, and see if any body is that way."

After a moment, Bill returned to the other two, who were standing talking in low whispers at the back of the kennel, and said: "No there's no one coming." And my heart sank as I thought of how long it would be before succor could arrive.

"The fellow's late," one of the others said, after a minute or two; "but we had better watch now. Mind, both of you, that he's down from his gig before he sees us."

They walked away along the lines of houses toward the other entrance by which Mr. Johnson would come; and I, thinking they had gone to take up their hiding places, put my head cautiously out of the mouth of the kennel, and looked around.

Surely I could reach the house without being seen, I thought, and if I could but reach the big ruinous drawing-room which commanded a view of the fields the farmer would cross, I might be able to warn him back from the fate that awaited him. I *must* warn him if I could: it was too horrible that another murder should be done.

I was out of the kennel and into the kitchen, before I recollected that I should have to pass so close to the murdered woman before I could gain the door leading into the hall which I must cross to gain the drawing room. I shuddered as I passed the table and drew near the horrible scene; but to my utter surprise and no little terror, Mrs Johnson had vanished! the dark gleaming pool of blood and the dead dog was still there, but the huddled up bundle of clothes was gone.

What was done with it? In spite of the urgent necessity there was for immediate action, I stood motionless for a minute, hesitating to cross the dimly lighted hall. Suppose it should be there. I had never seen death before, and the thought of again seeing the dead woman looking ghastly and horrible with that great gaping wound across her throat, was at that moment more terrible to me than the thought of her murderers' return.

Whilst I stood hesitating, a shadow passed the first window, and looking up quickly, to my horror I saw three men, in another moment pass the second window.

I had no time for thought. In another moment they would be in the kitchen. I turned and fled down the passage and across the hall, rushing into the first open door, which happened to be the drawing-room one, and instinctively half-closed it behind me.—Then I glanced round the bare, empty room in search of shelter. There was not a particle of furniture in the room, and it was quite empty except for some apples on the floor, and a few empty hampers and sacks at the further end. How could I hide?

I heard the footsteps crossing the hall, and then, as they came nearer, with a feeling of desperation I sped noiselessly across the room, and laid down flat behind the hampers, and, as the door opened, threw an empty sack over me. I felt I must be discovered, for my head was totally uncovered; and I watched them fascinated, breathless from intense terror.—They walked to the window, saying "We shall see better here," and looked out, presently all exclaiming together, "He's coming now; that black spot over there;" and without glancing in my direction, they left the room again. I was safe, but what could I do to save the farmer? Surely Charlie must be coming with help with him, would he be here in time? I must try and save him, was the conviction that impressed itself upon me in a lightening thought, and as it crossed my brain I sprang to the window. All thought of self vanished then with the urgency of what I had to do. I was only eager—nervously, frantically eager—to save the farmer's life.

They say that mad people can do things which seem impossible to sane ones, and I must have been quite mad with terror and fright for the next few minutes.

Seven feet below me, and stretching down the slope of the hill was the garden, now lying in long ploughed ridges, with the frozen snow on the top of each of them, and at the bottom of the garden was a stone wall four feet high. Beyond this, as far as the eye could reach, extended the snow covered fields, and coming along the cart road to the left was Mr. Johnston in his gig.

I threw open the window, making noise enough to alarm the men if they heard it, and sprang on to the window-ledge, and then seizing off my jacket and throwing it on the ground, shut my eyes and jumped down. The high jump hurt my wrists and uncovered feet dreadfully, but I dare not stop a moment. I rushed down the garden, tumbling two or three times in my progress, and when I came to the wall scrambled over it head-foremost.—The farmer was just opening the gate of the field I was in, and I made straight towards him, trying to call out. But I could not utter a word; so I flew across the snow, dashed though the brook, careless that the bridge was a few feet farther down, and when I rushed up to Mr. Johnson's side I threw up my arms and shrieked "Murder!" just as a loud report rang out through the frosty air, and I fell forward on my face.

"And were you hurt?" I asked, as she paused.

"Yes, a little. Look here is the scar;" and she raised the flowing fold of tarlatan from her soft white arm, and pointed to a white oval scar. "I was ill for several weeks afterwards, but Dr. B. said it was from fright, not from the shot. They told me subsequently, that just as I must have reached the farmer, the men Charley had fetched entered the farm-yard at the other side, and took the murderers unawares; but one of them who was behind a tree near the outer gate, had fired in revenge, and they said that had I not thrown my arms forward, I should perhaps have been killed."

"And Mrs. Johnston?" I asked.

The girl's face became very grave.

"She was quite dead. The men had put her under the dresser, which explains why I did not see her as I passed through the kitchen. and the poor husband went away directly afterwards. The whole house is uninhabited now. Nobody will live there and of course it is said to be haunted. I have never been there since that day, and I think I shall never dare to go there again.

The girl stopped, for the gentlemen had just came in from the dining room, and one, tall and black-bearded, who had been pointed out to me by my hostess, as the squire of Stapleford, said, and Cissy Miles's betrothed, now came to her, and laying his hand on her white shoulder with an air of possession, said tenderly "what make-s you look so flushed, Cissy? Have you been trespassing again?"

"Yes Robert. Mr. Saunder asked me to tell Mr. Dacre," she answered.

"And you will be ill in consequence for a week. I shall ask Mr. Dacre to write the story to save a repetition of it. You know we wish you to forget all about it dearest."

"It was too horrible for that," she said simply. And then the squire turned to me and made the request, of which this tale is the fulfilment.

FENIANISM.

FENIANISM IN CINCINNATI.

A gentleman in this city has received a letter from a friend in Cincinnati, from which we are permitted to make the following extract:—

"We got over St. Patrick's day better than could be expected. Of the 5000 Fenians credited to this place, 180 were visible to the naked eye. The rest were supposed en route for the St. Lawrence. The grand oration at the National Theatre took in 400 at 25 cents each, netting something of loss to the Fenian exchequer. The laugh is very much against them, and it is supposed now that they will never get into marching order. Those that were seen were the "hardest" looking crowd in the place, and cut a horrible figure in military array. The Commercial says their only object in getting to the other side of the St. Lawrence would be to lay in a stock of cheap whiskey.

EFFECTS OF FENIANISM.

What will be the Effect?—The Boston Traveller, by no means a friend of Britain, but one of many very much disposed to abuse England and express sympathy for the much exaggerated (at present) sufferings of Ireland, says:—

"Fenianism is expected to drive many people out of Ireland, most of whom will come to America. That is what the English desire, [this is not true]—that is, they wish to get the Irish out of Ireland, though they would prefer they should not go to the United States. Instead of gaining Ireland for the Irish, Fenianism only helps the English toward the possession of Ireland. It has been so in every instance in which the Irish have struggled against the English. In the 17th century, the Irish were sent out of Ireland, after Cromwell's victories, to serve in foreign armies.—Forty years later, after William III's success, thousand's of them went into the French service. After 1708, the Irish emigrants were common. Fenianism is to be no exception to the rule, and already it has set Irishmen in motion for other lands, where, let us cherish the hope, though there is not much foundation for it, they will not be humbugged by swindling politicians, such as are now living on the hard earnings of other Irishmen. Mr. O'Connell's "rent" has been severely condemned, but Mr. O'Connell did much in return for what he received; and he sacrificed a great professional income to take the lead of his countrymen in a political movement, on which much success was won. The Fenian leaders make no sacrifice, and they make in turns for the sacrifices that are made by their deluded followers, who pour out money most lavishly, which, for any good that their liberality affords, might as well be thrown into the sea. However, it is an ill wind that blows no good, and in this instance the Irish wind blows many Irishmen to countries where their industry will become useful to themselves and others. Ireland will remain under the Saxon, who will finally get the whole country into his grasping hands."

CONFLICTING REPORTS

As to the movements of the Fenian gang, are circulated by the New York press. It is roundly asserted that the O Mahoneyites have purchased the government iron-clad "Dunderburg," and that she is to start upon her expedition to sink, capture and destroy the whole British navy in a few days. The "Algongum," another government ship, is also said to have passed into the hands of the Fenians. Sweeney, it is now asserted, "intends to raise 50,000 or 60,000 men, and that he will commence his campaign within 60 days. "The prospect of Canadian snows is not at all relished by his followers," says the New York Tribune. This need not hinder them, as we can promise them any quantity of Canadian fire if they cross the frontier. They will not suffer from cold, but will most assuredly find the country too hot to hold them. It is stated that contracts are being made for a kind of uniform not very distinctive, but still sufficiently marked to come within the articles of civilized war. It is asserted that this uniform or badge will not cost more than four or five dollars for each soldier.

Fenians and the Provincials.

From the New York Tablet (organ of the Roman Catholic Bishops.)

We see by the provincial papers that serious fears are entertained there of a Fenian invasion of the British Provinces. Whether these fears are well grounded or not, active preparations are going forward all along the line, and it is clear that if the Fenians are foolish enough to attempt any such thing, they will meet a reception rather warm for their liking. We have reason to know that 150,000 men in the several provinces are ready to be called out at any time drilled and disciplined, each man armed with an Enfield rifle, and all animated by the same spirit, resolve to resist any invasion of their territory to the very death. The men of the provinces have no idea of allowing the Fenians to make a convenience of their country in their contemplated war against Great Britain. They have a country well worth fighting for, they have as free institutions as any people need desire—both civil and religious liberty—they have a large amount of wealth and material prosperity, and they have strong arms to protect their hearths and homes, and the property they have acquired by honest industry; therefore the Fenians have need to think twice before they cross the frontier with hostile intent. The events of the last few days have shown the truth of what we say; no sooner was the tocsin sounded along the line than volunteers went crowding into all the towns and cities, eager to be enrolled and armed for the defence of their frontiers; the roll of the drum is heard from the shores of the Bay of Fundy to those of the Great Lakes and the heavy tramp of armed men shakes the still frozen earth of that northern clime. Nor let the Fenians suppose that the provincials are unskilled in the use of arms. We happened to be present some two or three years since at a rifle match in Montreal in which Canada militiamen and the British soldiers were alike competitors, and we can assure all whom it may concern, that some of the first prizes were taken by the former. The Prince of Wales regiment, and other corps that we could name, were then, and are now, as fine bodies of men as any European army could boast. These facts the Fenians will find out at their cost, if they attempt to put their silly threats into execution. They will find, moreover, that the Irish in Canada, that is the great majority of them, are as little disposed to enter into their ridiculous projects as any other section of the provincial people. However it may be with their kinsfolks in Ireland, they, at least, have no reason to complain; they are free in every sense of the word, as far as rational people can desire, they have little or no taxation, except what is purely for local purposes. True it is that in Upper Canada they have to contend with the rabid bigotry of the Orange faction fully as much as they ever had in any part of Ireland, but, on the other hand, are they not, with their French Canadian brethren in the faith, the overwhelming majority of the people of Eastern, or Lower Canada, and in all the maritime provinces they are fully able to hold their own, and are comparatively little annoyed by the Orangemen. And here in the United States have they not been time and again persecuted in the same way by the equally ruthless and ferocious Know Nothing? Of the Imperial Government, they, in the provinces have no reason not the shadow of a reason to complain, and they know better than to embark in a wild, senseless, visionary project, fraught with danger to all concerned, merely to please the irreligious, God forgetting Fenians who, by their ridiculous folly, are making Ireland and her cause a laughing stock to the rest of the world.

We do not believe, however, that the Fenians, wether O'Mahoneyites, Roberstites, or Sweeneyites, have any serious intentions of invading the Provinces, but if they are, in good earnest "bound for the border," they will see through their error all too soon, like the man who thrust his head through a pane of glass. A very different march would theirs be from that to which the border clans of Scotland were summoned in the old song, when they were told.

"Many a banner spread
Flutters above your head
Many a crest that is famous in story"

The contrast is too ridiculous not to excite the risible faculties of any sane person.

Military Spirit in Canada.

In a letter to the *World* from a correspondent in Toronto, the following occurs:—

"Never before in Canada has there been witnessed such a universal flocking to arms. The resources of Quebec, have been taxed to supply Enfield rifles to the volunteer companies, and the whole ten thousand men doing duty are armed with the latest pattern of this formidable weapon. There is not a revolver to be bought for love or money, and the same may be said of rifles other than the government issue. Were two hundred thousand men required, they would be had for the asking, and stout backwoodsmen at that who know what it is to endure hardships. The volunteers are all officered by graduates of the Canadian school, who are equal, if not superior, to sub officers of the regular army in military knowledge. When these graduates were inspected at Montreal last fall, Colonel McDougall, an English officer of great experience, sent out by the home government, said that he had never seen a finer body of men in respect of physique than the western battalion and never witnessed better drill. The city companies, of course, are better got up than those of the back country, having had greater advantages; but this assembling together has given the country volunteers an opportunity of familiarizing themselves with battalion drill. As regards shooting the volunteers of Canada rank higher than the regular army. Although this military business will prove rather costly, it will bring with it advantages not to be despised. Canada was never in such a good position financially as she is now. During the last seven months she sold $10,000,000 worth more than she ever sold before in the same period. The trade of the lower provinces has also increased wonderfully during the past year, showing that these provinces have awakened from their lethargy. When the English capitalists and the English government hear what the provinces have done, and are prepared to do for themselves, the cry against colonial apathy and the colonists' unwillingness to defend themselves will receive its death blow, and the connection be strengthened tenfold. With a belief in this will come English capital, that had begun to be withheld, seeking an investment which the heavy taxes of Congress deny to it in the States. The colonial emancipators will go under before the rush of national pride, and weak kneed capitalists will again look to those prosperous colonies with confidence that they shall not be left to drift about at the mercy of the first taker."

The Lull in Business in New York.

"E. W." the New York correspondent of the Montreal *Trade Review*, thus writes, over date of March 20:

"The lull in the midst of the Spring season still continues. There is great "slaughtering" of prices, especially in dry goods, and yet the sales are insignificant. The city is, however, full of buyers; every hotel is crowded to repletion. But they are a wary set, and as gold steadily declines and the season advances they are content to watch the market for a while, and buy as sparingly as possible. They are "masters of the situation," and to induce heavy sales still further concessions will have to be made. To show how these concessions are already agreed to; I noted to-day a sale of a very large line of cassimere at $1.00 per yard, which three months ago was bought at $1.25; only think of 25c. loss on a yard of cassimere. Then a large lot of Alpacas originally held at 60, now sold at 40c. per yard. Stewart recently bought a large consignment of linen handkerchiefs at $3.00, which cost the holder here $5.25. These are perhaps extreme cases, but they fully illustrate the condition of the market. As yet there have not been any serious failures, and it is just possible the season may be got over without casualties of a very fatal character."

