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, FEB. 9, 1865. [VOL. XVII.—NO 2.

Business Directory.

F. A. McDougall
CAN BE CONSULTED UP TO 10 A.M., at his residence on North Street, next door south of the residence of Rev. Mr. Elwood. 10:1

G. C. Shannon, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., GODERICH, C. W. 13:40-1y

Thos. F. McLean, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., (Late House Surgeon, Kingston Hospital).—OFFICE—At Arthur's Boarding House, Goderich, C. W. [sw50w2]

Dr. Cole,
LATE OF STANLEY—CLINTON, HURON Road. (Mr. Thwaites's former Store July 1, '62.

R. McIntosh, M. D. C. M.,
PHYSICIAN SURGEON, &c., (graduate McGill College, Montreal;) LUCKNOW. v16w21

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

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.

Shaw & Sinclair.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, &c. Offices, over the Store of A. V. Detlor & Son, Goderich, and Queen Street, Kincardine.
J. S. SINCLAIR, Goderich | A. SHAW, Kincardine. 12:23

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

Lefroy & Patterson,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Notaries, Conveyancers, &c. Office McCay's corner, West 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.

William T. Hays,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Goderich, C.W.—Office, over H. Gardiner & Co's Hardware Store. v15n29

Money to Lend on Real Property.

Shade Goeding,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., GODERICH, C.W.—OFFICE: Up Stairs Watson's Block, West St.; entrance First Door west of Gaslight Company's Office. v15n29

Toms & Moore,
ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS, &c., Goderich, C. W. Office—CRABB'S NEW BLOCK
ISAAC C. TOMS. LEWIS C. MOORE.
Goderich, August 27th, 1864. sw103w31

B. L. Doyle,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR &c. OFFICE, Crabb's New Block, Goderich, C. W. v15nwnly

Cameron & Elwood,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, CONVEYANCERS, &c. Goderich and Clinton.
M. C. CAMERON, Goderich. J. Y. ELWOOD, Clinton.
Office in Clinton—a few doors north of the Post Office. v12n47

William Fraser,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Walkerton, C. W. of Bruce. v16n15yly

Frederick Proudfoot,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. Southampton, C.W. Bruce. [w42-6m

Thomas Weatherald,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Office and Residence, Hamilton 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 11,

JAMES SMAILL,
ARCHITECT,
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style. Office at the Huron Auction Mart, King Street, Goderich. [sw v1n7lyly

G. M. TRUEMAN
LAND AGENT,
Market Square, Goderich.
Sends CLINTON every Wednesday, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. n1:16

THOMSON & HAZLEHURST,
(LATE SMAILL & THOMSON,)
Auction & Commission Merchants,
Cameron's Block, Kingston St., Goderich;
And next Door to Strong's Hotel SEAFORTH.
SALES of Household Goods, Horses, Waggons, &c at the mart, every Saturday at noon. Particular attention paid to the Sale of Bankrupt Stock, Farm Stock, &c. Cash advanced on goods left on Commission. Goods appraised, debts collected, landlord's warrants executed, mortgages foreclosed, houses rented, Division Court Business attended to. Sales at the Branch Auction Mart, Seaforth, every Thursday.
County Sales attended to on reasonable terms
Goderich, July 12th, 1864. w22-1yr

D. McDougall,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD, County of Huron. Sales in village or country punctually attended to. w9-1yr80

Alex. Findley,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for HURON and BRUCE. Sales punctually attended to. Address, Bodwin P.O. w50-1yr80

VANEVERY & RUMBALL,
Forwarders, Commission Merchants
GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS
DEALERS IN
Flour, Salt, Pork, Whisky, Coal, Lumber &c
Harbor Quay, Goderich, C. W.
THOS. B. VANEVERY. GEO. RUMBALL.

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. 9:3

A BEAUTIFUL ESTATE FOR SALE.
1000 Acres in One Block,
LARGELY IMPROVED and conveniently situated along the bank of the River Maitland, opposite the Town of Goderich and the Goderich Station of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, C. W.
Apply, if by letter post paid, to J. B. GORDON, ESQ., Solicitor, Goderich, C. W.
w49

Business Directory.

John Kerr,
COMMISSIONER IN THE COURT OF Queen's Bench, Conveyancer, &c. A Registry kept of Farm and Town Lots for Sale; parties having lots for sale, or desiring to purchase will please send full particulars.
Dungannon, Feb. 20, 1857. 9:9

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
(LATE DARE'S.)
EAST STREET, GODERICH.
THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS sincerely to thank his friends and the travelling public generally for the very liberal patronage he has enjoyed for the past nine years, and would respectfully ask a continuance of their patronage. His new house has been thoroughly repaired, and will be found complete in every particular.
JOHN DONOGH, Proprietor
Goderich, Sept. 26, 1864. sw7

MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH
R. WILSON, 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. v15n10v1y

DAYS' HOTEL,
WROXETER
IS situated on the Gravel Road running from Seaforth to Southampton, one mile north of where it leads off to Wroxeter, and any one travelling to
Belmore, Walkerton, Southampton,
or any place in that direction, will find accommodation such as he only expects to find at first class city hotels, in all respects.
ICE ALWAYS ON HAND FOR HIS
Trout-Fishing Friends!
THE BUILDINGS COVER A LENGTH OF
A HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET!
CHARLES DAYS, Proprietor.
w46-1.

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

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.
Only Free Stone kept on hand for Building purposes

HENRY GRIST,
DEPARTMENTAL
AND
Parliamentary Agent,
QUEBEC,
TRANSACTS BUSINESS WITH THE Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions.—Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., &c., for Parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere. sw105

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

BLANK BOOKS
AND
BOOK-BINDING.
HAVING made arrangements with Mr. D. McGREGOR, Book-binder and Manufacturing Stationer, (who has lately returned from Philadelphia with a large stock of Binding and other material), I am prepared to Furnish Blank-Books of all kinds, size and styles with and without Printed Headings, at ten per cent cheaper than Toronto prices.
All kinds of Binding not giving satisfaction will be repaired free of charge.
JOHN BUTLER.
sw46w21

NOTICE.
ALL parties indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN ALLEN, either by note or otherwise, are requested to settle the same immediately with the undersigned, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection; and all unliquidated claims against the estate of the said John Allen, deceased, up to this date, are to be brought in to the executors at once for examination and adjustment.
ANTHONY ALLEN, GEORGE COX, } Executors
Goderich, July 17th, 1864. w31-tf

NEW MARBLE WORKS
Main Street, Exeter.
D. & A. M'CONNELL.
MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, 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.
Exeter, October 1st, 1864. w12-1y

Business Directory.