A GOOD HIT.—The New York *Nation*, a first class literary weekly says: "By a vote of the Board of Aldermen of this city the flags on the City Hall were displayed from sunset on Saturday, "to encourage the Irish people to perseverance in their efforts to drive the oppresser from their native land." The efficacy of this sort of aid and comfort of course remains to be seen. It is evidently cheaper than pikes, or gunpowder, or howitzers, or an iron ram; and if it shall prove to have carried terror to the heart of the British Empire, it will be regarded as the grandest improvement in modern warfare."

NEW YORK, March 27.

An exhibition of the game of billiards took place last evening at the C

Huron Signal.

GODERICH. APRIL 5, 1866.

PREPARE FOR THE ENEMY

An enemy whose attacks may be more destructive to life than a Fenian invasion, threatens to visit us next summer, and it is most desirable that every effort should be made to ward it off. Of course crowded cities, and especially those parts of them which contain the dissolute, the filthy, and the crowded tenements of the wretchedly poor, will, in event of a visit of the cholera, suffer the most, but even towns and villages are not exempt from its frightful ravages. Happily, we have a most healthy situation in Goderich.—Our wide streets are swept almost constantly during the hot months by refreshing breezes from Lake Huron, and there are very few of those feeders of the pestilence—crowded tenements, stagnant ponds, noisome chambles, &c. Some spots, however, require looking after, and we think the town Council did right at its last session in directing that the Street Inspector look carefully after any person or persons who may allow nuisances about their premises. It is important that the cleaning of cellars, yards, &c., should be attended to immediately after the disappearance of the snow, as the disturbance of foul matters during the hotter season would render bad a great deal worse. If householders will exercise a little extra care in and about their premises, and observe the ordinary rules of health with regard to what they eat and drink, we need have very little fear of the cholera.

A NEW DANGER.

It is patent to observing men that a danger threatens this country, which is, in fact, of much greater importance than the vaunted Fenian invasion. We allude to the Fisheries question, re-opened by the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty. It will be remembered that previous to the establishment of that treaty the fisheries on the coast of British North America—which are the finest in the world, perhaps—gave much trouble, and were the source of never-ending discussions, which threatened to lead to serious consequences at any moment. The British authorities were firm in the maintenance of what they considered to be their rights, and enterprising Yankees were just as determined that they should secure a portion of the piscine wealth. The treaty put an end to all dispute for the time being, for, under its provisions, Americans, by complying with certain easy conditions, had a full rights to fish upon the "banks," and enrich themselves in the process. But the sapient protectionists who contrived so recently to secure the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, seem to have entirely ignored the question of the Fisheries in their violently *ex-parte* views of the advantages or disadvantages accruing to or entailed upon the States by such a system of trade, and now the old contention is to be re-commenced. But under what different conditions. Formerly, the fishing interests of the States were quite insignificant; at the present time they are enormous. The facilities granted by the Treaty were so ample that a large amount of New England capital was invested in the trade, and hundreds of vessels manned by thousands of sailors employed in carrying it on. Is it natural to suppose that this enormous trade can be diverted into new channels in a day, or that hard-handed skippers will take it well if they are warned off their old fishing grounds (which will certainly be the case, if they go there) by stern British naval commanders, who are now stationed on the coast to see that the rights of the crown are not infringed upon. At the present time both Governments have vessels of war at the point alluded to, and it will be a mercy if a collision is prevented until the question is settled in an amicable manner.

ANOTHER VETO.

President Johnson seems determined to make ample use of his power of veto, for, in addition to the determined stand he took some time ago against the Freedman's Bureau, he has now vetoed the Civil Rights Bill, no doubt on pretty much the same principle as that guiding him in his former decision. The present bill proposes to bestow a perfect equality of civil rights upon all the inhabitants of every State, and the second section provides severe penalties to be inflicted upon the authorities of any State who may discriminate in the administration of the laws of such State between blacks and whites, *in favor of the latter*. In vetoing the Bill, the President takes, no doubt, what he considers to be a stand in favor of States Rights, and against class legislation. The Republican party will now have an opportunity of testing the question as to whether the veto can be overruled.

RECAL of the VOLUNTEERS.

We observe that, in view of the subsidence of excitement with regard to a feared Fenian invasion, most of the volunteers recently called out, have been permitted to return to their homes, where they are to drill twice a week, such drill to be paid for by the government. Although we have made every enquiry as to the disposition to be made of our Goderich volunteers now stationed at Sarnia, we cannot learn that there is any prospect of their immediate recal. Why they are to be kept at the front, while other bodies are sent home, is best known to the military authorities—possibly it is because their great proficiency as soldiers demands that they should stand between the country and any *possible* danger. But this we do know that in response to a very proper representation of the undefended position of Goderich, and the great importance of this port, sent down by Mayor Detlor, the Deputy Adjutant General has promised to send both of our companies home at the opening of navigation, which will be in a week or two from this date. At the same time, the Mayor was informed that such a disposition would be made of the troops as would enable the authorities to reinforce Goderich at any moment. As far as it goes, the information is very satisfactory.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

On Sunday morning last, about half past four o'clock a fire broke out in the Commercial Hotel of this town, a very large frame building. When first discovered, the flames had made considerable progress, and the best the inmates could do was to attend, first of all to their personal safety, and afterwards en leavor to save what they could from the lower portion of the building. It is a great mercy that all in the house escaped, even though many lost their clothing and other effects. The fire originated up-stairs, and hence Mr. McPherson, the occupant, lost nearly all his bedding and the best of his furniture. By great exertions the firemen, by keeping a constant stream of water playing upon it, contrived to save the adjoining building, occupied by Mr Cameron, collector of customs. A large number of citizens also rendered invaluable assistance. The Hotel, which was owned, we believe, by Mr. Wm. Wallace, was insured for $3000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE BRUCE GAOL.—This building was, under contract, to be erected for $13,000, but extras have been piled on to such a fearful extent that it will cost, when completed, very little short of $30,000!! The Bruce *Herald* well remarks that the contemplation of such a state of affairs is almost enough to take one's breath away. How in the name of common-sense does it come about that a body of men who are so terribly economical in trifling matters, could have allowed such an astounding imposition to be saddled upon the unfortunate ratepayers? Just think for a moment what a state the finances of Bruce will be in, if the Court House and Gravel Roads contracts are carried out in anything like the fashion of the gaol job. Of course, we do not mean to say the building committee is to blame for such a result, but there has been an awful dereliction somewhere.

☞ Two members of the boot black brigade of this town, having caught the military spirit of the day, procured pistols and ammunition, a few days ago, and hied them to the woods for practice. The smell of powder had such an exciting effect upon one of the embryo warriors that he took a crack at his companion and rival in trade. The weapon was only loaded with shot, but the boy got pretty well peppered in different parts of the body, and could hardly be persuaded that it was not proper to give up the ghost at once.—His companion, now seized with the horrors of remorse, magnanimously offered to let the wounded one fire three times out of his pistol if he wouldn't cry.

☞ The condition of affairs on the frontier remains unchanged, no move or demonstration having been made by the Fenians. The excitement is subsiding, and we notice that a few volunteer companies have been sent home. Two married men from each of the companies at Sarnia have been allowed leave of absence, until recalled. On Wednesday evening Messrs. Trainer and M. McGregor of the Rifles and Dixon and Strachan of the artillery returned to town. Mr. Nasmyth, through ill health, was allowed to withdraw from the service for the time being.

EASTER BEEF.

Mr. T. Andrews, butcher, will have, on sale, some splendid Easter beef on Saturday. The bullock furnishing it, weighed when slaughtered, 1638 lbs. certainly the largest animal of the kind ever brought to this market. It was raised by Mr. R. Nixon of Ashfield.

APRIL FOOL.—A young man in this town was badly April fooled on Monday. A letter, purporting as he was told, to be an order from a high functionary, was handed to him, with instructions to go to a certain store and fetch the article wanted. He went to a hardware store, from that to a drug shop, to a dry goods store, another hardware establishment, a bake-shop, another druggists, a hotel, &c, and after trotting about in perfect good faith for more than an hour, the contents of the letter were read to him as follows:—"Pass the April fool around." The youth was justly enraged at being so thoroughly duped.

☞ We have a letter from Mr. Grundy, in which that gentleman asserts that Father Schneider *did* use the language attributed to him as to the alleged Fenian proclivities of Messrs. Moran and Quin, but as the case now stands, we must respectfully decline publishing the report of the priest's words, further than the statement given above. We have two assertions, and the question of veracity must be settled in the minds of those who know the parties.

☞ We would direct attention to the advertisement of Mr Watson, who is determined to sell off the bulk of his very heavy stock at and under cost, to make room for Spring importations.

☞ The annual meeting of the Goderich St. Georges Benevolent Society, for the election of officers &c., will be held in the Maitland Hotel, on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

☞ Our cor. "Artillery" wishes us to state that he was mistaken in stating that Jim Hodgins was captain of the Lucan company. It should have been Henry B. Hodgins.

☞ We would direct special attention to the song by friend Bannatyne, which will be found on first page. Its soul-stirring numbers are admirably adapted to call forth applause from the thousands of Canadians who will read them.

THE FRONT.

News from the Goderich Boys!

PRIVATE BILLETS.
SARNIA, 28th March, 1866,

From our Special correspondent.

A march out yesterday, was, without exception, one of the finest days that could possibly be at this season of the year. The battalion having received orders to parade one hour earlier than usually considerable speculation was rife, as to its object, but we had not long to remain in suspense, for soon our Col. appeared ready mounted for the road. After the customary preliminaries of calling over the roll, examining arms and proving the company, were over, the word form fours, right was given, and headed by our fife and drum band we marched gaily off, to the tune of "The girl I left behind me." Various were the sensations that at this particular time passed rapidly through my mind. In the short space of three weeks, here was a large body of men suddently called from their respective peaceful pursuits, now marching uniformed and armed far from home and friends to the strains of martial music. Could you but have seen them as they tramped merrily along a feeling of satisfaction and pride must have taken possession of you at their appearance. The portion of country we passed through was anything but attractive—the land being extremely flat and poor and the buildings of a very ordinary character. Even the cordwood on the side of the road was pronounced by competent Bayfield Road men to be wretchedly bad. I know of no road out of Goderich for a distance of three miles, (being the extent of our march,) that would not by far, excel in general appearance both as to quality of soil, buildings or scenery. The bugal having sounded the "halt" we came to a stand for a few minutes, after which we commenced to retrace our steps to town. The bright morning sun glistening on our rifles, the bracing air and healthy exercise had a most beneficial influence on the minds of the men and they will no doubt long remember with pleasure, their first fine day at the front.

A special meeting of the Sarnia Town Council was called last night to take into consideration the contents of a letter asking the corporation to provide barrack accommodation for the volunteers. They conferred with the board of School Trustees on the subject to ascertain their views on giving up the school buildings for that purpose. That body I believe before giving a decided answer advise the Council to ask the County Council for a grant of money to build permanent barracks. They have been in session to-day, but what the result of their deliberation is I have not ascertained. This certainly does not look much like going home, although I observe in to night's paper that part of the volunteer forte are already being disbanded. The Assizes opened here on Tuesday, and such is the influx of visitors and the limited accommodation of the hotels, that about fifty or sixty people including a large number of the jury had to cross over to Port Huron to obtain rooms for the night. The young men of the Goderich cos. as far as I can hear are much gratified at the action of the Council. We have lost to-day two of our best comrades Capt. Murray McGregor and Sergt. Trainer, they having received permission from the Col. to return home on their complying with certain conditions to come back again if absolutely required. I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing the heartfelt sentiments of esteem in which they are held by the whole company—their uniform kindness and courtesy coupled with their willingness to do at all times their duty has endeared them to the men, and it was with universal regret that we saw them away this morning. A queer anecdote is told of one of our recruits: being invited to a comrade's billet, he for the first time in his life saw a piano. In describing it next morning he said, in the parlor there was a large square box on legs and that when the young lady touched it with her fingers it played all sorts of music. The Rev. Mr. Ball of Guelph arrived on Saturday for the express purpose of preaching to the volunteers, and being a celebrated divine the church was filled to overflowing. Another most unpleasant change took place in the weather last night and it has been snowing heavy all day, in consequence of which no parade has taken place.

"PHILO JUNIUS."

PRIVATE BILLETS.
Sarnia, April, 1866.

MY DEAR "SENTINEL,"—Since my last, we have had weather adapted for the whole four seasons crowded into a space of a few days—frost, snow, rain and sunshine have alike visited us during that time; to-day a most favourable change appears to have set in, a gentle warm breeze from the south accompained by most congenial rays from old sol has added much to our comfort. In a previous letter I mentioned that the County Council of Lambton had been asked for an appropriation for the purpose of erecting suitable barracks for the use of the troops stationed at Sarnia. I now learn that they have placed the sum of four thousand dollars at the disposal of the Government for that purpose. This is decidedly liberal and will no doubt be duly appreciated at the proper quarter. We were to be inspected on Thursday last by Col. Taylor, one of the assistant adjutant Generals, but the inclemency of the weather and his non arrival caused it to be postponed. On good Friday we had church parade both morning and afternoon to enable all who were so disposed to attend their respective places of worship, quite a number availed themselves of the opportunity. In the evening we were aggreeably surprised by meeting the well known and familiar face of Col. Lizars—who notwithstanding his age had come purposely from Goderich to see the battalion drill. As quick as his presence in our midst became known almost every man in the Artillery and Rifles called at his hotel to pay their respects, and the hearty shake of the hand they received from him caused them much joy. Before they dispersed, he availed himself of the happy occasion to inform them that by a most remarkable coincidence on the very spot where he now was, he himself had twenty nine years ago shouldered his musket to defend the border from a worse set of blackguards then ever threatened it now. It would, he said, be impossible for him to attempt to describe the hardships and privations his company underwent at the time—but the sufferings of those who turned out during that rebellion were too well known to require any further account from him. Without railroad, postal or telegraph communication it was weeks and in some instances months before it was possible to know what was going on. Their diet too was frequently of such a quality that it often put him forcibly in mind of that of the prodigal son previous to his resolution to return home. He could not express to them the high gratification it gave him to witness such a fine body of men, who, at the first call, were proudly following the steps of their illustrious predecessors. He trusted that no occasion would ever occur for their British metal to be tested, but if it unfortunately should, he felt satisfied himself as to the result.

A rifleman, on behalf of those present, thanked him for his kindly sentiments and assured him of the great pleasure it afforded them of meeting him at the front, and of their strong desire to convince the country that the volunteers of sixty six would if possible maintain at all hazards the well earned reputation of their sires of thirty seven.

Through the generosity of a few gentlemen in Goderich, the Huron Rifles were enabled for the first time to meet all together at a sociable oyster supper, which was got up in capital style at the shortest notice by friend Bellchambers at a snug little place he has opened temporarily since his being burnt out. When I tell you it went off as all such affairs always do where Goderich boys are gathered together, it will satisfy you that it was a great success. On the chairman reading over the names of the different parties who had subscribed, the cheers became deafening, after which their healths were all individually and collectively drank with all the honors. The songs of Dixie, Fralick, Taylor and Sergt Wright were as usual excellent, and altogether it was the most pleasant evening ever spent at the front.

To day, Sunday, the usual church parade took place. Although called by this name, (which in fact it really is) it is expected that every man will be present, and should he not be in the ranks when his name is called out, a corporal's guard is despatched to bring him to the guard house, where he will have to remain till the Col. sees fit to set him at liberty, for the rules of the service here, are, that every man must attend some church at least once a day.

The Company of the "Queen's Own" of Toronto who have been stationed here for the past four months are to be relieved during the coming week. Quite a number of them have however, expressed their willingness to stay still another term if necessary. All sorts of reports are afloat regarding our possible return home, the general impression is that we shall not be here long after the opening of navigation.

Capt. Ross put the battalion through their usual movements on Saturday and seemed to go through it as easy as his ordinary company drill. The men generally are all in most excellent health and spirits, and now that they have become somewhat acquainted with their duties, do not feel the loss of home as much as formerly.

PHILO JUNIUS.

THE FINNIGANS THAT'S COMIN'.

AIR—"*Limerick Races.*"

When one excitement dies,
There soon springs up another,
And the Fenians just now,
Are making quite a bother.
If you happen to walk out,
Some one in your ear is hummin',
And asking if you know,
When the *Finnigans* are comin'.

CHORUS.—Descriptive of low rumbling of shillalahs, with great dust in the distance—Musha ding di ah, whack fol, &c.

As soon's they get the cash,
They mean to cross the lines, sir,
But we do not think they'll find
Things exactly to their mind, sir!
With our *Rose's* and *Hayes'* Rifles,
And our Armstrong guns a hummin',
We'll send to *Smithereens*
All the *Finnigans* that's comin'.

CHORUS.—Illustrative of smithereens and Greek Bee—ye gallant volunteers dance right merrily to Musha ding di ah, whack fol, &c.

Great General Sweeney says
That he'll take us by surprise, sir,
And make all Canada
A base *for* his supplies, sir;
But if the varmints come,
We'll send them back a hummin',
And make "head centres" of
All the Finnigans that's comin'.

CHORUS.—Descriptive of a great foot race—sudden disappearance of the rinderpest cutting off all retreat—Gen. Sweeney carves the breed of Irish bull—Musha ding di ah, whack fol, &c.

If they dare invade our soil,
Or try to work us harm, sir,
We'll let them feel the might
Of *Yeoman's* brawny arm, sir;
On every hill and dale
They will meet with gallant foemen,
Who'll defend their hearths and homes
From the Finnigans that's comin.'

Sledge hammer Chorus, illustrative of the brawny arm grinding up the residum of the Finnigan army into super phosphate for agricultural purposes—Musha ding di ah, whack fol, &c.

Remember Queenston Heights,
That place renowned in story,
Where the gallant General Brock
Led our fathers on to glory;
Remember how our sires
Sent the Yankee soldiers hummin,
And their sons will do the same
With the Finnigans that's comin'.

Low rumbling and sepulchral refrain.—The Finnigans disappear earthward in a cloud of sulphuric smoke, while ye gallant Volunteers push the hole in after them—Musha ding di ah, whack fol, &c.

GODERICH TOWNSHIP.

March 24 1856.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

SIR.—Mr. Campbell of No. 5. S. S. Goderich Township, whose enterprising efforts got a music association formed for teaching sacred music during the winter months with happy results. On the 13th instant, the following address and purse were presented to Mr. C. on behalf of the association by Mr. James Torrance, to which Mr. Campbell made a very suitable reply, both which you will please insert in the Signal,

and oblige yours, &c.,
J. T.

Mr. Campbell,—I rise Sir, to address you on behalf of the members of this musicial association, over which you have presided these several months past, with such untiring zeal and assiduity. Your aim and object, Sir, has been an exceedingly noble and laudable one, the promotion of sacred music in this locality. I am happy to state, that your disinterested and gratuitous efforts have been crowned with the most cheering results, and I convey to you in the name of this association, their sincerest thanks for your professional services. Sir, you have imparted an impetus for the study of this soul elevating art, that heretofore was a desiderstum very much felt in this community. A great amount of musical talent that lay dormant has been by you most successfuly developed, and but for your opportune assiduity would otherwise, very probably, have still slumbered in undisturbed repose. And now Sir, as the term of your generous attentions are drawing near a close the members of this association in consideration of your valuable services, deem it their duty to present you witha slight testimonial of their regard, and in behalf of the members of said association, accept through me, Sir, this memento of appreciation in the shape of a purse accompanied with their best wishes for your future welfare, and hoping that many bright years of unclouded sunshine, may illuminate your path while traversing the devious journey of life, and that you may be the happy recipient of every blessing whether temporal or spiritual. In conclusion I may add, that this simple presentation is not of greater value, and utterly inadequate with what your merits have just claims to as our deserving and worthy preceptor.

MR. CAMPBELL'S REPLY.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—In reply to this address I am compelled to state, that I feel very much flattered by the high complimentary tone, and assurance of esteem and eulogy therein exhibited, being above what my humble efforts deserve. I return my sincere thanks for the substantial proof of your generous regard, in the testimonial with which you have just now presented me. If I have been the means, of advancing you a few steps onward in this interesting study. I would feel much satisfaction in the contemplation that my time and energies had not been spent in vain.—In reference to the good behaviour of the class, throughout the whole course of tuition, I must speak in terms of the highest commendation, I would most strenuously advise you who have made so much progress to persevere, and I can assure you the more intensely you devote your energies to such study, the more will that desire increase, to keep pace with the progress obtained. I would enjoin upon you in particular to be careful in the choice of the poetry sung to the music, to avoid those daggeral rhymes which often times convey no meaning at all, and perhaps what is worse frequently a meaning of very equivocal character, thus prostituting this species of music, far beneath the sacred purpose, for which it was instituted. Again I return you my sincere thanks and I trust that you will all be able to look back, with feelings of unalloyed pleasure on the happy evenings we have spent together.

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal:

SIR,—Having seen with the most profound regret, the introduction of sundry innovations upon our present school system, as propounded by the Chief Superintendant of Education, whereby many excellent features of the present system will be superseded. The proposed innovation has awakened a spirit of enquiry, and unwilling that any hostile encroachment be made upon our rights, we are determined to resist legally, any undue stretch of power, that will thus impose upon us, a system of theories uncalled for, and for which we have not made application. We are therefore, after the most mature consideration of the purport of the propositions enunciated, most thoroughly convinced of the pernicious tendency of the change proposed. The alterations contemplated in the School law of the Province, is a subject of the gravest importance, and will greatly affect the educational interests of the country in which every individual, has much at stake. The school conventions that have carried a vote in its favor are inhabitants of cities and towns, and school teachers, who, however capable of judging of them in other respects, cannot be supposed to be acquainted with what is suitable for rural districts, and we doubt not, answer for such purpose well, still we are nevertheless of opinion, that they do not at all express the wants and wishes of the rural regions. Mr. Editor I affirm that the purposed changes, will be productive of many more evils than they would remove, or rather, without removing any evils, will greatly aggravate them, I am therefore decidedly opposed to the abrogation of school sections as at present constituted, and the placing of Townships under one Board of Trustees for school purposes, I am of opinion that the change proposed will be injurious to the interests of education, productive of confusion, discontent and strife, a glaring infringement upon our rights, in depriving us of the privilage of appointing our Teachers, who pay for them, besides we already forsee that the new scheme will be difficult in carrying it out, if not impracticble, while it would be much more expensive, and less efficant than the present system. The unpaid rural Trustee, in the narrow limits of his immediate section, ought certainly to be better acquainted with the wants of the section he represents than that of any other who might be appointed to officiate, and resident it may be at some remote distance. The ratepayer has a natural desire, in having the power of disposing of the money contributed in his own section, and were it otherwise so arranged, it would have a marked tendency in fostering of jealousies, little felt hitherto. That the country has rapidly improved under the present system, I am prepared to substantiate by the most incontrovertible evidence, and the Chief Superintendant, in thus introducing his pet scheme, reflects most palpibly, discredit upon and a want of confidence in the intelligence and common sense of our enlightened yeomanry. This unfledged, bantling of the Superintendant, the offspring doubtless of mental imbecility, the emanation of a mind paralyzed and labouring under the dotage of age, is a paradoz, tantamont to an insult upon the intelligence of the country. The Government would confer a great favour upon the, and upon the superintendant himself, ere he further tarnish the laurals he has so honorably achieved, were they to release him from the responsibilities of office, and to appoint some younger and abler man, whose mental organization might be healthier and in sounder condition. To the Reeves of Huron, who gave tacit assent, and the time serving recreants of Bruce, who gobbled up with facile avidity, the new doctrines of the superintendant without a word of remonstrance, to such I would here venture a hint, that their constituents, when the season of election will arrive, will bevery likely to remember the equivocal course they pursued regarding the School question of 1866.

STANLEY.

Special meeting of the Municipal Council held at the Bayfield Hotel, Bayfield, March 28th, 1866, 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing a Deputy Reeve. Present—Thos Simpson, Esq., Reeve, Councillors Jas Elliott, Esq., N. Woods, M. D., Thos Baird, Esq.

Certificate of election of N. Woods for Ward No 2, produced by the clerk, he took the oath of office and qualification.

Moved by J Elliott, seconded by N. Woods, That N Woods be appointed Deputy Reeve for the current year—Carried

Moved by J. Elliott sec by N. Woods that this Council do now close the special meeting and go into open Council for general purposes. Carried.

Bayfield March 28th 1866.

Bayfield Hotel Bayfield 3 o'clock P. M. Council met according to agreement of special meeting this day, present T. Simpson, Reeve, N. Woods, M. D. Deputy, Reeve, J. Elliot, T. Baird,

The minutes of all the previous meetings of the Municipal Council of this Township for the present year 1866 read over, approved, and signed.

Moved by N. Woods sec by J. Elliott, That Howel Powel, be pathmaster, in Ward 4 in the room of A. Blackwood who declines to act.

Moved by. N. Wood, sec by J. Elliott, That the by laws ordered at the first meeting of this Council for this year be now considered.

By-law No. 1 for the present year passed the third reading and signed.

By-law No 2 for the present year passed the third reading and signed.

Moved by N. Woods, sec by J. Elliott, that the Reeve be requested to require that the late Township Clerk and Treasurer, each do deliver over to the present Clerk upon his receipt for the same every book, paper, list, statute or other document which he shall hold possession of or have become possessed of in his respective office, and that the Township Clerk be requested to give a detailed receipt for documents received from the said late Officers and to keep a duplicate of said receipt, also that the same be required from the late officers at latest on Monday the 2nd April next 1866; also the late Treasurer be required to hand over to his successor in office at the same date all moneys which he may have in hand as Treasurer. Carried.

Moved by J. Elliott, sec by N. Woods, that the Reeve be authorized to purchase a new minute Book, Carried.

Moved by N. Woods sec by James Elliott that this meeting do adjourn to meet at Varna in Mr. Turner's Hotel at 10 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, 3rd April next, 1866. Carried.

JOHN KEYS, Clerk,

GODERICH TOWNSHIP.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday last while a little daughter of Mr. C. Shaw, 4th con., (aged 2 years) was playing about the house, she approached a boiling tea kettle and putting her mouth to the spout inhaled a quantity of the scalding steam. The poor little creature died the same evening in great agony.

☞ A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in San Francisco on the 26th.

Goderich 27th March, 1866.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal,

Sir.—It has been circulated that I told Mr Grundy and others, while in the R. R. Cars, that Michael Moran and John Quin were Fenians. Now I emphatically deny having made such a statement.

P. SCHNEIDER, P. P.

Home Guard at Seaforth.

A public meeting was held last night, for the purpose of enrolling a Home Guard, Jas. Dickson, Esq., M. P. P., occupied the chair, and Mr. M. Caughy, acted as Secretary.

The meeting was well attended, and the utmost good feeling and enthusiasm prevailed.

Mr. Dickson opened the proceedings with a speech of some length, during which he showed the necessity of a measure of self-defence, in consequence of the exposed position of the village and other property, and argued that as an attack on us could only be made with a view to plunder, every man should be prepared to defend himself or his neighbour, as the case might be, and that for defence the next best thing to strength was discipline and organization.

The first resolution was then moved by Mr. John Logan, in a short and appropriate speech, in which he begged all who valued the great blessings and privileges of civil and religious liberty, and general prosperity which the laws of our beloved country afforded us, to come forward and join in a movement so necessary for our protection.

Moved by Mr. John Logan, and seconded by Mr. Adam McDougall, and

Resolved, "That each Volunteer in the Home Guard provide their own arms."—Carried.

Moved by Mr. David Duncan, seconded by Mr. John Winter, and

Resolved, "That each Volunteer do take the oath of allegiance."—Carried.

Moved by Mr. John Gray, seconded by Mr. John Walsh, and

Resolved, "That each Volunteer shall be ready to defend our homes when duty calls."—Carried.

Mr. Gray accompanied his resolution with a strong and patriotic speech in his usual eloquent style.

Mr. Ramsay also addressed the meeting at some length, and arrived at the happy conclusion that the best thing the Fenians could do is to migrate to Utah Territory and form a settlement and homes for themselves beside Brigham Young.