British America Insurance Co.
Chief Office—Toronto.
Capital, $400,000.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Insurances Effected at Low Rates.
VANEVERY & RUMBALL, Agents.
Goderich, C. W., July 7, 1862. n24

INSURANCE.
WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. British America Assurance Company; Head Offices, Toronto. Marine, Fire and Life Insurances effected on favorable terms.
Office in Mr. J. B. Gordon's Law Chambers.
JOHN HALDAN, Jr., Agt.
Goderich, Nov. 24, 1566

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Capital, £2,000,000, Stg.; Accumulated Fund, $5,671,728.
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 v12n24

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

North British and Mercantile
Insurance Co.,
Office in Mr. Gordon's Law Chambers.
JOHN HALDAN, Jr., Agent.
Goderich, October 13, 1863. sw12-1yr

ALL ASSURING
ON THE
WITH PROFIT PLAN
Before the 25th instant with
THE COLONIAL LIF ASSURANCE CO.
Will receive TWO years' Bonus at the Division of Profits NEXT YEAR.
W. M. RAMSAY, Manager for Canada.
RICHARD BULL, Inspector of Agencies.
For Rates and Prospectuses, apply to
J. D. BLACK, Agent.
DR. MACDOUGALL, Medical Referee.
sw75w17 june5

MATT. ROBERTSON,
MANUFACTURER
OF ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE!
SUCH AS
Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads in endless variety, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Mattresses, Center Tables, Dining Tables, Breakfast Tables, Toilet Tables, Wash Stands, Chairs, and many other articles too numerous to mention. All kinds of
WOOD TURNING
Promptly attended to. UPHOLSTERY in all its branches.
UNDERTAKING, &c., &c.
Mr. R. respectfully invites an examination of his stock. Warranted to be made of the best material and workmanship, and at greatly reduced prices. Call and compare, and be satisfied before going elsewhere.
Cordwood and all kinds of Farmer's Produce taken in exchange.
Warerooms on Elgin Street.
Goderich, March 24th, 1863. 8W59

NOTICE.
IS HEREBY GIVEN that J. B. QUIPP, of Goderich, confectioner, has this day assigned to me his Estate and effects to the undersigned for the general benefit of creditors, without preference. All creditors of this estate are requested to send their claims to
JAMES SMAILL, Assignee
Goderich, Nov. 17th, 1864. sw22-tf

Money to Lend,
ON very reasonable terms. Apply to
B. L. DOYLE,
Crabb's new Block.
Goderich, 9th Jan. 1865. w50 1yr

CONVEYANCING
THE undersigned would beg leave to inform the inhabitants of the Townships of Hay and Stanley and surrounding country that he has been appointed a Commissioner for taking Affidavits in the Court of Queen's Bench, and that he will be prepared at all times to make out Deeds, Mortgages, Bills, Bonds, &c., with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable rates. All prepaid communications will be attended to.
HUGH LOVE, Senr., Hills Green p. o., Hay.
October 7th, 1864. w37

Something About Rob Roy.

The following sketch is taken from a volume entitled "The Adventures of Rob Roy," written by James Grant, Esq., and recently published by Crosby & Ainsworth, of Boston:

Rob Roy, the famous Highland freebooter, was born about the year 1660. His clan, the MacGregors, having been outlawed by the Scottish Parliament, were made the prey of all who chose to depredate upon them, and were obliged to depend on their own strong arms and brave hearts alone for the protection of their little property, and even for their lives. Becoming thus, as it were, born warriors, and not being permitted to cultivate the arts of peace, the MacGregors were the terror of their neighbors. Their principal means of support was the black mail, or tax which they levied on the more peacefully inclined, as a consideration for their not molesting them, nor allowing others to. In the condition of society that existed in the Highlands in those days, this black mail could not be regarded in the light of an extortion, but rather as a stipend for police services, which were faithfully rendered where regularly paid for. Rob Roy, or Robert MacGregor surnamed Roy, or red, from the color of his hair, was a sort of chief with his clan. He was largely engaged as a cattle dealer, and made frequent journeys to England with large droves. On one of these ventures he had the Duke of Montrose for a partner. The speculation proved a bad one, the market being overstocked and the cattle selling for less than prime cost. The Duke no sooner heard of the misfortune than, determining not to be a loser, without waiting for Rob's return, he collected a well armed party and with a 'warrant of distress' in his hand went down and took possession of the MacGregor's estate, turning his wife and children out of doors without food, shelter or clothing. In due time Rob returned and discovered the desolation that the Duke had effected. He swore vengeance on the tyrant and then retired with his family and retainers into the mountains, where he established for himself a new home, somewhat less luxuriant than his ancestral halls. Here he collected about him a powerful band of followers, and soon did Montrose heartily repent of his forcible procedures. Almost daily were cattle missing from his estate, and when rent day came around Rob was sure to be on hand to seize the rents as soon as they were fairly paid over.

On one of these occasions, (it was in the summer of 1717,) Rob, with some twenty picked men and his favorite piper, Alphine, with great secrecy and rapidity, made a descent on the inn where Killearn, the Duke's chamberlain, had appointed to meet his Lordship's tenants to receive from them their annual rents. Killearn was in the dining room with the assembled tenantry, and had already given receipts for a large amount of money, when the sound of a bag-pipe was heard approaching. We quote from the work before us:

The air played, 'Up wi' the Campbells and down wi' the Graham,' betokening something hostile, they hurried to the windows, and great was the consternation of Killearn when he beheld Rob Roy, but alone, or preceded only by the piper, Alphine, advancing straight to the door of the inn.

Though in terror that his own life might be the forfeit of the proceedings instituted against Rob nine years before, he sought to preserve his master's property, and gathering up his rent-rolls, receipts, and the bags containing the money, he flung them into a loft above the room.

At that moment the door was thrown open, and with a respect that was in no way assumed, the landlord ushered in Rob Roy, fully armed, with a smile on his lip and irony in his clear gray eye, while Alphine remained as a sentinel at the entrance of the inn.

'God save all here!' said MacGregor, bowing.

'A hundred thousand welcomes,' replied Killearn, whose dapper little figure trembled in his buckled shoes, and he nervously fingered the breeches bible that was always in one of the large flapped pockets of his square-skirted black velvet coat. He trembled so much that the powder of his wig floated like a cloud about his head, as it was shaken from his curles.

On this occasion Rob wore a short, green jacket, profusely laced with silver; a long, red waistcoat, and scarlet woolen shirt, open at the neck; a belted plaid, and pair of deer-skin hose and cuarans, elaborately cut and tied with thongs.

His lawless and predatory life had imparted a wild expression to his eye, and a boldness to his bearing that impressed all present; but one of the Duke's farmers, named MacLaren, gathering courage, pushed a bottle of wine, and another of whiskey, towards him, saying with affected confidence,

'You will drink with us, MacGregor?'

'That I will do blithely,' replied Rob, as he filled up a silver quaich with whiskey, and drank it off, previously giving the old Highland toast—

'The Hills, the Glens, and *the People!*'

He then laid his sword and pistols on the table, and presenting his little crooked snuff mull, to go round the company, in token of amity, he said—

'Keep your seats, gentlemen, pray; do not let me interrupt you,' and proceeded to partake of the cold roasted meat, the bread, cheese and wine, which had been provided as a repast for the tenants, about thirty of whom were in the room.

While Rob was eating, the spirits of the party rose, and the bottle went cheerfully round till he called the piper, who stood outside the inn at the open windows,

'Alphine, strike up *Glenfruin.*'

On hearing this order, which seemed the forerunner of mischief, the chamberlain and tenants exchanged glances of uneasiness, which in no way subsided when Rob stuck his pistols in his belt, and snatched his sword, as his henchman and other followers burst into the room, with claymores drawn, ranged themselves at the doors and windows, precluding all chances of escape.

'Now, Killearn,' said Rob, for the first time addressing his enemy, 'you will, perhaps, have the kindness to inform me how you have got on with your collection of his Grace's rents?'

Hesitation and fear made the factor silent.

'Speak!' exclaimed Rob, impatiently.

'I have got nothing yet,' stammered Killearn.

'How! nothing from all this goodly company?' asked Rob, with a deepening frown.

'I have not yet begun to collect?'

'Come, come, Chamberlain; I know you of old, and so your tricks and falsehoods will not pass with me. I must reckon with you fairly by the book. Produce at once your ledger!'