Mr. Walker, of Tuckersmith, was then called on to address the meeting.

He urged serious and determined action, and hoped those who joined the Guard would do so with a full sense of their responsibility, for, although it was to be hoped that no enemy would ever cross our path, yet, all should join as though the enemy was at the way door.

After several other speeches the meeting gave three cheers for the Queen, and Mr. J. Logan leading, the assemblage joined in singing God save the Queen, which was given in right hearty style, and the meeting dispersed. I may here remark that it is a cheering fact to every British heart, and demonstrated beyond a doubt, that at the first blast of danger to Britain or Britain's honor, there is a spontaneous burst of patriotism throughout her dominions, which, at calmer moments, does not seem to exist.

Drill to commence on Thursday evening, in the Drill Shed, when officers will be elected.—COM.

SABBATH SCHOOL TEA-MEETING.—A tea-meeting in aid of the Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath School Library, will be held next Friday evening, March 29th, in the Wesleyan Church, Seaforth.

The London "Times" on Fenianism and Reciprocity.

In the London *Times* of the 17th inst., we find a leading article on the relations of the British Provinces with the United States from which the following is an extract:—

Among the latest reports is that some of the more desprate among them meditated an outrage on the Canadian frontier. O'Mahoney is said to have issued a circular telling the people to be prepared and to look out for secret orders. Of course the probability is that all this will come to nothing. Between making speeches about invading Canada and actually crossing the frontier in force there is a wide difference. At the Cooper institute and elsewhere the Fenian leaders have by this time conquered Ireland and annexed Canada, to the delight of enthusiastic audiences. Wether their folly has gone so far as to order an outrage on the frontier may be doubted, But the evil of such machination is that, while the leaders take care to keep out of danger, there are hot headed dupes who will carry out their suggestions, or desperadoes who will take advantage of them for the sake of plunder. The 17th of March has occurred to many as a day likely to be attended with some disturbance, and we are glad to believe that the Canadian Government has sufficient force at its disposal to deal summarily with any band that might meditate either treason or robbery.

This present St. Patrick's Day will also be remarkable for another event, which might itself breed a quarrel not less troublesome than a Fenian outbreak in Ireland or a Fenian invasion of Canada. To-day the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and British America comes to an end. For the sake of both countries, which it so much benefited during the six years which intervened between its adoption and the outbreak of the American war, we regret that the United States Government have thought fit to abrogate it. But every nation is the best judge of its own affairs, and if the Government of Washington is of opinion that the changed financial condition of the States requires that their commercial relations should be revised, we have no right to complain. It is fair, however, to remind the Americans that the termination of the Treaty is their work not ours, and that if any differences arise we have done our best to prevent them. Now, one of the rights which the Americans possess under the Treaty is that of fishing in British waters. The coast of British North America is one of the finest fishing grounds in the world, and it will be in the memory of most of our readers how long and bitter were the dissensions between the adventurous New Englanders, who were always trespassing, and the jealous Nova Scotians and New Foundlanders, who were as constantly driving them off. The Reciprocity Treaty put an end to those disputes by giving the American fishermen the right to come into our waters in return for a much less valuable concession on their part; and for 12 years they have followed their calling in peace. But now their rights come to an end. These people, who have been accustomed for so many years to a certain fishing ground, and who probably have come to look upon it as their own, must now be content to retire, or come into collusion with the Canadian authorities. We believe a vessel of war will be placed on the coast for the purpose of seeing that the rights which revert to the British Crown are not infringed, and also to prevent collusions between the fishermen of the Provinces and of the United States. The American fishermen will be duly warned, and after a fixed time the exclusion of their boats will be enforced. We trust they will understand that the restriction is caused by the act of their own Government, and that, if they suffer, their grievances can only be removed at Washington. Whenever the States thinks fit to conclude another Treaty, American fishermen will recover their former rights. It is a difficult matter to regulate, and may lead to many a quarrel; but in this, as well as in all that relates to Fenianism there is reason to believe that we may count on the friendliness and courtesy of President Johnson's Government. If it were not so, we should look upon the consequences of the change as likely to be troublesome, if not dangerous.

GEORGIA.

The Galt *Reformer* has been favored with the perusal of a letter from Mr Jas Dunn, who recently left that place for the State of Georgia. Mr. Dunn seems to be highly pleased with the change he has made. He says:

"I have finished sowing barley and wheat and am now in the midst of oat sowing and potatoe planting. First sown oats and barley are just coming up, and some trees are breaking out into leef. My cattle live on grass alone but clover in a few days will be a full bite for cattle. This is a beautiful country. There has been but thrice a slight shower of snow all winter, we have had some tolerable sharp frosts; one day the thermometer being within eight degrees of zero. Taking the whole winter, my plows have been laid off altogether by frost about six days. There has been some very heavy rains and some thunder, but altogether the winter season has been fine, and I think it is much better to live in a temperate climate than in one so rigid as Canada West forces on its inhabitants. My neighbors here are just as kind and civil as I can wish. There is a school house within a mile of me, but no teacher at present. There is a Baptist Church on my farm, but as preachers get no pay here, we have service only once a month. Land is very easy to purchase. A farm lot is 160 acres, and almost any of them can be bought at from $10.00 to $20.00 per acre; and no mean land but with from seventy-five to 100 acres cleared. I pay from $12 to $15 a month wages currency. Bacon is 27 cts per lb; flour $13 per barrel; corn $1.25 per bushel; Potatoes $2 per bushel; turnips $1 per bushel; hay $3.50 per 100 lbs; butter 40 cts per lb; eggs 25 cts per dozen; men's shoes $2.50 to $3 per pair; men's home made cottons and woollens, fine wearing stuff, $1.25 per yard; cottons and calicoes from 25 to 40 cents per yard; tinware and crockery as cheap as in Canada, and many of the farming implements are just as cheap as in Galt. Setting a shoe on horse 15 cents; sharpening a plough share, 10 cents. Whiskey, $4 a gallon."

THE WIT AND SATIRE OF WILLS.—One might suppose that will making was anything but a merry occupation, and yet the drollery of the wills that some eccentric old fellows have left behind them, could hardly be surpassed. Dean Swift could not have concocted a more bitter joke than that of the testator, who after reciting the obligations he went under to a friend bequeathed to him, at the bottom of the first page of his will, ten thousand——pounds, of course, though the delighted legatee; but on turning the leaf the bequest was discovered to be ten thousand thanks.— What a wet blanket for great expectations! Just as odd was the codicil of the death striken humorist who left to certain of his dear relatives as many acres of land as shall be found equal to the area enclosed by the track of the centre of the oscillation of the earth in a revolution round the sun, supposing the mean distance of the sun to be twenty one thousand six hundred semidiameters of the earth from it. This was a century ago; and as the problem could not be satisfactory worked out, the legatees were kept at a 'mean distance' from the property of their lives. A very neat reproach was conveyed in the will of an uncle, who bequeathed eleven silver spoons to his nephew with the remark, 'if I have not left him the dozen he knows the reason; the young scapegrace having stolen the twelfth some time before.

Orders from Military Head-Quarters.

Order No. 1. under date of the 28th March, declares that the whole volunteers militia force, with the following exceptions, will be relieved from duty on the 31st inst. The exceptions are the volunteer companies now actually in service at Sandwich, Windsor Sarnia, Chatham, Dunville, Port Colborne, Brockville, Prescot, Cornwall, Ottawa, St. Ann's, Niagara, two companies under Capt. Cinq Mars, Phillipburg, St. Johns, Freleighsburg, Bedford, St. Armands, Stanstead, Hemmingford, Richmond, Huntingdon, Melbourne, Lacolle, Durham, Elgin, Beauharnois, Franklin, Sweetsburg, and the two companies of Hochelaga light infantry now at Isle au Noix

Sault Ste. Marie and Lake Superior.

We are glad to learn that the Northern Railway Company has concluded arrangements securing steam navigation twice a week, during the ensuing season, between Collingwood and Sault Ste Marie. This will be a great convenience to the traveling public and the mercantile community interested in the rapid transport of goods. Everything tending to strengthen the communications with Lake Superior tends to promote the commercial interests of this city, and we are prepared to find that, as a result of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, a large amount of business, heretofore drifting towards Cleveland and Detroit, will now seek an outlet by Toronto and the St. Lawrence. The copper of our mining regions, for instance, should now find export by the Canadian route.—[Globe.

A FAMILY POISONED AT GUELPH BY EATING TARTAR EMETIC.—A serious mistake, by which the cook Mr. W. West, wife and family, had a narrow escape from death, was made by the cook, on Saturday last. It appears that Mr. West had, some time since, purchased a quantity of horse powder from one of the druggists, who neglected to label it. He laid by that which was not required for immediate use, and being of the color and consistency of common baking powder, was mistaken for it. It was used in making cakes, which were eaten for supper. All who partook of them were, in the course of half an hour, seized with violent pains, vomiting, and other symptoms of poisoning. Dr. Howitt was quickly on the spot, and found that the substances they had taken was tartar emetic, or tartrate of antimony, a powerful vomitive and poison.—Over half an ounce had been swallowed, and but that it was taken in that form, death would be inevitable. Had it been drank in liquid, there would have been no need of earthly physician; but the cake required some time to digest, and the poison had not half been absorbed into the system ere *emesis* resulted from its own action. The children were in great danger for hours, and the adults experienced fearful suffering. But under the skilful superintendence of Dr. Howitt, we are glad to say that they are now progressing very favourably, and there is every prospect of speedy recovery.—*Adv.*

☞ A Madrid letter states that a M. Monturiol, a Spaniard, has solved the problem of submarine steam navigation by the invention of a vessel which can remain for hours at a considerable depth, can discharge cannons from below and act as a ram for piercing the hulls of iron-cased ships.

☞ A baby left at an hotel in Iowa, was raffled for and won by a married lady without children.

☞ The sum subscribed at Quebec towards the volunteer Force so far amounts to $7,000.

☞ It is reported that the entire British West India squadron has been ordered to Halifax.

☞ An American bought a horse at Montreal, paid in counterfeit bills on the bank of Montreal, and then disappeared.

☞ Telegraphic despatches from Washington assure the New York journals that General Grant has cut off his whiskers! Prodigious.

☞ The Chattanooga *Union* says, "100,000 Canadian warriors sprang to arms in one night." There is a fair sample of the way in which American journals exaggerate everything.

☞ Prince Alfred has been promoted to a captaincy in the fleet, and will shortly be appointed to the command of a frigate.

☞ Some of the residents of Upton purpose establishing a paper manufactury in that flourishing settlement. A cloth factory is also about to be established in the same locality.

☞ Ensign Totten, of the Paris company while drilling the company, slipped and fell on his sword, the point entering just below the jugular vein. The wound is not considered fatal.

☞ Mr. Baxter, a member of the British Parliament, has given notice that when the Ministry bring forward their estimate he will move that the item of £100,000 for the fortification of Quebec be struck out of the list. The motion will fail,

Taking them Off.

The New York Times thus hits off the Fenian sensation despatches: "By Galvanic Telegraph from Kickapoo. General Sweeney arrived yesterday at Salt Lake City and was closeted six hours with Brigham Young. It is understood that negotiations have been open for the settlement of one thousand Fenians in the Mormon Territory to become the ancestors of the future Irish Republic on the Continent of America. He was received on his entrance to the city by a Guard of Honor of the Royal Patagonians who came by the wires, at 2 o'clock p. m., from their native country. Great enthusiasm prevailed among the women of Salt Lake City, on the occasion. Two hundred and sixty able-bodied females offered themselves to the General as wives. The General was over-powered with the ovation, and through an interpreter made a suitable response in the Irish language. He was understood to say, that, as an Irish man, he felt bound to agree to anything that would please the ladies. At this state of the proceedings a deputation from the King of Congo arrived by the N. N. E. South Western Telegraph, offering ten thousand elephants and three hundred and sixty thousand lions to the cause. An autograph letter was then read from the Chiefs of the Sacs and Foxes, assuring the General of the sympathy and co-operations of sixty millions of warriors in their war paint."

The Fire in the Oil Regions.

A despatch from Petroleum Centre, Pa., on Thursday night says:—

"The greatest fire ever known in Oil Dorado, excepting that of the Maple Shade, two years ago, has nearly exhausted itself, leaving a horrid and fearful amount of ruins. The conflagration began at the Ocean Well, where two men were engaged in caulking a new tank containing oil to the amount of 200 barrels. One of the staves being forced out at the bottom created a vacum through which the oil ran out, and running down the run it communicated with an engine house and then caught fire in the furnaces. From this point it rapidly spread to the oil tanks of the Ocean Oil Company, then the Arctic Well No. 20, and Patterson & Dickey No. 19; thence down the run communicating to different Wells, five in number, belonging to the Breeden & Myers and Breeden & Tenuent leases, which were soon enveloped in one huge mass of flames. With no earthly means of checking this fearful tide, it rolled onward down the run in flames, communicating with every thing combustible. Sweeping every object before it, it soon found a channel, which carried the burning mass into Bennehoff Run, catching in its way three refineries, some thirty or more buildings, and several wells in process of drilling. In less than fifteen minutes from the breaking out of the fire it was emptying itself into Oil Creek, at the mouth of the river, thus presenting to the eye a terrible mountain of black smoke and flames nearly a mile in length. The damage is estimated at $15,000. Patterson & Dickey, with the Ocean Oil Company, are the heaviest losers. Twenty thousand barrels of oil were consumed with the tankage, and some eighteen engine houses, derricks, engines, and the whole paraphernalia for sinking wells, are destroyed. The Bennehoff and Oil Creek railroad sustained some five hundred dollars damage. Two men are reported burned seriously, three fatally, and one, Frank McKenzie, has just died at the McClintock house. He was the most horrid sight ever witnessed, being nothing but a blackened charred mass of flesh. When extricated from the devouring element both eyes were burned out and he was in every way unrecognizable. Another man is reported to have been burned to death in a derrick, and one jumped from the top of still another derrick to save his life; he was inguired slightly."

An Attack on Napoleon.

On the 24th of February, M. Thiers, the French historian, made a speech in the French Corps Legislatif, which shows that Napoleon has not succeeded in crushing out either liberty of thought or liberty of speech among the opponents of his policy. M. Thiers said:—"We have lived since 1852 under the promise that the arbitrary powers assumed by the Emperor would be only temporary. Temporary not of course as regards the august personage who wields them, but as regards their duration. It has always been understood that the Constitution could be modified by the Emperor and the Senate. The memorable declaration of January 14, 1852, that liberty was to crown the edifice, and the great decree of November 24, which revived political discussion, encouraged the nation to believe that institutions which the civilized world believes alone capable of assuring liberty and security, and which France was the first to give to the world, and is therefore naturally impatient to see restored to herself, would not long be withheld. Unitil latterly the re-establishment of this liberty seemed to be only a question of time, but now it appears to be made one of principle. Last year and this year the speech from the throne represented liberal institutions as likely to weaken power, to hamper its initiative, and to replace it under the yoke of assemblies." M. Thiers continued in grave and somewhat unguarded, but still unmistakable language, to speak of what he called the "necessity" of liberty of speech and of the press and freedom of elections.

Curious Oriental Customs.

There are many traits of character and customs in which the Arabs and Turks are our antipodes. They shave the head and not the chin, and we the reverse. With us the uncovering of the head in the presence of another is a mark of respect; with them a mark of disrespect. When they go into a place of worship they keep on the shat and take of the shoes and slippers; we do the opposite. They mount on the right side of a horse, and we on the left. They write from right to left, and we from left to right. We show our good breeding by taking the outside when we pass persons on the street; they by passing nearest the wall They do the honors of the table by serving themselves first; we by serving ourselves last. If a friend inquires after your wife you regard it as a compliment; to inquire after them is an insult. Their morning dress is white; ours black. They finish their wooden houses from the top downwards; and we from the foundation up. The men wear frocks and the women pantaloons. We wash the hands by dipping them in water; they by having water poured upon them.—[Bausman's Sinia and Zion.

THE BARLEY CROP.—The Trade *Review* says. An enterprising produce buyer of Brantford has received a letter from a Buffalo house, in a position to be well posted in such matterrs, from which the following is an extract:—"If your people will only show barley largely the present spring we can assure them it will be wanted at good prices. We solcit your aid in inducing your farmers to raise their usual supply of barley. A combined effort is being made to reduce the tariff on barley to 5 cents per bushel, and we think it will be successful."

Paraguay and Brazil.

New York, March 27.—The Herald's Rio Janerio correspondent writes, respecting affairs in Brazil and the progress of the war between the allies and Paraguay, that the grand attack of the former had not yet been made, but the two hostile forces confronted each other on opposite sides of the Parana, and it was expected that the allied army would cross about the middle of February, preparatory to a formidable assault on the Paraguayan strongheld of Humaita. The Brazilian, Argentine and Uruguayan troops, together, numbered about 65,000, to oppose whom there were only 28,000 or 30,000 Paraguayans. Brazil had also on the river 24 war vessels, four of which were iron clads.—The Argentines had two or three men of war. The Brazilians are very desirous of a large immigration to their country, and are holding meetings to forward the matter. Great inducements are offered to American farmers to remove thither.

☞ MRS. PARTINGTON says that Ike, having become enameled of a siren of Boston, has led her to the menial altar. He did't appear the least decomposed. On the back of his wedding cards were little cubebs with wings.

HEALTH IS STRENGTH.—To prevent or conquer disease is one of the grandest attainments ever aimed at by man; and Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers will as sure cure coughs, colds, tickling in the throat and pulmonary complaints, as war and pestilence will destroy. Severe colds if not attended to sooner or later lead to incurable consumption, and the strength of the strongest soon fails if neglected. The readiest and best means known for the cure of these complaints is Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers," which have been thoroughly tried for the last twenty years, and have never been known to fail. Singers and public speakers will also derive great benefit from the use of them. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25cts. per box.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—It cannot be denied that things have looked rather squally lately, though we believe that England intends to remain perfectly neutral in the matter; should war, however, break out between them, we hope for humanity sake that the armies will be well supplied with the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," the best thing in the world for sudden colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, burns, &c., 25 cents per bottle.—Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

DON'T KNOW HIM.—We have heard of a man who owned a horse which had been for a long time afflicted with a Chronic Cough, and was otherwise in a poor condition; he at length resolved to sell him, and did so for a very trifling sum. Some 5 or 6 weeks afterwards, he met the person to whom he had sold him driving a beautiful horse, full of life, and concluded he had either exchanged him for this or purchased another; but judge of his surprise on learning that the horse was the same he had previously owned and considered of so little value. On enquiry as to what had effected so great a change, he was told that "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine," had done it. This preparation has effected some remarkable cures.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package. *Northrop & Lyman*, Newcastle, C. W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine dealers.

THE MARKETS.

GODERICH, April, 3, 1866.

Spring Wheat	$0:95	@	0:00
Fall do	1:10	@	1:12½
Oats,	0:21	@	0:23
Flour	5:00	@	5:00
Barley	0:40	@	0:50
Peas	0:50	@	0:00
Sheep	4:00	@	5:00
Pork	7:25	@	7:50
Beef	5:00	@	5:50
Hides (green)	4:50	@	0:00
Butter	0:16	@	0:18
Potatoes	0:30	@	0.35
Wood	1:75	@	2:25
Hay, new ⅌ ton	0:00	@	8:00
Turkies	0:60	@	0:87½
Eggs	0:10	@	0:00

Births.

At Goderich, on Easter Sunday, April 1st, the wife of Mr. D. Kerr Jr., merchant, of a daughter.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 13, Chambers St. New York.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

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

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, 831 Broadway, New York.

w3-1y.8

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

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

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

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

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

New Advertisements

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

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

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

TO MARRIED LADIES

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

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

CAUTION.

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

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

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

Sole agent for the United States and Canadas,

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent will insure a bottle containing fifty Pills, by return mail.

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

☞ Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and F. Jordan; Gardiner & Co., Bayfield; James Benthum, Rogerville; J. Pickard, Exeter; J. H. Combe, Clinton; E. Hickson, Seaforth, and all Medicine Dealers. w38-1y

FOR SALE.

WEST part of Lot Eleven in 9th Con., Western Division Township of Colborne 100 acres. This Lot is situated within four miles of Goderich, and one half mile from the Northern Gravel road. For terms of Sale apply to

SINCLAIR & WALKER. Solicitors, &c.

March 27th. 1866. w9 4t

NOTE LOST.

THE subscriber hereby cautions the public against purchasing or negotiating a note of hand made by John Mesner in favor of Hugh McEwen, amount $35 and 30 odd cents, due Jan., 1st, 1866, as the same is lost and payment stopped. Any party returning the same to the owner will be suitably rewarded.

HUGH McEWAN.

Bluevale, March 25, 1866. w10 3t

REVISION COURT.

THE Court of Revision for Ashfield will be held at Dean Swift's Hotel, Dungannon, on Tuesday, the first day of May next at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN COOKE, Township Clerk.

Ashfield, March 31st, 1866. w10tf

New Advertisements.

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pain from the system.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer
Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the Back and Sides.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer
Relieves Pain in the Head, and Sick Headache.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer
Cures Bilious Colic and Cramp in the Stomach.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer
Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Bowel Complaints.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer
Cures Sudden Colds and Sore Throats.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer
Cures Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites and Scalds.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer
Cures Neuralgia, Tic Doulourenux and Tooth ache.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer
is also an excellent thing for Wounds, Bruises, Sprains and Strains; it takes away all pain the moment it is applied.

No Family should be without a bottle of

The Canadian Pain Destroyer!

PRICE.—25 cents per Bottle. All orders should be addressed to

NORTHRUP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W.

☞ Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and F. Jordan, Gardiner & Co., Bayfield, James Benthum, Rogerville, J. Pickard, Exeter, J. H. Combe, Clinton, E. Hickson, Seaforth, and all Medicine Dealers. 1w38-6m

Relief in Ten Minutes!

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all diseases of the

Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza,

Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c., &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief when persevered with according to directions never fail to effect a speedy and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or how severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS & PUBLIC SPEAKERS

these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and inflexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass, and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many Professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers — Will find Bryan's Wafers
Vocalists and Public Speakers — Will find Bryan's Wafers
Vocalists and Public Speakers — Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove — Hoarseness and Sore Throat
Invaluable to remove — Hoarseness and Sore Throat
Invaluable to remove — Hoarseness and Sore Throat

And give clearness to the Voice.
And give clearness to the Voice.
And give clearness to the Voice.
They relieve in ten minutes.
They relieve in ten minutes.
They relieve in ten minutes

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases — Of the Chest and Lungs.
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases — Of the Chest and Lungs.
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases — Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists, At 25 cents a box
Sold by all Druggists, At 25 cents a box
Sold by all Druggists, At 25 cents a box

Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, General Agents for the Canadas.

☞ Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and F. Jordan; Gardiner & Co., Bayfield; Jas. Benthum, Rogerville; J. Pickard, Exeter; J. H. Combe, Clinton; E. Hickson, Seaforth, and all medicine dealers. 1w38-6m

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY,

FIRE, LIFE & MARINE.

British American Insurance Co. Head Office, TORONTO.
Capital $400,000. Marine Department.
GEORGE RUMBALL, & Co., Agents.

Western Insurance Company Limited,
NON-TARIFF OFFICE, ENGLAND,
FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.
Chief Offices—7 Waterloo Place, London; 77 King St., Manchester.

Chairman—J. Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M. P. for Oldham, Reform Club, London, and the Grange, Urmston, near Manchester
General Manager—Arthur Scratchley Esq., M. A., formerly Fellow and Sadlerian Lecturer, Queen's College, Cambridge.

Head Office for B. N. A., Ontario Hall, Church Street, Toronto.
SCOTT & DEGRASSI, Managers, B.N.A.
CAPT. R. THOMAS, Marine Inspector.
GEO. RUMBALL, & Co., Agents.

QUEEN FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.
Chief Office, Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CANADA BRANCH OFFICE, UNION BUILDINGS, MONTREAL.

BOARD:

WILLIAM MOLSON, Esq., Chairman, Thomas, Kay, Esq., Hon. John Young, Henry Thomas, Esq., David Torrance, Esq.

Bankers—Molson's Bank. *Legal Advisers*—Messrs. Torrance & Morris. *Medical Adviser*—Wm. Sutherland, Esq., M. D. *Surveyor*—James H. Soringle, Esq. *Auditor*—Thomas R. Johnson, Esq. *Resident Secretary and General Agent*—M. Mackenzie Forbes, Esq.

Union Buildings, 26 St., Francois Xavier Street.

GEO. RUMBALL, & Co., Agents.

The above Companies take risks on the most favourable terms.

GEO. RUMBALL & Co.
Goderich, 3rd April, 1866. w10

THE SPRING SHOW

OF THE

UNION AGRICULTUR'L SOCIETY,

OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF

ASHFIELD HURON KINLOSS and WAWANOSH

Will be held in the Village of Lucknow on Tuesday the Tenth day of April at Ten o'clock A. M. when the following prizes will be awarded.

For the Best Stallion for agricultural purposes. $10
" 2nd Best 5
For the Best Ball, 5
" 2nd Best

The Directors if they consider the Best Sallion deserving will add an additional five Dollarsto the above Prize.

The Stallion obtaining the first prize will be required to stop one day a week during the season in the Village of Lucknow.

JAMES SOMERVILLE, Secetary,
Lucknow March 17th 1866. sw58

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Hullett, will be held at Kellington's Hotel, Londesborough, on Saturday the 14th day of April next, for the purpose of hearing appeals against Assessment, &c.

JAMES BRAITHWAITE, Township Clerk.
March 19th, 1866. w9 3t

New Advertisements.

WALL PAPER.

A Large assortment of Room paper always on hand, at the

SIGNAL OFFICE.

A Variety of Patterns at 5 and 6 cents per Roll.

WINDOW SHADES

Plain and Figured, Cheap for Cash, at the

SIGNAL OFFICE

BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE.

Market Square,
Goderich, March 29th, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Goderich will be held at the Holmesville Inn, on Monday the 30th day of April next, for the purpose of hearing appeals against Assessment, &c.

JOHN SHAW, Township Clerk.
March 13th, 1866. w7

Auction Sale of Real Estate.

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage made by Robert Davison (and Anne Davison his wife to her her Dower) to David Hood Ritchie, dated the twenty ninth day of January, A. D., 1861 for securing the sum of Eight hundred Dollars with interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, and by virtue of an assignment of the said Mortgage made by the said David Hood Ritchie to William Renwick as an acting Executor of the Estate of the late Thomas Gardiner, deceased, dated the fourteenth day of February, A.D., 1866, there will be sold by public Auction at the "River Hotel" in the Village of Bayfield and County of Huron, on

Tuesday, the first day of May Next,

at two of the clock in the afternoon, (unless previously disposed of by private bargain) all that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Goderich, in the said County of Huron, being composed of Lot thirty six in the Bayfield concession of the said Township of Goderich, containing eighty nine acres, more or less. (of which about sixty acres are cleared.) Terms made known at Sale.

(Signed) WILLIAM RENWICK. Executor as aforesaid.

March 27th, 1866. w9

Take Notice.

SAMUEL POLLOCK, Esq., late Deputy Sheriff has been appointed official Assignee under the Insolvent Act of 1864 for the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

February 20th, 1866. sw50

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas and Fieri Facias for residue issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron & Bruce, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Wm. Hawthorne, at the suits of John Downey, Bryce James Playfair, John McMurrich, Samuel Gunn and John S. Playfair, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lot number Five, Eastside of William street, in the Village of Walkerton in the County of Bruce, which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Seventeenth day of April next, at the hour of twelve o'the clock noon.

JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff H. & B.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 7th March, 1866. } w7td

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the matter of William Ellis an Insolvent.

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

Dated at Goderich in the County of Huron this 24th day of March, 1866.

SAMUEL POLLOCK, Official Assignee for Huron & Bruce.

W. T. HAYS Solicitor for Insolvent. w10

LANDS FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE following excellent farm lots, viz—Lot 26, in the Bayfield concession of the Township of Goderich, Co. Huron, containing about 90 acres of which about 60 are cleared, also the north half of the north ½ of Lot nineteen, Lake Road, East in the Township of Stanley, and County of Huron, containing about thirty acres, mostly cleared, also the west part of Lot ten in the thirteenth concession of the said Township of Stanley, containing about thirty acres, with four acres clearance, also park Lot two, Range "I" in the same Township, being one mile from Bayfield on the Gravel Road and containing ten acres mostly cleared, with good stream of water, good Dwelling house, Barn and Orchard, and also the south westerly half of Lot eighteen in the eighth concession of the Township of Stanley aforesaid, containing about sixty acres of land mostly cleared, and within two miles of the Village of Varna.