Killearn, with the perspiration oozing on his temples, still hesitated, and began to protest; but Rob laid his watch on the table, and, cocking one of his steel pistols, said, with assumed calmness,

'Killearn, I give you but three minutes to reflect and to obey me.'

In terror of death the chamberlain grew deadly pale, and looked sick at heart, while a glassy stare dimmed both his eyes, which wandered from the dial watch to the muzzle of the pistol, and then to the blank faces of the shrinking farmers, who were seated at the table as if rooted to their chairs.

"One minute has already passed," said Rob, as he began to hum an air, a sure sign that further mischief was not far off, so Killearn, seeing the utter futility of resistance, produced his rental book and bags of money.

'Now Killearn, this is acting like a sensible man,' said Rob Roy, as he uncocked the pistol, and placed the watch in his pocket; 'so help yourself and take a dram while I examine your accounts.'

Rob Roy turned over leaf after leaf of the ledger, examined the whole of the rental, drew from the farmers those sums which the chamberlain had not yet received, and pocketing a total of £3,227 2s 8d (Scots) with great formality granted receipts in full.

Having completed this business, Rob returned to his mountain home, taking with him the terrified Killearn, whom he threatened to hang should his master fail to ransom him with 3,400 merks (Scots.) This Montrose refused to do, when, notwithstanding that to Killearn's influence and advice he owed his misfortune in the loss of his house, he generously allowed him to depart in safety.

The Highlanders bitterly opposed the union of Scotland with England. While the Stuarts, however, were on the throne they submitted, but upon the death of Anne in 1714, they refused to acknowledge George Elector of Hanover as their King, and about this time in an assembly of chiefs and chieftains, among whom was Rob Roy, a bond was signed pledging their mutual faith to each other, and to their exiled King, the song of James II., afterwards known as the Pretender. In 1715 they broke out in insurrection, and, under the Earl of Mar fought with King George's troops the great battle of Sheriffmuir, where Rob led his clan. The battle was an indecisive one, though the insurgents found it necessary to retire at its close, and shortly after gave up their cause for the time being.

In 1717 Rob Roy was captured. A large reward had been offered for him, dead or alive, and stimulated perhaps by this, the Duke of Athole, who had been a Jacobite, and therefore in sympathy with Rob, determined to entrap him and deliver him over to the government. He accordingly sent our hero an urgent invitation to visit him at his castle, assuring him of his safety, and even procuring for him a 'protection from Government.' Thus deceived, Rob duly appeared at the Castle of Blair, in a chamber of which the Duke had treacherously concealed an officer and sixty soldiers. He was cordially received.

'I know not how to express the joy I feel in having so brave a gentleman in my house,' said the Duke, 'but as a first favor I must beg of you to lay aside your sword and pistols.'

'Wherefore, my lord?' asked Rob, who felt surprised at a request so unusual.

'The duchess is somewhat timid, and the sight of such things always alarms her.'

'By my faith, Althole, had she seen her roof-tree in flames, and so much of her own blood shed as my good wife has seen in her time, the sight of an armed man would not cause uneasiness,' replied Rob, as he laid aside his dirk and pistol, 'but where is your good lady, duke?'

'In the garden, where we shall join her.'

The duchess came hurriedly forward to meet the famous outlaw of whom she had heard so much, and to whom she presented her hand, for as yet she was ignorant of the vile plot her husband had framed.

'MacGregor,' she exclaimed on seeing him without a sword; 'MacGregor here, and unarmed!'

Rob saw at once that he had been victimized, and glanced up to the Duke, who colored deeply and said with some confusion:

'I thought your sword might prove troublesome if anything unpleasant occurred between us.'

'Between friends—between a guest and a host what could occur that would be unpleasant? I understand you not.'

'You will understand this, Mr MacGregor,' said the Duke, throwing off his disguise, 'you have committed such wild work along the Highland border that I must detain you.'

'Detain?' repeated Rob, with surprise.

'And send you to Edinburgh.'

'Where I should swing on a gibbet, a holiday sight for the psalm singing burgesses.—Am I, then, snared—betrayed?' exclaimed Rob, starting back.

'Phrase it as you please, I—'

'Has a man of your rank and name a soul so mean, so vile, that he will forfeit honor and faith to win the paltry reward offered for the head of a loyal and unfortunate gentleman, whom tyranny and oppression have covered with ruin, and driven to despair and shame?'

Clenching his right hand he would have struck the Duke to the earth, but for a piteous shriek which burst from his lady. At this moment an iron gate opened, and the sixty soldiers rushed in, surrounding MacGregor, and beating him down with the butts of their muskets. He was then bound and dragged away to an adjacent village, where he was kept under a strong escort until arrangements could be made for taking him to Edinburgh.

The story of his escape is thus related by Mr. Grant:

Rob Roy, on finding himself in one of the miserable cottages of the village, began to hope that he might perhaps achieve an escape. As a preliminary, he begged the sergeant who commanded the troopers to undo the cords which bound his hands, that he might write a farewell letter to his unhappy wife, who had then found shelter in the little farm house of Portnellan, at the head of Loch Katrine.

The sergeant was a humane man; he said something about his own wife and little ones who were far away in old Ireland, and he did as Rob requested, though in defiance of express orders.

Then, as he had been liberal in supplying the soldiers with whiskey and ale, they became friendly with MeGregor, and so, after a time, the letter was written; but there was a difficulty in procuring a messenger to Loch Katrine, as several MacGregors had located themselves thereabouts, and reprisals were dreaded.

The stormy night wore on, and ere long all the soldiers were sleeping, save one, who stood with his loaded carbine at the door of the cottage.

To MacGregor it seemed as if this man pitied him, as he had been more gentle than his comrades, and had ministered to his comfort, so far as he dared, since the time of his betrayal at Blair.

Being strong, active, and wiry as a mountain stag, to rush on this trooper and wrench away his carbine would have been an easy task to MacGregor, but the key of the cottage door hung at the waist-belt of the sleeping sergeant; thus the preliminary scuffle would only serve to rouse the whole party, and insure his being shot down by some of them.

As these ideas occurred to the captive, he surveyed the sentinel, whose gaze was never turned from him. With a swarthy, a most olive-tinted face, and deep, dark eyes, he was a stout and handsome young man; and his profusely-braided uniform, with its heavy red cuffs, his Horse Grenadier cap, and tasselled boots, became him well. He had his right hand on the lock of his carbine, the barrel of which rested in the hollow of his left arm.

'How goes the night?' asked MacGregor.

'Twelve has just struck on the kirk clock without,' replied the soldier, 'and the night is wild and eerie yet. You can hear the sough of the wind among the trees, and the roar of the Tay, too.'

'You are, I think, a south country man, by your accent,' said MacGregor.

'Yes,' replied the trooper, dryly, as he was loth to become too familiar with a prisoner of a character so formidable, and, moreover, the sergeant might be awake.

'Take another taste of the whiskey, man; there is a drop in the quaich yet. What part of the south are you from?'

The trooper drained the little wooden cup, and replied:

'I come from Moffatdale; my auld mother bides in a bit thatched housie at Cragieburnwood. Weary fall the day I ever left it to become a soldier!'

'Moffatdale,' said Rob Roy, ponderingly, 'many a good drove of short legged Aryleshires I have had driven through it to the southern markets at Carlisle and Penrith. I know well the place, the Hartfell—'

'And Queensbury Hill, Lock Skene, and the Grayman's Tail, and Yarrow wi' a' its dowie dens!' added the soldier, with kindling eyes.

'Once when there I fought some militiamen and gave them good cause to remember Rob Roy; though perhaps the loons knew not my name.'

'When was this?' asked the soldier, earnestly.