For particulars apply personally or by prepaid letter at the Post Office, Bayfield.

March 27th, 1866. w9

Auction Sale of Real Estate.

UNDER and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage made by Donald Shaw to Robert H. Gardner as acting Executor of the Estate of the late Thomas Gardner deceased, dated the fourth day of October, A. D., 1864, for securing the sum of Eight hundred and twenty eight Dollars 60 cents, with interest at eight per cent per annum, there will be sold by public Auction at the "River Hotel" in the Village of Bayfield and County of Huron on

Monday, the 23rd day of April next,

at two of the clock, in the afternoon (if not previously disposed of by private bargain) all that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the said Village of Bayfield, being composed of Lot number six hundred and eleven in the Town plot of Bayfield aforesaid. Terms made known at Sale.

ROBERT H. GAIRDNER, Executor as aforesaid.

March 27th, 1866. w9

J D&Co M

OWING to the Abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, many shippers will now be looking out for reliable agents in Montreal. The undersigned have confidence in offering their services to such for the sale of BREADSTUFFS, ASHES, BUTTER, CHEESE, COARSE GRAINS, &c., &c.—They have also a special department for LEATHER, under the management of an experienced Salesman.

JOHN DOUGALL & Co., Commission Merchants, Montreal.

w3 2mos*$p

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the matter of William Hinde an Insolvent.

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

Dated at Goderich in the County of Huron this 20th day of March, 1866.

S. P. YEOMANS, Assignee.

W. T. HAYS Solicitor for Insolvent. sw59 2w

SELLING OFF!

THE subscriber in returning thanks to the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him for a period of nearly twenty five years, begs to announce that in order to effect a reduction of Stock, and to make ready for New Goods, he will commence

ON THE 4th OF THE PRESENT MONTH,

selling at prices greatly below the usual rates and will continue doing so until

THE 1st OF JUNE NEXT.

His Stock consists of a varied and extensive assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Wines,

BRANDIES AND OTHER LIQUORS;

and as many articles will be sold at and under cost, an opportunity will be afforded of securing great bargains. In the meantime the usual credit business will be discontinued.

JAMES WATSON.

Goderich, 2nd April, 1866. w10

UP TO THE TIMES!

GREAT

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.

STOCK TAKING 15th of MARCH!

Up to the 15th March (when our Stock Taking Commences) we will offer to the Public the

WHOLE OF OUR STOCK

at Cost, in order to make room for

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

Give us a call before buying elsewhere.

D. KERR, Jr., & Co.

Glasgow House, Feb., 27th, 1866.

In reference to above, let it be distinctly understood that no Goods will be subject to Exchange (unless especially agreed upon at the time) during the continuance of the Sale.

D. KERR, JR., & CO.

Goderich, Feb. 27th, 1866.

KERR, BROWN & MACKENZIE,

HAMILTON,

Late Kerr, Brown & Co., and Kerr MacKenzie & Co.,

Will be ready to show

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

ON MONDAY 12TH INST.

The Trade is respectfully invited to inspect.
Hamilton, March 7. 7w1m

THE TREASURER

In Account with the Municipality of Colborne for the year 1865.

DR.		CR. 1865.	
Balance from last year	$486 68	Wm. Watt, Returning Officer	$3 00
Received from Collector Taxes for 1864	334 34	Andrew Green, do	3 00
do do	171 11	D McMurchy, do	3 00
Jas. Symington, Tavern License	20 00	R. Williams, do	3 00
Jas. McDonough, do	20 00	James Tewsley, do	3 00
John Ross, do	20 00	Horace Horton, Auditor	2 00
Thomas Allen, do	20 00	Rowland Williams, do	2 00
William Robertson, do	20 00	T. Weatherald, Surveyor	2 75
Wm. Buchanan, do	20 00	County Treasurer, Arrears for Taxes	63 31
Anthony Allen, do	20 00	E. Fisher, blacksmith's work	1 00
Christopher Shannon, do	20 00	J Barker, lumber and work at Cemetiy	3 00
J. Fleck, Non-Residents' Taxes	10 19	John Allen, road work	2s 75
James McDonough's fine	1 00	do do	6 00
J. Kernaghan, Magistrates fine	3 00	Rshd. Walters, do	15 50
H. Spence do	4 00	J. Kirkpatrick, do	75 00
A. Allen do	2 00	Road work pr. Mr. Spence	57 50
Clergy Reserve Funds	114 59	Robert Strachan, for gravel	4 00
Non-Residents' Taxes	1043 89	Richard Walters, road work	12 50
County School Rate	224 00	Anthony Allen, do	50 00
From Collector's Roll, 1865	3998 00	do do	50 00
		I. Kirkpatrick, do	15 00
	$6552 80	N. Morrish, Lumber	1 03
		do do	5 00
		Jas. Haynes, do	5 76
		Wm. Young, do	2 85
		Storey & Davis, Assessor's tin case	1 50
		Widow Campbell, relief	6 00
		Mrs. Jacobs, do	2 00
		D. McLauren, do	50
		David Bell, seed grain	20 00
		David Beare, road work	2 50
		H. Spence, Councillor's Fee	10 50
		A. Madoy, do	10 50
		Thos. Hussey, do	10 50
		Wm. Young, do	10 50
		Jas. Rhynas, do	10 50
		T. J. Moorhouse, for Stationery	3 38
		T. Andrews, meat for Fritzley	6 50
		Jas. Watson, bread for do	22 50
		W. T Cox, for printing	16 72½
		John Allen, Jr., road work	6 00
		W. Buchanan, mending boots for Fritzley	1 00
		T. Weatherald, surveying	4 00
		Inspector of Taverns	8 00
		Township Clerk and Treasurer	120 00
		Selectors of Jurors	4 00
		No. 1 School, for School Requisites	10 00
		No. 3 do do	10 00
		No. 4 do do	10 00
		No. 6 do do	10 00
		No. 7 do do	10 00
		John Allen, Collector for 1864	40 00
		do do 1865	40 00
		Assessor	40 00
		No. 1 School Tax	225 00
		No. 2 do	270 00
		No. 3 do	461 00
		No. 4 do	200 00
		No. 5 do	193 00
		No. 6 do	225 00
		Wawanosh Union do	42 39
		Ashfield do do	32 43
		County School Rate	224 00
		County Treasurer, Taxes	3329 00
		Postage	2 75
Received	6552 80		
Paid	6057 62		
Balance	495 18		$6057 62

We, the undersigned Auditors, having duly examined all vouchers and accounts for the year 1865, find them correct.

PETER ROBERTSON,
THOS. ANDERSON.

Colborne, March 26th, 1866. w10

MORTGAGE SALE.

UNDER a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by William Clark of Egmondville in the County of Huron, Jane Clark, his wife, (being a party thereto for the purpose of barring her dower) default having been made in the due payment thereof and notice been given to all parties interested, there will be sold

On Friday, the 4th day of May, A. D.

1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Auction Mart of G. M. Trueman, in the Town of Goderich, the following property namely: one fifth of an acre of land be the same more or less, and being composed of Village Lot number A., East side of London Street in Egmondville aforesaid, with valuable Buildings thereon. Terms made known at sale. Deed under power of Sale in the Mortgage.

M. C. CAMERON, Solicitor for Mortgagee.

w10td

MONEY TO LEND on improved Farms at a moderate rate of interest. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

DAVID GLASS, Barrister, London, C. W.

w8 6t

MORTGAGE SALE.

UNDER a power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by John E. Dancy, of the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, Mary Ellen Dancy his wife (being a party thereto for the purpose of barring her dower) default having been made in the due payment thereof and notice been given to all parties interested, there will be sold on

Friday, 4th day of May, A. D., 1866,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Auction Mart of G. M. Trueman, Esq., in the Town of Goderich, the following property namely, Lot number (1309) one thousand three hundred and nine, and Lot number three hundred and ninety four in the Town of Goderich aforesaid with valuable buildings thereon.

Terms made known at Sale. Deed under power of Sale in the Mortgage.

M. C. CAMERON, Solicitor for Mortgagee.

w10

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, to wit: } BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and County Court of the County of Wentworth, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Joseph Murray at the suits of David Stewart and Ebenezer Currie, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the North half of Lot Number five in concession A of the Township of Howick containing fifty acres more or less, which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Third day of July next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff H. & B.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 24th March, 1866. } w8t

TOWNSHIP NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Turnberry, will be held at the House of Mr. Wm. McPherson, Lot 11, con 7, on Tuesday the 10th day of April next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of hearing appeals against Assessment, &c., &c., the alphabetical Roll can be seen at Mr. Messers Sore, Bluevale.

JAMES JOHNSTON, Tp Clerk.

March 23rd, 1866. w9 2t

MORTGAGE SALE.

UNDER a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by Lucias Arthur Carey McConnell of the Village of Blyth, in the County of Huron, his wife being a party thereto for the purpose of barring her dower, default having been made in the due payment thereof, and notice been given to all parties interested, there will be sold

on Tuesday the 27th day of March,

A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon.

At Shane's Hotel in the Village of Blythe, the following property, namely:—Lots numbers 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 in Block A; Lots numbers 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, and 14 in Block B; Lots numbers 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in Block C; Lots numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in Block D; and Lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, in Block E; of McConnell's survey in the said village of Blyth, the same being subdivisions of parts of lots numbers one and two in the tenth concession of the Township of Morris in the said county of Huron as the same are laid down and designated in the registered plan thereof, made by William Ralph Esq., P. L. S. in 1860. Terms made known at sale.

SINCLAIR & WALKER, Solicitors for Mortgagees.

Goderich, March 6th, 1866. w6td

The above Sale is postponed until Wednesday 11th of April.

SINCLAIR & WALKER.

Goderich, March 19th, 1866. sw58td

CANADA COMPANY LANDS.

FARMERS and others desirous of purchasing Lands, are informed that the Canada Company have

Lands to Sell or Lease

In various parts of the Province.

The Company would particularly invite attention to their WILD LANDS in the Counties of

HURON AND PERTH,

which will be disposed of on liberal terms to parties who may be prepared to pay IN CASH, or a considerable sum down.

Canada Company's Office, Toronto, 19th Dec'r, 1865. } 52w3m

BY LAW NO. ONE.

To open and establish a new road through Lots numbers 21 and 22, in the 16th Concession of the Township of Howick, in the County of Huron and Province of Canada.

BE it therefore enacted by the Municipal council of the Township of Howick, and it is hereby enacted by the said Municipality, that from and after the final passing of this By Law, that the following new road shall be opened agreeable to the description hereinafter set out, and from and after that date, the said piece of road embraced within the said description, shall be used as a public highway, and shall to all intents and purposes be part of the roads of said Township

The description of said new line of road. All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Howick in the County of Huron and Province of Canada containing by admeasurement two and one half acres be the same more or less being composed of part of Lots Numbers twenty one and twenty two in the 16 h Concession of said Township of Howick which may be described as follows.

Commencing at a post planted on the westerly side of lot number twenty one, and thirteen chains and fifty links from the front corner thereof, running North seventy four degrees forty minutes, east twenty chains and twenty links more or less

EXECUTION OF A CHINESE REBEL.—A correspondent of a China paper, writing from Amoy on the 31st of December last, thus describes the execution of a rebel:—"He was dragged to the place of execution, so heavily ironed and manacled that he could not walk, and being almost starved for some time previously, appeared the most miserable object of suffering humanity that could be imagined, more dead than alive. He was guarded by about 300 Mandarian soldiers, headed by the Hai Hong, carrying a Le'eng, or warrant of the power of life or death, who, having dressed himself in a red hood and mantle, seated himself at a table, placed there for the occasion, and demanded the prisoner to be brought before him, which being done he was forced upon his knees. The Hai Hong ordered him to receive 300 blows with the bamboo. The rebel having received his 300 blows, and borne them without a murmur, was taken to a cross that had been erected for the purpose, and being securely lashed to it in an upright posture, with his arms extended, the executioner commenced his horrible butchery by first cutting off the flesh above the eyes, next the ears and the breasts; then he cut through the muscles of each arm. Then the muscles of the thighs were cut in the same manner. After the executioner had performed these dreadful tortures upon the poor wretch, he laid his small knife aside and took another, about ten inches long and about an inch broad, and cut gashes on each side of the man's chest, laying the ribs bare. Then he made several flourishes with the knife, and then ran it into the victim's body, entering just below the sternum in the middle of the chest, to the full extent of the blade. This I thought and hoped would prove the *coup de grace*, but no, the man still breathed, and the executioner still continued his bloody task, coming downwards with the knife, and letting out his entrails. He then slashed and cut open the stomach. Then, giving a yell, he ran his hand in and seized the man's liver, and cut it out. This finished the torture, and the executioner left his victim in this mutilated state, not yet dead, for I saw him give several gasps for breath afterwards. The body was exposed on the same wharf for five days afterwards, to the great annoyance of the Europeans who occupied the houses adjacent. The poor rebel bore his inhuman tortures most manfully. Not a groan or cry escaped him during all the time. The only movement he made was a slight quivering of his whole frame, and a movement of the head to and fro. Otherwise, a spectator might have questioned wether he was alive or dead during the horrid exhibition."

What We May Do.

No human being can be isolated and self sustained. The strongest and bravest and most hopeful have yet, acknowledge by themselves, moments of hungry soul yearnings for companionship and sympathy. For the want of this what wrecks of humanity lie strewn above us. Youth wasted for the mocking semblance of friendship. Adrift at the mercy of chance for the grasp of a true firm hand, and a kind loving heart, to counsel. It is affecting to see how strong is this yearning so fatal to its possessor, if not guided rightly, such an anchor if safely placed. 'Friendless!' What a tragedy may be hidden in that little word None to labor for; none to weep or smile with, none to care wheather we loose or win in life's struggle. A kind word or a smile, coming to such an one unexpectedly at some such crisis in life, how often has it been the plank to the drowning man, lacking which he must surely have perished. These, surly, we may bestow as we pass those less favored than ourselves, whose souls are waiting for our sympathetic recognition.

The West India Mission.

The *Globe's* Montreal telegram says that the mission of the Commissioners to the West Indies had met with greater success than was anticipated. Mr. McDougall returns to be present at Parliament, Mr. Ryan taking his place as chairman. On the 26th of January a dinner was given to the Commissioners at Georgetown, Demarara. We regret that we are unable to make room for even selections from the speeches. This much may be said, however, that the sentiments expressed were of the most friendly character, and of the greatest promise for the accomplishment of the end in view, viz., the opening up of an extensive direct trade between the Provinces here, and the British possessions in tropical latitudes.

A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT.—A Torontonian who arrived home on Saturday from Buffalo relates a significant incident which occured in a large manufactory establishment in that city a few day ago. Of about one hundred employed in the factory some seventy were Roman Catholics. A Fenian emissary entered the factory and solicited the names of all who were ready to march with the Fenians on Canada, but to his surprise he found only one solitary man to consent. As soon as the fellow had given his name his employer turned sharply round on him, and in an angry tone said—"You d——d scamp, leave my shop this moment or I'll kick you out. I want no man like you about me who would rather go to commit robberies and murders in Canada than earn an honest living at his trade. Begone this moment, and let me never see your face again." It is said that the man left without asking any questions, or applying for a certificate of character.—

Advices from Brownsville say that Gen. Ortega has gone to Washington to have a consulation on Mexican affairs. Cortinas has been reenforced by 900 men, and is said to be marching on Matamoras. Six thousand Imperialists are also reported to be marching in separate columns toward Matamoras, with the intention of making a simultaneous attack on the Liberals there from various points. Trustworthy Tampico advices to the 10th inst. say that a battle had taken place near there between some French and Liberal guerillas, wherein the French were defeated, losing 40 men. Tampico was garrisoned by 100 Imperialists, but the town was cut off from communication with the surrounding country by guerillas, and business was entirely prostrated. Brownsville dates of the 9th inst. say that a vessel from the United States, with arms for Liberals, was captured on the coast of Tamaulipas by a French war vessel, and taken to Beera. Outrages continue in and near Brownsville. The Bagdad fillibusters have been released by Gen. Getty. A great many deserters from the Imperial army were crossing the Rio Grande daily.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A man by the name of Timothy Sheen, or Shenans, an employed in Judd's soap factory on Bay street, Hamilton, on Wednesday aternoon, whilst working on the bridge which is used for the purpose of turning water on the ash tubs, through the steam which rose from the boilers, missed his foothold and fell into the lye-kettle head foremost, and although assistance was at once on the spot the unfortuned man was so severely scalded on the arms and face that part of the skin peeled off. He was taken home in a cab suffering the most exercuciating pain. The best medical advice was at once called in, and we are happy to learn that the patient is in a fair way of recovery. The sufferer is an industrious married man, who has long been in the employment of Messrs. Judd; and his fellow-workmen as well as his employers join in expressing their deep regret at his having met with so serious a calamity.

☞ A gentleman said to his Hibernian servant: 'Pat, here comes a funeral; do you know who is dead?' 'Faith, I guess sir it must be the man in the coffin,' was the reply.

A MORMON WOMAN ON POLYGAMY.—A woman writes to the Union Vidette, the Gentile paper at Salt Lake City, as follows showing with what loathing the victims of Mormonism regard the "peculiar institutions." In our ward meetings, our bishops and teachers are urging men to take more women, and the young men to be more energetic in securing the best looking and most intelligent girls. The following is a part of a discourse I listened to the other evening. These long winter evenings are a good time to visit the sisters and court early and late; if you do not the cursed Gentiles and soldiers will get the best looking. In spite of the holiness of our religion and the revelations of the Lord through our prophets, our most intelligent women and girls rebel. They don't understand it, that nothing good can be enjoyed without sacrifice, and that God has given them a cross to bear; also to the old and young men I say, be more attentive to these wavering sisters; take them out sleigh-riding, take them to the theatre, and be sure and invite them to all social parties; be wide awake, for the devil is after your best looking woman, as he was in the garden of Eden; and they, poor silly fools, shut their hearts to the light shining out of Zion, and are continually, in spite of our teaching and the direct commands of the prophet and God, running after the forbidden fruit, but every one that does so will surely go to hell."

The Press in the New House of Assembly.

Our brethren of the press will be glad to learn that the Reporters' Gallery, in the new chambers promises to be very good. The fittings are now being made much on the suggestions of an old member of the corps, and on whose ability and practice enable him to say what are the things most necessary as convenience in the prosecution of the profession. We allude to Mr. A. Harvey, of the statistical branch of the Inspector General's Department. The reporters will occupy the front of the gallery just behind Mr. Speaker, and each of them (to the number of about 30) will have a desk to himself, so constructed that it can be swung to the right or to the left at pleasure, together with a box for stationary, &c. In the rear of the short-hand writers, will be another row of seats, for members of the Press who merely correspond or watch the proceedings, but who do not wish to take short-hand reports; and behind them there will be a table for general use. But as short-hand "chiels" are not always admitted within the scered precincts, and have occasionally to obey the summons to "clear the galleries," something more than mere writing desks and tables is necessary. To afford the corps accommodation when not on active duty, a suite of rooms has been set apart for their use, in the nor-west tower. From the windows of these apartments (one of which will be used as a reading and writing room, and the other for social relaxation) a most charming view is obtained of the river, the Chaudiere Falls, and the hills in Lower Canada. In fact, there are no more pleasant apartments in the whole range of the new building than those allotted to the Press, and for this the corps is much indebted to the kind offices of the good-natured and gentlemanly Sergeant-at-arms.—*Ottawa Post.*

Easy Enough.

An old friend, who is bitten by the Inflation mania, sets us this problem:

"In Canada, specie payment has not been suspended, nor wages increased. On this side we are '*suffering*' to the very utmost from a superabundance of *irredeemable paper*; and yet, to the amazement of the advocates of a metallic basis, the laborers of Canada *flock* to this side, to receive our high wages, in paper, rather than to remain in Canada to work for their specie basis low rates of wages. Why is this? Would not 'Resumption' here put a stop to this emigration from Canada? If so, is that to be labored for?"

Answer.—If our friend will only recur to the history of Law's Mississippi scheme, he will find that, while it was in operation, "laborers flocked" from Hard Money regions to Paris faster than they now flock from Canada to our side of the line. And, if a run spring should suddenly burst from the base of the Alleghany mountains, we have no doubt that "laborers" (and others) would "flock" to *that* also. They "flocked" to this country in 1835 and 1836; but that didn't prevent the collapse of 1837. Running in debt always makes good times, just as getting drunk increases vital action; but pay day and getting sober, though unpleasant, are inevitable. We hold it advisable for a people not to run in debt, and for an individual not to run in debt, and for an individual not to get drunk. And our high wages and high prices prove that we as a people are running in debt, and *will* run in debt, so long as our Currency Inflation shall continue. We move that we get out of it and avoid the else inevitable crash.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

TOO MUCH STEAM.—As long as a man gets six dollars a week, he can live and get along rather quietly and contented, but as soon as his wages reach twelve dollars a week he needs twenty-four—gets in debt and bursts up at that. Man is a high-pressure engine, vanity is the steam, money the fuel; apply the principle and you have the fact. Make a note on't.

A New York reporter describing a recent ball there says:—"Fashion sat upon a throne of gold. For eight hours the scene was filled with wavy gauze and glistning satins, studded with brilliants, and warm with an atmosphere of smiles. It was easy to mistake for the perfume of breath the oders of the flowers which nested everywhere in snowy bosoms, on diamond powdered coiffures, or in soft hands. It was delightful to follow the spirals of the enchanted waltz entwining happily the form of the Golden Youthilde of New York. It was a bath of dazzeling delight, enough to intoxicate the young, and where others might endeavour, alas! to renew the impressions which are dead"—then he went to supper.

☞ I do declare Sal, you dew look pretty enough to eat,' 'Wall, Solomon, aint I eating as fast as I can,' replied Sal, with her mouth full.

New York, March 14.—The *Commercial's* special says the authorities are in possession of intelligence that thousands of Fenians will cross the borders as soon as the weather permits. Government detectives are on the alert on this side of the line, and keep the Canadian authorities informed of the Fenian movements.

"Your purse, Tom," said an indulgent father to his son, "reminds me of a thunder cloud." "How so, father?" "Because it is always light'ning"

An urchin, not quite three years old, said to his sister, while munching a piece of ginger-bred, "Sis, take half ob dis cake to keep till afternoon, when I get cross."

One newsboy asked another what "instrumural railroads" meant. "Horse railroads where they use mules," was the reply.

The grand prize of $300,000 in the lottery annually drawn at Madrid, has this year been gained by a rich Havanah merchant.

A new material for soleing shoes has made its appearance. It is a substance of which India rubber is the basis, but it is heavier, and while as solid as iron, is flexible and elastic. It is said that one pair of shoes soled with this article will outwear four pairs soled with English leather.

☞ What is that which Adam never possessed, and yet gave each of his children? Parents.

☞ A toast given a few years ago for the shoe and leather manufacture: "May they have all the women in the country to *shoe*, and the men to *boot*."

☞ To make boots last four years. Grease well with a mixture of tallow, lamp black and bees-wax; then set them away in a closet.

— The London *Times* eulogizes President Johnson for refusing his assent to the Freedmen's Bill.

— The Cunard company are about to resume their weekly line of emigrant vessels from Liverpool to New York.

A clergyman named Evans, in Bedford, Iowa, seduced a daughter of Dr. Newland. The doctor shot him dead, and then cut him to pieces with a dissecting knife.

An English paper says that the newest novelty partcularly in London dress, lately introduced consists of false calves, and that they are patronised principally by lady skaters—busts, false hair, teeth, and legs, what next?

TROOPS ON DUTY IN CANADA.—At present we have about 10,000 regulars in Canada, besides 11,000 volunteers, on duty. There are at least 15,000 fully armed and ready at a moment's notice, and 80,000 militia could soon be made available. The Government has had an immense number of offers of veterans and others who are well drilled. There is a large number of volunteers at St. Johns, and they are daily increasing. The carters of the Grand Trunk are to form a field battery of artillery.

MONEY NOT FIGHTING!—The Detroit *Free Press* of the 16th, remarking upon the designs of Fenianism, says:—"We have no where on this side of the frontier seen the matter treated seriously except in the meetings held by the Fenians to secure subscriptions to, for the sale of the 'Irish bonds.' At these every means of creating an excitement or enthusiasm were resorted to, and with most undoubted pecuniary success in many places. In all the appeals to crowds assembled, the sale of the bonds was much more prominently urged than an immediate military enterprise. In fact, these latter were but darkly hinted at, and but few regarded them as more than an additional appeal to the purses rather than to the swords of the assembled meetings."

NO 4 A BY-LAW 1866

To raise by way of Loan the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars for the purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Corporation of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce has resolved to grade gravel and improve certain roads and Highways with the necessary bridges for the same within the said County of Huron.

And whereas the said improvements are entirely within the County of Huron, and the expense of making the same is to be defrayed by the said County irrespective of the County of Bruce, the loan or debt will be paid by the said County of Huron, and the rate hereinafter mentioned will be raised solely upon the rateable property within the said County of Huron. And whereas to carry into effect the said recited object it will be necessary for the said Corporation to raise the sum of Twenty thousand dollars in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it is expedient to define the respective amounts to be expended on each line of road intended to be improved, it shall be expended as set out in the Schedule at the end of the By Law and forming part of the same. And whereas it will require the sum of three thousand two hundred dollars to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said loan or debt and interest as above mentioned mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality irrespective of any future increase in the same, and irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned or any part thereof according to the last revised Assessment Rolls, being for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, was Eight Millions and fifty five thousand seven hundred and sixty two Dollars.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal annual sinking fund for paying the said sum of twenty thousand dollars and interest as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of four tenths of a mill in the dollar, in addition to all other rates and taxes to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Corporation of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

I That it shall be lawful for the Warden for the time being of the aforesaid Corporation to raise by way of Loan from any person or persons body or bodies Corporate who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of Twenty thousand dollars, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the United County aforesaid, for the purposes and with the object above recited.

II That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than one Hundred Dollars each, and that the said Debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the said Warden.

III That the said debentures shall be made payable in twenty years at further from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By Law to take effect in London, England, or some place in Canada, to be designated in the said debentures and shall have attached to them Coupons for the payment of interest.

IV That the said Debentures and Coupons shall be made out in either Sterling money or Provincial Currency of the Province at the option of the said Warden, so that the whole amount of the said Debentures shall not exceed the before mentioned sum of twenty thousand dollars and they shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum per annum, which interest shall be payable on the first day of January and first day of July in each and every year during the continuance of the said debentures at the place where the debentures are made payable.

V That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid, to become due thereon, an equal special rate of four tenths of a mill in the dollar shall in addition to all other rates and taxes be raised levied and collected in each year, solely upon all the rateable property within the said County of Huron during the continuance of said debentures or any of them.

VI That this By Law shall take effect and come into operation upon the first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty six.

SCHEDULE

REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING.

Five thousand eight hundred Dollars to be expended on the Port Albert Road.

Three thousand dollars on the Wingham Road.

Three thousand Dollars on the Seaforth and Belmore Road.

Two thousand Dollars on the Howick Road, 8th and 9th Concessions.

Two thousand one hundred Dollars on the Stephen Mail Road.

Two thousand dollars on the Hay Gravel Road.

Nineteen hundred Dollars on the Mail Road running to Town Plot of Grey.

Two hundred Dollars on the Bayfield Concession Goderich.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By Law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, at the County Court Room in the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, on the Fourteenth day of June, 1866, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

PETER ADAMSON,
County Clerk's office. } Counties Clerk.
Goderich, 9th March, 1866. } w6

FARMS FOR SALE.

TEN good improved Farms for sale in the Counties of Huron, Perth, and Middlesex. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

DAVID GLASS, Barrister.
w8 6t London, C. W.

WILLIAM'S

Victoria Organs and Melodeons,

IN ALL THE DIFFERENT STYLES.

Illustrated Catalogues Free.

ADDRESS—R. S. William's, Toronto or W. T. Cox, Esq., Goderich, who will supply catalogues. w50

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD BEG TO DRAW THE ATTENTION OF CUSTOMERS IN want of a good durable article of

FULLED CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

White, Scarlet and Grey Flannels,

PLAIN, STRIPED & CHECKED WINCEYS,

BLANKETS AND STOCKING YARN,

TO CALL AT HIS

WOOL FACTORY OFFICE, EASTI STREET

And judge for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

FARMERS' WOOL CARDED

Or made up to order in any required style at reasonable prices.