'A year or so after the Union. It was in a summer gloaming, when I was riding northward near Moffat village, I heard the cries of a woman in anguish. They came from a deep dark hollow called the Gartpool Linn—'

'Weel ken I the place,' said the soldier.

'A true Highlander has ever his sword at the service of a friend, or the defenceless. I rode into the dark dingle, and found some rascally militiamen, with a Queen's officer, about to hang some unfortunate gypsies; but by faith, I gave them their kail through the reek. I threw one half of them into the water, drove off the rest, and passed two feet of my claymore through the body of the officer, who must have been a tough fellow, for he seemed never a bit the worse when I saw him last at the field of Sheriffmuir. I cut down the poor gypsies, who hung on the lower branch of a tree, but they were dead—'

'All?'

'All, except one—a boy about the age of Coll—my own boy Coll, whom I may never see again in this world at least,' added MacGregor, with a burst of emotion.

The soldier, who had listened to this anecdote with deep interest, said,

'You did more, MacGregor; you gave some money to the poor harmless lassie that lay at the foot of the tree—money to comfort her ere you went away.'

'Yes, perhaps I did; but how know you that?'

'She was my sister, and I am the half-hanged gypsy lad whom you saved, MacGregor.'

'You!' exclaimed the other, with astonishment in his tone.

'Yes,' said the soldier, giving his hand to the outlaw; 'I enlisted in Polworth's Light Horse after that, and have smelt powder at Ramillies, at Oudenarde, and Malplaquet.—Then I became a Horse Grenadier. Oh! MacGregor, what can I do to serve and thank you for the brave deed of that doleful summer evening?'

'Get me a messenger,' said MacGregor, huskily; 'one who will take this letter to my poor forlorn wife.'

'I shall,' replied the soldier in a whisper as he glanced uneasily at his sleeping comrades; 'and I shall do more; the be t horse in the troop shall be at your service before the day dawns, if another cannot be had!'

'Say you so?' exclaimed MacGregor, whose heart leaped with joy.

'Yes, so sure as my name is Willie Gemmil, even if I should be shot for it at the drumhead.'

'I thank you—I thank you! my wife, my bairnes!' said Rob, in a broken voice. 'You know, soldier, what I have been—think of what *I am.* I have much of goodness, of kindness, of charity, of love in my heart; yet men deem me a savage, and seek to make me one. It may be that in my desperation and fury, when fired by the sense of unmerited wrong, I have done severe things; but the memory of the station I have lost, and of the success I once hoped to achieve, add deeper bitterness to my fallen fortunes now. 'Tis well that old Donald of Glengyle is in his grave, and known not the fate of his son!'

When day broke, Gemmill was relieved from his post, and exerted himself to procure a messenger, with a fleet and active horse.

On the man coming to the door of the cottage, having been instructed by the gipsy trooper what to do, he dismounted at the moment that Rob Roy, with the sergeant's permission, came forth to give the letter and some special message to Helen MacGregor.

'Rob's emotion was great on recognizing in the messenger who had volunteered so readily, his foster-brother MacAleister, who had been hovering about Logierait in the hope of achieving something; but beyond a keen, quick glance nothing passed between them; but that glance contained a volume.'

The eyes of the whole troop were upon Rob, yet he sprang past them, leaped into the empty saddle of the messenger's horse, and urged it at full speed towards the banks of the Tay.

'Boot and saddle! To horse and after him!' exclaimed the sergeant, while a shattered volley of carbine bullets whistled after MacGregor; but long before the troop horses were bitted and saddled, he had plunged into the foaming river, crossed it, and disappeared.

The vexation and chagrin of the Duke of Athole were extreme, when about an hour after this occurence he arrived with a band of his own retainers, all well mounted and armed with swords and musketoons, to escort the prisoner to Edinburg, and found no trace of him but the letter he had written to Helen and the cords with which he had been so ignominiously bound.

Again and again was Rob Roy captured, but as often did he effect his escape, sometimes almost as if by a miracle. Often he had in his power his bitterest enemies, and as often because they were in his power did he refuse to take their lives. His generosity was equal to his courage and his courage that of a charmed life. The poor looked up to him for protection and help, while of the rich he was the constant terror.

In 1719 a third rising was attempted in behalf of their king, James VIII, as he was called by the Scottish cavaliers; and on this occasion their efforts were seconded by a Spanish army which was landed in Scotland. But like the former attempts, this proved a failure and the Spaniards having surrendered, the Highlanders were scattered. By stratagem, Rob now secured the treasure chest of the Spanish fleet, thus preventing it from falling into the hands of the English, which it otherwise would have done, and with the proceeds of this adventure he and his fellowers settled down to farming in the braes of Balquhidder. Other attempts were made by Atholo to capture him, but they were fruitless. He brought up his sons to be industrious farmers and cattle dealers, and in a few years, in his prosperity, ceased to molest even his old enemy Montrose. In the reign of George II. Rob visited London, and even attracted the notice of the King. Finally, in 1734, in the 74th year of his age, surrounded by his family, this renowned freebooter peacefully went to his rest.

☞ There were 960 inquests held in Liverpool, England, last year.

To the Eitor of the Signal:

SIR,—I notice that your issue of the 26th inst. contains two articles relating to the "County Board of Education," one a letter from Mr. Sherlock, L.S. of Goderich, in reply to your Clinton cor. The other a reply from your correspondent to Mr. Sherlock; I have not seen your correspondent's first letter and therefore do not know how small a matter all this *furore* has sprung from. Generally there are by far too many abusive letters appearing in our local papers. I can only trace these to a too great readiness to find fault on the one hand, and too little disposition on the other to answer reasonable questions. So far as this personal conflict goes I have nothing to do; but it appears to me that your Clinton correspondent mentions two things which he says were stated at a meeting in Clinton, which the Board is in duty bound to notice. The statements made are as follows: "The County Board "certificates were torn to tatters, in so far "as they claimed to be evidence of scholarship on the part of their possessors; "and more than one instance was mentioned of them having been granted to "persons who had not been before the "Board, and whom therefore the Board "could not (as the certificate stated they "did) have been fully examined." Again—"I have myself had occasion to enquire a little into the working of the County of Huron Board of Public Instruction, and among other things I have learned from undoubted authority that candidates for first-class certificates are never questioned or examined in some of the commonest branches of education taught in our common schools. Had your correspondent entered a little more into detail and informed you how many certificates had been given to persons "who had not been before the Board," and what are those "commonest branches of education," and which "first-class teachers" are not examined, his statement could be more easily answered. The remarks made are so very general that they can scarcely be met by a general denial. This, however, would prove more irritating than satisfactory. Now, sir, I am not the 'Board,' nor do I write by authority of an instruction from the Board; but as I have been a member of said Board for several years, I may in my own quiet way give satisfaction to your Clinton cor. The first quotation contains two distinct statements. The first I would say very complimentary to the Board—being a direct testimony to its faithfulness—I know two persons who might be referred to as examples of the kind, and for aught I know may be those to whom illusion is made by your correspondent. One of these was a teacher in one of our most important school sections. The Trustees informed him that he must bring back a first-class certificate from the Board—this he had conceit enough to think would be easy for him to do; but finding after the examination was over that it was more difficult than he imagined, and seeing that as he failed he would stand in a humiliating position before the Trustees, he gave vent to the pride of his heart by tearing his certificate "to tatters." The other was a teacher from the County of Oxford, who a few weeks before had carried away from the Board of said county a first-class certificate, but could only secure a "third class for six months from the Board of Education in this County. Of course he gives vent to his indignation by tearing his certificate "*to tatters.*" I know of no other cases of this kind, but if your cor. knows any other I hope he will do the Huron Board the honor of publishing them. Respecting the second statement contained in the first quotation, namely, "granting (certificates) to persons who had not been before the Board." I have simply to say that your correspondent has been mis-informed. As the statement is general I give a general reply, that the Huron Board of Education *has not* during the last five years in any way given a certificate to any persons "who *had not* been before the Board." In two cases certificates have been *extended* while the parties were not before the Board. I have always been present when the certificates were decided upon with the exception of once during the last five years, and never heard of a certificate being *granted* to persons who had not been before the Board, though I have heard of certificates being *extended* to parties who were not at that examination before the Board. The highest grade of certificates the Board grants are First and Second during pleasure—the best certificates are marked "during pleasure," that is during the pleasure of the Board, in Dec. 1863. All certificates of this kind were recalled, and the holders thereof required to appear for examination. Two of said class failed to appear, one on account of sickness, the other had occasion to leave the country a few weeks *before*, (and a few days I believe before it was known on what day the Board would meet) and did not return till a few weeks *after* the Board met. Now these certificates were simply *renewed*, not *granted*, till the Board met again, and that on the ground of the exceptionable circumstances in which these teachers were placed. These teachers had been examined before by the Board, their literary qualifications well known, important situations were held by them, and knowing all this, was it wrong simply to *renew* these certificates six months longer? Any L. S. could have done this independent of the Board, and was it wrong for the Board to do what a Local Sup't could do? The absence of these teachers was not intentional but unavoidable. Would it be right to throw them out of their situations—to put the School Trustees to needless expense and trouble—simply on the ground that they *could* not attend the examination? Would the Board be justified in taking such a stand when it was well known the employers of these Teachers would not part with them for any others? I think you will say, and I imagine your cor. will say too, had I been one of the Board I would have done the same.

Respecting the second quotation, "that first-class teachers are not examined in the commonest branches of education taught in our common schools." As your correspondent has not defined what these branches are I can make no satisfactory reply to his statement. The charge is so general it cannot be touched. I am sure the A B C is the commonest branch of education taught in our common schools, and most certainly we do not examine any teacher on the alphabet.—The teachers are examined on every subject mentioned by the Board of Public Instruction in Toronto. I can easily understand, however, how your correspondent might be misled by the information he received. For example, teachers are not questioned on writing, spelling and kindred subjects; but they are told that their papers will be judged and examined with regard to these subjects; and thus Teachers may not be questioned, yet they are examined on these and receive their certificates accordingly.

I am afraid the non-publication of this letter is secured by its length, but let me assure you that indulgence this time will not need to be repeated another time. I have given a candid statement of what the Board does, and has done, and if this does not satisfy, nothing else will. Allow me to say to your correspondent, that though I have referred to him as the "grumbler" I do not blame him. He is a reporter of what he hears and sees, and should not be charged with the creation of fictitious reports; and consequently should not be assailed as if he alone were the complainant. Besides I think it right that some one should make known what is said about the 'Board' in public meetings, at which it is well known that no member of the Board is present. If some of those whose pens are so frequently employed in writing down the characters of those composing the Board would direct some of their spicy articles to the County Council, and obtain more liberal allowances and less complaints about the expense of education they would do far more good for the general education of the young than they can ever accomplish by assailing the character and questioning the purposes and motives of the 'Board.'

A GRAMMAR SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

REMARKS.—We have no desire to

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., FEB. 7, 1865.

VOLUME XVIII. OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

THE last number of the *Signal* commenced the 18th volume. The journal has passed through all the vicissitudes incident to a new country. Its proprietors have been encouraged or depressed, according to the fluctuations of trade or the force of surrounding circumstances. It has had to win its way forward through many difficulties to the position it now occupies, but through all it has spoken out in hopeful strains—it has striven to act upon the motto under the heading, consistently and faithfully, and the result is that to-day it has a stronger hold upon the affections of the public than it had in 1848, when in the first flush of youth. The present editor and proprietor cannot express too much thankfulness for the uniform kindness he has met with from the readers of the *Huron Signal*. The task before him, when he assumed the responsibilities of the office in 1862, were such as might well daunt a wiser and bolder man. The paper had gained a Provincial reputation and many were the prophecies that it would sink into oblivion after the death of the lamented Mr. McQueen. What position could be more trying to a young man possessed of ordinary sensibility? We can assure our readers that we felt it, and that at the outset we trembled for the result. The philosophical essays and pungent criticisms of Mr. McQueen could not be attempted, and hence the only course left open was to endeavor to accomplish by arduous labor that which was the recreation of genius. We are happy to say that the experiment thus far has been successful beyond our most sanguine expectations. We have earnestly striven to produce a paper which would embody as perfectly as possible the idea that should ever be kept in view in such publications, and the public has been so far appreciative that to-day the *Signal* is in as sound a position, commercially speaking,—to make it no stronger—as it was at any former period. The circulation has greatly increased, advertisers have been liberal, and thank Providence, we have been able to *pay our way*. In newspaper life that is saying a great deal. To make a fortune or lay by a store for a rainy day is out of the question—to keep even with the world is the utmost felicity that a newspaper publisher need ever expect.

If spared, it will be our endeavor, in the future, to advocate the same principles, to labor assiduously to produce a *newspaper*, to keep fully up with the times in all that is enterprising, and we confidently trust that our numerous friends throughout the counties will accord us their cheering assistance and support.

DUNKIN'S BILL.

The Temperance Act of 1864 is an experiment and nothing more. Taking for granted, as self-evident, the numerous ills inflicted upon society by the abuse of Alcoholic beverages, and being repeatedly urged by a large body of temperance men, who argued that the liquor traffic could and *should* be abolished, the Provincial Legislature adopted the Bill framed by Mr. Dunkin as a kind of go-between—not so sweeping as the Maine Law, and yet broad enough to enable whole Counties to place legal fetters upon the traffic in intoxicating compounds. Whether it will work all the good many of our temperance friends hope from its practical working is yet to be determined. In some respects we consider the Act weak, if not absolutely worthless. For example, although it gives each municipality the privilege of abolishing licenses to sell "Beer, Wine, and Spirituous Liquors," of what earthly benefit can such abolition be, if, as we know to have been frequently the case, the people of the "conterminous" municipality determine that they *shall not* lose the right to drink as much whiskey as they please. The result is obvious: the abolishing municipality loses more or less of revenue, and the thirsty souls do not mind going a little out of the way to get the accustomed horn of "blue-ruin," "tangle-leg," or "forty-rod." The source of the evil, in such cases, cannot possibly be said to be destroyed; its head is simply stricken off to rise hydra-like in a neighbouring township or town, as the case may be.—Leading roads, as our readers are aware, generally form the boundaries of municipalities, and the greatest number of taverns will invariably be found on these roads. Now, supposing two townships thus separated. You will generally find two or three taverns on each side of the road. Township of A adopts Dunkin's Bill and township B rejects it. What reform has been secured? Wherein has "King Alcohol" received his deathblow? Is there a glass of liquor the less poured down on that leading thoroughfare in consequence? Not a bit of it.—If the tavern-keepers on the A side do not choose to remove across the road, the B men will just drive a double business, perhaps more, for the A men, or those of them who love whiskey, will very likely, in accordance with a well-known phase of perverted human nature, drink, *twice as much* abroad, because it is forbidden at home. Take an example: Goderich township, we will suppose, adopts the By-Law, and the Huron Road taverns go by the board. When then? Goderich town lies at one corner, Clinton at another and Bayfield at the third; the people transact their business at these three places, and the tavern-keepers are only two glad to sell them as much liquor as they wish!—The logical inference is inevitable and cannot be thrust aside by any sophism, however ingenious. We do not blame the temperance people for trying the Bill, but we cannot see, after turning the subject to every possible light that any appreciable benefit will flow from the action.