THOMAS LOGAN.

Goderich Wool Factory, 1865. w12

HURON FOUNDRY!

GODERICH.

R. RUNCIMAN & CO.,

Manufacturers of Grist and Flouring Mills

Circular, Mulay and Sash Saw-Mills,

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS,

THRASHING MACHINES,

SEPERATORS AND HORSE POWERS,

Mowing and Reaping Machines, Wood Saws,

CULTIVATORS, GANG PLOUGHS,

Brass Castings made, and Blacksmiths' work done in a neat and substantial manner, Castings of any description made to order. Also, all kinds of machinery repaired on short notice. A large stock of

COOKING, PARLOUR AND BOX STOVES,

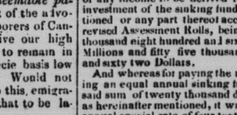
Always on hand, Sugar Kettles, Wagon and Pipe Boxes. As our patterns of the above are of the most approved kind, we would solicit an inspection of our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are offering the above at the lowest remunerative prices for cash, or or approved Credit. Old metal, Brass, Copper, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

Goderich, October 1862. w39

ISAAC FREDRICK

REMOVED

TO F. NITSCHES' OLD STAND.



WATCHMAKER & JEWELER

WEST ST., GODERICH,

Next door West of Mr. Stotts' Saddlery,

ALL KINDS OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

REPAIRED ON SHORT NOTICE,

In the best Style & Warranted.

ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Gold & Plated Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand and warranted to be as represented or money refunded

Goderich July 27th, 1864. w16m

MARINE INSURANCE.

British American Insurance Co

OF TORONTO,

Marine Department.

GEORGE RUMBALL, Agent.
Goderich, April 25th, 1866 w13tf

IMPORT'NT NOTICE

IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of Mr. M. M WEATHERALD, the business heretofore carried on under the name and style of

Robt. Runciman & Co.,

FOUNDERS

must be closed on or before the

1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1865.

All parties indebted to the above firm are hereby notified that all notes and book accounts over due on the

1 st day of FEB'Y next,

will be handed to their Solicitor for collection The stock on hand will be sold

LOW FOR CASH.

OR SHORT CREDIT,

It consists of a large assortment of Ploughs, Cultivators, Harrows, Straw Cutters.

THRESHING MACHINES

Pot-ash and sugar-kettles, waggon and pipe boxes,

Cooking, Parlor & Box Stoves,

A good second-hand

STEAM-ENGINE

and a lot of Machinery for Grist and Saw-Mills.

All parties requiring the above articles would do well to call and inspect the stock at once as they well get bargains.

R. RUNCIMAN.

—o—

In reference to the above, R. Runciman will be prepared to carry on the business of

THE HURON FOUNDRY

and contract for the erection of all kinds of Machinery as usual, and will supply

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Stoves and castings, at reasonable rates, for CASH or short credit.

Goderich, Dec. 21st, 1864. sw32w48

(COPY.)

I APPOINT THE FOLLOWING TIMES AND PLACES FOR HOLDING

DIVISION COURTS

Huron and Bruce.

1866.

MARCH.

Dungannon ..... 27th.
Bayfield ..... 28th.
Goderich ..... 29th.

APRIL.

Harpurhey ..... 11th.
Exeter ..... 13th.
Ainleyville ..... 17th.

MAY.

Riversdale ..... 1st.
Walkerton 3rd,
Paisley 5th,
Southampton ..... 7th.
Kincardine 9th,
Clinton ..... 11th.

All at 10, A. M.

Signed R. COOPER,
Judge H. & B.

Dated 20th Feb'y, 1866.

DAN. LIZARS,
Clerk of the Peace, H. & B.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace } 21st February; 1866. } sw51

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES in Canada West intending to make application to the Legislature for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the 43rd and following Rules of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively, (which are published in full in the *Canada Gazette*), to give TWO MONTHS NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object), in the *Canada Gazette*, and also in a newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected, sending copies of the first and last of such notices, to the Private Bill Office of each House.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the *first three weeks* of the Session.

A. TODD,
Chf. Clk. Private Bill Office,
L. Assembly.

J. E. DOUCET,
Clk. of Private Bills, L. Council.
Ottawa, 23rd Feb., 1866. wsw52td

AXES! AXES!

THE Subscribers having commenced the Axe making in connection with the Blacksmith business at their old stand, corner of Waterloo and Lighthouse street, where farmers can get

A Good, Home-Made Axe

At a reasonable figure. We are also prepared to jump old axes and make them as good as new,

GIVE US A TRIAL.

Mill Picks Made or Sharpened!

And warranted to do good work.

JOHN McPHERSON & Co.
Goderich, Dec. 5, 1865. wsw37

Wanted,

AN articled clerk to an attorney. Apply to

SINCLAIR & WALKER.
Goderich 17th Jan. 1866. w52 1m

Money to Lend,

UPON Mortgages. Apply to D. Shade Gooding, Solicitor. Office over R. Booth's store.

☞ A few hundred dollars to be loaned on personal security.

Goderich. 18th May, 1865. sw74tf

Grocery and Provision Store,

HAVING rented and fitted up the store lately occupied by A. F. Bush, for the above business, I am now prepared to furnish families with

Groceries and Provisions

which I shall sell at the Lowest Cash prices.

Flour and Feed

kept constantly on hand.

A share of your patronage will be thankfully received and faithfully attended to.

Wines and Liquors, Crockery and Glassware, Fancy Goods, &c., Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Buckwheat Flour, &c., &c

COAL OIL!

AND

COAL OIL LAMPS.

D. FERGUSON.

P. S.—Goods will be delivered in any part of the town.

Goderich. Feb. 2nd, 1866. sw45

For Sale Cheap.

LOTS 9, 8th con., Bruce; 20, 4th Kinloss; 22 9th con. Huron. Apply to

M. C. CAMERON.
Goderich, October 28, 1864 sw16

MONEY TO LOAN at nine per cent on improved farms.

S. P. YEOMANS,
Goderich 29th Dec. 1865. Solicitor &c. w48tf

MONEY TO LEND

ON IMPROVED FARMS,

AT 8 PER CENT!

—ALSO,—

Some to Invest in Town Property

J. B. GORDAN,
Barrister, &c., Goderich.
Goderich, Sept. 13, 1864. sw34tf

MONEY AND A HOME! FOR FARMERS.

THE subscriber has money to loan at a moderate rate of interest. Also,

A GOOD FARM for Sale IN BRUCE!

30 acres cleared, and a Valuable Farm for sale in Tuckersmith, five miles from Seaforth, 60 acres cleared, a good frame house, barn and orchard on the lot. Would take a tavern stand in a good locality in part payment. Apply to

S. P. YEOMANS,
Solicitor, &c
Goderich, C. W., 4th Dec., 1865. sw12

MONEY TO LEND.

$30,000 WILL be loaned on improved Farm Property.

HORACE HORTON,
Goderich, 6th June, 1865. w19

Jubb Free Stone Kept on hand for Building purposes.

GODERICH

MARBLE WORKS,

W. C. TRELEAVEN

Monuments, Headstones

Tombs, Tablets, Table-Tops, &c.

GODERICH, C. W.

Such as Caps, Sills, Bases, &c., Cheap for Cash

Money to Lend,

ON very reasonable terms. Apply to

B. L. DOYLE,
Crabb's new Block.
Goderich. 9th Jan. 1865. w50-1yr

Money to Lend,

ON Real Estate, at 8 per cent and upwards. Charges reasonable. Apply to

SINCLAIR & WALKER,
Goderich, 17th January, 1866. w52 3m

LANDS FOR SALE.

FOR sale, on reasonable terms, lots 10 and 11, S. D. R. Township of Greenock, County of Bruce. The lots contain 50 acres each. 40 cleared on the two lots. The land is first-rate, well-watered and timbered. No buildings Also lots 17 and 18, con. 5, township of Goderich, 80 acres each, over 100 cleared on the two. Excellent well-watered land—timber, hardwood; about 5 miles from Goderich. Good frame barn and sheds and comfortable log house, and fine orchard. Will be sold separate or together to suit purchasers. Apply to

THOS. JOHNSTON,
on the premises.
or W. J. JOHNSTON, Innkeeper.
Goderich.
Sept. 25, 1865 w35tf

For Sale at a Bargain!

THAT valuable and eligibly situated property in the Town of Goderich, fronting the Court House Square, and for eighteen years known as

'THE FARMERS' INN,'

During which time it has enjoyed one of the largest portions of that business in the town. Connected with the hotel is a general store. The whole are built of stone and brick, 47 × 37, three stories high, and commodious cellars 8 feet deep. Attached to the hotel is a two story framed dwelling house, outhouses, &c.

ALSO:—A small farm of excellent land handsomely located one mile from Goderich on the Bayfield Road, 30 acres in good state of cultivation, well fenced, 25 of which are clear of stumps, with a hewn log house 30 × 20, and a cedar log barn 40 × 24, sheds, &c.,

ALSO:—In the Village of Port Albert 1 acre with dwelling house and stables, &c., one of the best tavern stands in that place, and has long been kept as such.

Terms liberal; to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to

J. B. GORDON, Esq.
or ANDREW DONOGH, Proprietor.

N. B.—All those indebted to me either by note or book account are requested to settle the same without delay in order to save costs.

Goderich, April 31st, 1864. w9 td

New Marble Works

Pollock's Block,

VICTORIA ST, GODERICH.

A. M. Johnston.

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, Tombs, Table-tops, Posts, &c., of every description and style of workmanship, furnished on short notice and at the lowest prices. Liberal reduction made for cash.

ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

Designs of Monuments, &c., may be seen at the shop.

Goderich, Dec. 19, 1865. w47 1yr

Waggon and Sleigh Making!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the farmers of Huron and Bruce and the public generally that he has commenced the above business

At his old stand St. David street,

and having now on hand an excellent assortment of the best material he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a way which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Having had great experience in this business, and all work in his shop being done under his personal superintendence, he can warrant every article made by him to be of the best quality, while his terms will be found very reasonable.

Farmers give him a call!

and see for yourselves.

N. B.—Horse-shoeing and jobbing of all kinds strictly attended to.

LEWIS ELLIOTT.
Goderich, Dec., 27th, 1865. w49tf

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES of Lot No. 32, East Lake Road, Hay.

FIRST - RATE LAND!

Terms easy, apply to

DONALD SUTHERLAND,
on the premises, or M. C. CAMERON,
Goderich. Goderich, April 30th, 1864. w14-tf

Commercial Hotel, Mitchell C. W

JOHN HICKS, Proprietor. This is the largest and best Country Hotel in Western Canada, and charges as moderate as any House in Mitchell. Stage Proprietor. Good stabling for 100 Horses. Horses and Carriages for Hire, on the Shortest Notice 14-7

BYEXPRESS!

FRESH OYSTERS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY THE KEG, CAN OR COUNT

LOBSTERS, SARDINES,

AND CLAMS.

FRESH LEMONS, ORANGES, DATES,

Cocoanuts, Figs, Grapes.

&c., &c., &c., at

E. BINGHAM'S,

West side of Market Square,

Goderich, Nov. 30, 1865. sw99

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Town of Goderich, under the style of STORY & DAVIS, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM STORY,
GEORGE NORMAN DAVIS.
Goderich, 27th July, 1865. 27w-sw95

All Promissory Notes and Accounts belonging to the late firm have been placed in the Subscriber's hands for collection; IMMEDIATE payment must be made.

J. B. GORDON,
Barrister, &c.
Goderich, 27th July, 1865, 27w sw95

In reference to the above it may be stated that

OLD STORY

is still on the track, and will remain in the building at present occupied until his new shop is completed. He hereby returns his sincere thanks to the friends and customers who have for 24 years extended their custom to his shop, and hopes still to merit its continuance.

WM. STORY.
Goderich, August 1, 1865. wn27

G. N. DAVIS

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Stoves, Ploughs and Castings of every description. Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, at the Market Stove Depot, Market Square, Goderich.

COAL OIL,

☞ Coal Oil Lamps, &c., &c. Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Rags Wool Pickings and Sheepskins taken in exchange. 27tf

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, to wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Joseph Smeltzer, at the suit of Murdock McKenzie, I have seized and taken in execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to lot number six in the fifth concession of the township of Kinloss, in the County of Bruce, containing one hundred acres, which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the town of Goderich on Tuesday the Eighth day of May next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } 31st Jan., 1866. } w2

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John Morgan at the suit of Joseph Acheson, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to lot number sixteen in the twentieth concession of the township of Stephen in the county of Huron; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday the twenty fourth day of April next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } 16th Jan'y, 1866. } sw42

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County court of the United counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Walter Alexander, at the suits of Adam Hope, W. B. Scarth and James J. Evans, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lot Number Seven in the sixth concession of the township of Grey, in the county of Huron containing one hundred acres; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the town of Goderich on Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of April next at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H & B.

By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } 16th Jan. 1866 } w53

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, to wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Jacob Parr, the younger, at the suit of William Gordon, I have seized and taken in execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lot Number thirty in the ninth concession of the township of Culross, in the County of Bruce, containing one hundred acres, which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the town of Goderich on Tuesday the Eighth day of May next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } 31st Jan., 1866. } w2

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, to wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Joseph Bacon, Junior, at the suit of James Jamieson, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lot Number Seventeen in the first Concession South of the Durham Road in the Township of Bentinck and County of Bruce, containing fifty acres which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for Sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Tenth day of April next at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } *Sheriff H. & B.*
28th February, 1866. } sw53

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Roderick McLean, at the suit of Malcolm Stewart, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to lot number thirty-three in the sixth concession of the township of Culross, in the county of Bruce, containing one hundred acres; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the County Court House in the town of Goderich on Tuesday the third day of April next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } 23rd Dec., 1865. } w48

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of William Quinn at the suits of T. D. Tims and Alexander Smith, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to the west half of Lot number ten in the fifth concessior of the Township of Usborne in the County of Huron containing fifty acres, saving and excepting therefrom one acre of said lot formerly conveyed by the Executors of the late A. Mahon to one John Mogg, which Lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court house in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the twenty ninth day of May next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B

By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } 16th Feb., 1866 } w4

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, to wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and