Then again, there is a loophole in the Act through which a *wagon load of whiskey* may be driven with ease and safety. Sections 3 and 4 provide that brewers or storekeepers within the *prohibiting* municipality may expose for sale and sell liquors in quantities of five gallons and upwards. What a splendid opening it would prove for some unprincipled fellow to start a store containing very little dry goods a great deal of whiskey in a municipality wherein taverns were legally defunct. Men who really *love* drink can find means to purchase it when they are too poor to take a newspaper or clothe their children, and they will, as sure as anything can be, obtain their five gallons once in a while and have a "glorious spree." Why should any law discriminate between licensed taverns and licensed shops? What is simply poison in the glass is wholesale poison in the keg.—Taverns have this in their favour that, if decently conducted, (we are aware that ultra temperance men deny that such a thing is possible) they are convenient stopping-places for travellers who require food and lodging for themselves and their teams. But, say Mr. Dunkin's friends, taverns are the manufactories of drunkards. Granting that they are to a great extent, so are bees, raisings, social 'sprees,' &c., as we all know very well. Hundreds and thousands can date the commencement of their downward career to the bees and their drinking concomitants. If it was good to attempt the stoppage of drunkard manufacture in taverns, why would it not have been right and proper to stop the sale of liquor in five gallons to persons getting up bees, &c.; nay why should it be impossible to prohibit altogether the use of whiskey at such places? Did the legislature tickle the public with a half-way measure to allay the excitement, well knowing that the Provincial Revenue from liquors would not be a single whit diminished in the long run?

But there are clauses in the Bill of incalculable value, if they were only acted upon. We cite as most important, secs. 42 and 44:—

"The husband, wife, parent, brother, sister, tutor, guardian, or employer, of any person who has the habit of drinking intoxicating liquor to excess,—or the parent, brother, or sister, or the husband or wife of such person,—or the tutor or guardian of any child or children of such person,—may give notice in writing, signed by him or her, to any person licensed to sell, or who sells or is reputed to sell, intoxicating liquor of any kind, not to deliver intoxicating liquor to the person having such habit; and if the person so notified do at any time within twelve months after such notice, either himself, or by his clerk, servant, or agent, otherwise than in terms of a special requisition for medical purposes, signed by a licensed medical practitioner, deliver, or in or from any building, booth, or place occupied by him, and wherein or wherefrom any such liquor is sold, suffer to be delivered, any such liquor to the person having such habit, the person giving the notice may in an action as for personal wrong, (if brought within six months thereafter, but not otherwise,) recover of the person notified such sum not less less than twenty nor more than five hundred dollars, as may be assessed by the Court or Jury as damages; and any married woman may bring such action in her own name, without authorization by her husband; and all damages recovered by her shall in that case go to her separate use; and in case of the death of either party, the action and right of action given by this section shall survive to or against his legal representatives."

"In all places where by law intoxicating liquors or any particular description or descriptions of such liquors, are allowed to be sold by retail, no sale or other disposal of such liquors shall take place therein, or on the premises thereof, or out of or from the same, to any person whomsoever, from the hour of nine on Saturday evening, till the hour of six on the Monday morning thereafter,—except in cases where a special requisition for medical purposes, signed by a licensed medical practitioner, or by a Justice of the Peace, is produced by the vendee or his agent; nor shall any liquors be permitted to be drunk in any such place, except by travellers or by persons *bona fide* resident, lodging or boarding thereat during the time prohibited by this section for the sale of the same."

We think our temperance friends ought to have these provisions printed in largest letters, and use every means to secure their enforcement. At present they are shamefully neglected by the public and the last (44) especially is habitually set at nought throughout the country.

The above remarks are offered in a spirit of candor and not, heaven knows, because we wish to throw difficulties in the way of the advocates of temperance *in all things*. For our ourselves, we have always failed to discover in prohibitive laws of any kind a remedy for the social evils around us. Until the current of human nature is turned into a purer channel, men will inevitably be intemperate in eating, drinking, speaking and acting generally. The only way in which the awful evils flowing from intemperance in drinking can be abated is by the introduction of more harmless beverages, and above all, the training of youth in habits of strict sobriety. A young man restrained from forming an appetite for stimulants until he reaches the age of twenty-one, has ninety chances for a useful, sober and happy life for ten against such a desirable consummation. Temperance organizations are, we candidly believe, doing infinitely more for the good of society in this latter respect than can be accomplished by a dozen Acts of Parliament, and believing thus, we bid them a most cordial God-speed in the untrammeled use of Reason's mightiest engine—MORAL SUASION.

Extradition of Burley.

The U. S. Government having demanded the extradition of Burley under the treaty, he was sent away from Toronto on Thursday night last at *eleven o'clock*, and being conveyed by special train, was handed over to the tender mercies of the courts beyond the border. It is well for the satisfaction of Canadians that the highest legal authorities in the land were called in to decide whether or not this "chivalrous young Scotchman" had alienated himself from the protecting power of Britain. We bow to the decision as just and wise, and will watch his fate with the deepest interest.

The Alien Bill.

This measure finally passed on Thursday night, by a vote of 107 to 7. The dissentients were Messrs. M. C. Cameron, H. Cameron, F. Jones, J. S. Macdonald, Macfarlane, Scatcherd, and Shanley.

NO PEACE YET.

Mr. President Lincoln and Seward his Secretary have returned from their conference at City Point with Mr. Stephens, and a complete failure is announced. Although the whole affair has been involved in mystery, no doubts are entertained that the ultimatum of Mr. Lincoln was a return to the Union as a primary basis for further negotiations.—What volumes it speaks for the pluck of the Southerners that, after all the pummeling they have suffered lately, they still steadily persist in demanding their independence.—The struggle must now be resumed and fought out to the bitter end; an inscrutable Providence alone can tell what that end shall be. Almost any other people under the sun would give up in despair if hemmed in and crippled as the South is at this moment, but still *desperate men can perform prodigies of valor* and overcome odds even as great. Frederick the Great was frequently in a much worse strait than Lee is now, but he came out of the Seven Years' War crowned with victory and glory. Even the Revolutionary heroes immortalized in Beadle's Novels and the *Ledger* were at times in a more hopeless plight. If History repeats itself, why shall assert that this is not an occasion for the repetition.

CONFEDERATION.

The Confederation scheme, in so far as Canada is concerned, bids fair to become a *fait accompli*. The majority in favor of it in the Parliament is so sweeping and the objections so faint that it only depends upon the good nature of the Government whether it shall be pushed through by main force. Every opportunity, however, is given for full discussion, and it will only be adopted after each member has exhausted all he has to say on the subject. The indications are that the programme will be passed through all the stages without any amendment whatever.

LITERARY NOTICES.

NOTES ON FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS.—This is an able and exceedingly interesting little volume, marked by the eloquence and historical knowledge shown in all the efforts of the Author, Hon. T. D. McGee. We thank the Hon. gentleman for the copy sent us, and hope it may have the effect of diffusing knowledge upon a subject which is at present engaging so much attention in Canada.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for November is before us. Frequently as we have alluded to these invaluable reprints during the past year, we cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without directing attention to them afresh. They contain in politics emanations of the most enlightened wisdom—in literature dissertations from the most accomplished thinkers of the old world—in Art and Science, a reflection of the World's progress in all that can adorn life and benefit our race, and *they are thoroughly British* in tone and sentiment, thus recommending themselves to every intelligent Canadian reader. We invite attention to the advertisement of Leonard Scott & Co., of N. Y., which will be found elsewhere.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The No. for February is replete with solid, usful and entertaining matter. It contains the opening part of a new story, "Dr. Johns," and possesses several other features of more than ordinary interest. For sale at this office.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS, February.—The contents of this beautiful little magazine for boys, are.—David Matson; The Sandpiper; The Portrait; Farming for Boys; Snow Fancies; The Baby of the Regiment; The Red Winged Goose; Afloat in the Forest; Christmas Bells; Andy's Adventures; Our Country Neighbors; Winning his Way; Trapped in a Tree; Round the Evening Lamp. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston, sold at this office.

A PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBER.—The Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated, for January, appears with 32 quarto pages, and a beautiful illustrated cover. It contains portraits of Tennyson, Silliman, Sheridan, Cobb, Philips, Susanna Wesley—mother of John—an Indian Chief, Franz Muller, Miss Muggins, Miss Fury, the Princess of Wales, Florence Nightingale, a group of Warriors—Hannibal, Julius Cæsar, Pizarro, Cromwell, Charles XII., Frederick the Great, Scott, Wellington and Napoleon, with Ethnology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Physiology, and Psychology. No. 1. Vol. 41st. Published at 20 cents a Number, or $2.00 a year, by Messrs. Fowler & Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

The Assessment Rolls.

The following circular has been sent to the various County Councils. It has been found that, simple as the law is with regard to the filling up of the Militia columns in the Assessment Rolls numerous errors have been made by assessors. Township Councils should be careful to give their assessors clear instructions as to the proper ages and other conditions, separating the male population into 1st, 2nd and reserve class men. The whole thing is as simple as A. B. C., and should be done with unvarying correctness:

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant General's Office,
QUEBEC, Jan. 19, 1865.

SIR,—I beg to request that you will call the attention of the Assessors of the Municipality, in taking the Annual Assessment, to the requirements of the 6th Section of the Militia Act of 1863, particularly with respect to the filling up correctly the three additional columns required, with the *Names* and *Residences* of First and Second Class Service men and Reserve men, respectively.

By reference to Sub section 1 of Section 25, it will be seen that the Battalion Rolls of the Ballot of the Service Militia must be defective if the Municipal Rolls, from which the County Rolls are prepared, do not show in the proper columns the class to which the parties respectively belong, or if the residences are not specially designated by "lot, concession or range," &c.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. POWELL,
Lt. Colonel.
Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, Upper Canada.

☞ A terrible tragedy occurred at the Treasury Department, Washington, about 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon. A clerk named Burrows was shot and instantly killed by a woman named Harris, who was lying in wait for him in the hall of one of the bureaus of that department.

Proposed Alterations in the Municipal Law.

The committee appointed to revise the Municipal and Assessment Laws of Upper Canada have held several meetings, numerously attended, and have considered with much care a number of particulars in which improvements have been suggested. The committee consists of Mr. McKellar, chairman, Attorney General McDonald, Solicitor General Cockburn, Messrs J. Hillyard Cameron, Thomas Ferguson, Jackson, D A McDonald, Dickson, Dunsford, McConkey, A. McKenzie, McGiverin, Stirton, Wells, Walsh, Amos Wright and Street.

The following are the more important memoranda of amendments made thus far, as generally approved by the committee. They will again be gone over, however, and a formal vote taken on each:—

Qualification in cities, towns and incorporated villages, for aldermen and councilmen, to be allowed on personal property as well as on freehold and leasehold.

In cities, councillors to be abolished, each ward returning two aldermen, who shall retire each alternate year. In towns, two councillors for each ward, retiring alternate years. This amendment was unanimously approved.

The qualification of municipal electors in townships to be the same as the Parliamentary qualification.

Wards in townships to be abolished.

The establishment of electoral districts to be optional, in which each elector shall have as many votes as there are electors to be elected.

The election of Mayors to be in Council. This amendment is opposed by Messrs McKellar, Cockburn, A. Mackenzie, and Mc. Giverin; Mr. McKellar has introduced a Bill to make reeves and deputy-reeves, as well as mayors, elective by the people, and a good many petitions in its favor has come in.

Only real estate owners to vote on by-laws creating debt. If a by-law for that purpose has been permitted to stand for one year, it shall not afterwards be quashed, on the ground of any informality.

A township which commences a drain under the Municipal Act to be permitted to carry it into an adjoining township, and to charge their share of the cost to lands in that township benefitted by the work.

One of a union of counties may issue debentures on its own credit for improvements of its own.

The regulation of the salary of the chief of police to be in the hands of the police commissioners.

Towns, townships and villages to have the same powers as counties as to the establishment of lock up houses.

The establishment of one or more houses of industry made imperative instead of optional for counties, and also for cities and towns separated from counties.

All towns with a population above 5,000 shall have a police magistrate.

Rebel Peace Commissioners.

The report has doubtless a foundation, even if the persons aforesaid have not yet passed Gen. Grant's lines. There will be peace messages int rchanged between the two cities just named, and there will be peace—precisely at what time or on what terms, we do not pretend to know. The gold gamblers who "sold short" yesterday were not the silly dupes of a baseless rumor, and the return of peace cannot be distant. We repeat that the new draft has but to be heartily responded to, and the war is substantially over. Probably not one-fifth of the men called for will ever be required to leave their respective States, provided the quotas shall be promptly filled.—*Tribune.*

The Stephens is the Vice-President of the Confederacy; Mr. Hunter, the ablest member of its Senate, and Judge Campbell was formerly a member of our Supreme Court. Their weight and standing in the Southern community guarantee the sincerity of their mission, and if the Southern people desire peace they could not be represented by more fitly chosen agents. A commission from the Confederate government would only impede and embarass their mission, inasmuch as President Lincoln would not receive them in any capacity which implied the recognition of such a government. That their visit to Washington has the approval, or at least the countenance of, Mr Davis, is proved by the fact that they were permitted by him to pass the lines. It is a reasonable presumption, therefore, that whatever they may agree to, will receive his favorable consideration. If these respectable gentlemen, so soon after Mr. Blair's repeated visits to Richmond, and the full explanations he must have given, think the chances of peace are sufficient to warn this embassy, it is a hopeful symptom which the country will but too eagerly welcome. The subject, now for the first time, assumes such an air of business that we will not trust ourselves to speculate on it till better advised of the facts.—*N. Y. World.*

Arrival of the Peace Commissioners.

FORT MONROE, Feb. 2.—Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, and other Confederate Peace Commissioners, arrived here this p. m., from City Point in Lieut.-General Grant's special dispatch steamer, the Mary Martin. Secretary Seward was on board the steamer River Queen, waiting to receive them. Immediately upon the arrival of the Commissioners both steamers proceeded to an anchorage in the stream side by side. At this writing, 5 o'clock, as the Louisiana leaves for Baltimore, the steamers are still out in the stream.

THE NAVY OF ENGLAND.—The official return of the number, name, tonnage, armament, and horse power of steamers and sailing ships, composing the British Navy, published on the 1st of January, 1865, under the authority of the Admiralty, states that the total strength of the navy of England numbers 765 ships of all classes, exclusive of which there are now building at various dockyards, 28 others, which will mount from 1 to 81 guns each, and many of which are far advanced towards completion. Of the above number of vessels 350 line-of-battle ships, frigates, corvettes, sloops, &c., are ready to put to sea at a short notice, exclusive of about a hundred gunboats. The number at present in commission and doing duty in various parts of the globe amounts to 224, besides 48 gunboats; and there are also in commission 48 coast-guard cruisers, and 38 watch-vessels. The above total may be summarized thus: 342 effective line-of-battle ships, frigates, corvettes, sloops, &c., mounting from 1 to 131 guns each; 114 screw gunboats, from 200 to 270 tons each; 193 sailing ships, many of which are in commission; 115 employed in harbor service as receiving ships, hospital ships, powder depots, coal depots, &c.; 48 coast guard cruisers, and 38 coast guard watch-vessels.

Fifteen Townships For the Temperance Law.

[*To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.*]

SIR,—I would like very much to see a list of all the townships that have passed the prohibitory by-law. Perhaps no section can boast of so many townships in one block, all joining in some way or other, as this section. Fifteen townships—namely, Cavan, Emily, Smith, Otonabee, Asphodel, Monaghan, North and South, Verulam, Fenelon, Somerville, Snowdon, Eldon, Manvere, Haldimand, and Darlington—have been carried, mostly, by a vote of the electors, and some with large majorities. Some of the townships were stubbornly disputed, as Cavan, Fenelon, Verulam; others had very little opposition, as South Monaghan, and Smith. The principles of temperance have been nobly defended here by ministers of the Gospel and others.

Mount Pleasant, Jan. 20th, 1865. W. B.

☞ The *Star* understands that Mr. Elihu Barritt is appointed United States consul at Birmingham.

Apprentice Wanted.

WANTED at this office immediately a smart, active, intelligent boy, 14 or 15 years old, to learn the printing business.—Applicant must possess a good common-school education. Apply without delay to

W. T. COX,
Signal office.

Town & Counties

TAXES.—The collector, Mr. McKay, notifies all persons who have not paid their taxes to do so before the 8th inst., and save further trouble.

ONE OF THE REASONS.—A person discontinuing his subscription to the *Signal* recently, assigned as his reason that his neighbors were nearly all commencing to take it, and he could borrow it just as well as not. Why not borrow his neighbor's pantaloons or shirt. It would be quite as reasonable.

Passports.

We observe that Mr. James Thomson, Town Clerk of Goderich, has been duly appointed Issuer of Passports for this section. He is the only person so authorised West of Stratford, which those interested will do well to bear in mind.

A CLINTON CORRESPONDENT feels surprised that we did not publish his reply to Mr. Sherlock, (which, by the way, covered some six or seven closely written pages,) although he must have known that our regular Clinton correspondent was doing full justice to his side of the subject.—We desire to show fair play all round, but we cannot and *will not* give up one or two columns of this paper to any writer who has only to reply to a few lines.

SOIREE.

The Soiree in the New Connexion Methodist Church last night (2nd) was a very successful affair. There were about 300 people present. The guests partook of a sumptuous repast in the basement, after which they entered the body of the church and listened to able and interesting speeches from Revds. Messrs. McCappin, Fletcher and Mackid. D. Kerr, jr., Esq., occupied the chair. The singing of the choir under the leadership of Mr. James Thomson was splendid and seemed to give great satisfaction to the audience. The meeting, after spending a few very pleasant hours, broke up about half-past ten o'clock.

Robbery on Saturday night.

A very glaring case of larceny was committed at the Market in this town on Saturday night last. It seems that some person or persons unknown entered the Market House by means of a duplicate key and removed a hog belonging to Mr. Sloan, a sheep and smaller pieces of meat from Mr. T. Andrews, two loins of beef and some mutton from Mr, Carson, and a quantity of meat from Mr. W. Andrews. A sleigh must have been used in the operation, but as it was a wild stormy night the depredators got off unseen. Search warrants were issued on Monday morning, but no traces of the haul could be discovered. It is some slight consolation to think that the vaillains guilty of such acts are pretty sure to spend the evening of their lives in the Penitentiary.

The Benfit Concert

To Mr. Bannatyne is advertised to come off in the Court House on Friday evening next. From all we can learn the project meets with universal favor, and we have seen gentlemen from places as distant as Bayfield who announce their determination to be present. The gathering should and we believe *will* be a very large one. Mr Bannatyne's writings have been admired and prized by hundreds of our readers who can appreciate true talent, and now that they have an opportunity of contributing their mite towards the benefit of one who has done so much for them, it will be a lasting disgrace if the opportunity is lost. Let there be a crammed house on Friday night! Let us take the *man* by the hand and make him feel for once that under some circumstances a prophet *may* obtain honor in his own country. We invite particular attention to the excellent *poetical* contribution of Mr. R. D. Scott in another column.

Town Council.

The following are the Standing Committees for the current year:

Finance.—The Mayor, Reeve, Booth, Cameron and Runciman.

Roads and Bridges.—Messrs. Runciman, Clifford, Dancy, McKay and the Reeve.

Revision, By-Laws and Assessment.—Longworth, Cameron, Horton, Runciman and the Reeve.

Cemetery.—The Deputy Reeve, Smith, Hays, Clifford and Dancy.

Fire Department.—Horton, Clifford, McKay, Hays, and Smith.

Relief.—The Mayor, Horton, Clifford, Booth and Smith.

Market Committee.—Booth, Dancy, Hays, Clifford, and Longworth.

Harbour.—Cameron, Gibbons, Dancy, Horton, McKay.

The next meeting will take place on the last Friday of February.

GODERICH TOWNSHIP.

FIRE.—On Tuesday night a brilliant light was seen from this town, apparently somewhere in Goderich township. Next morning it was discovered to have been the barn of Mr. James Churchill, which was burned to the ground; supposed incendiarism. Four of this family have suffered a like calamity within the past year, on account, it is hinted, of their having given evidence in a trial for murder, which will be fresh in the memory of our readers.

DUNKIN'S ACT ADOPTED BY A MAJORITY OF 80!

The vote on the By-Law to abolish tavern licenses in Goderich township was taken at the Big Hills on Saturday, 4th, and Monday, 6th. The whole affair passed off without any disturbance whatever, and the By-Law was adopted by a majority of 80. We shall now be able to see if any appreciable reform is affected by the measure when put in operation.

EGMONDVILLE.

The vote on Dunkin's Temperance Bill is to be taken in Tuckersmith on the 10th and in McKillop on the 24th inst. People are getting excited and a rousing spree is anticipated. The temperance folk are hammering away on the abolition anvil with a will, and I observe that the opponents of the measure are using the Press on their side in the way of issuing addresses, handbills, &c., of the latter here is a specimen:

"An insidious attempt to pass Dunkin's Bill. An attempt is about to be made by a number of Hypocritical Teetotalers, in the Township of Tuckersmith, to pass this odious law. All lovers of freedom and fair play are requested to attend on the 10th day of February next, at the School House, Egmondville, to show by their votes that they will not allow such impertinent interference with their private business.

HAY.

THE VOTE ON DUNKIN'S TEMPERANCE ACT.

[From our own Correspondent.]

There is quite a bustle in the snug little Village of Zurich to-day. I dare to say that there was never such a gathering in the capital of our township before. Bells ringing, flags flying, streets full, taverns crowded, all combined present to the quiet sight-seer an animated scene. If he had been an entire stranger and ignorant of the object of such a turn-out, the continuous stream of comers and goers to that neat and commodious building, the Town Hall, would have given him an inkling that something extraordinarily interesting to the ratepayers of the township was afoot; and if he understood 'Dutch,' and will force himself into that crowd in front of the taverns, and will listen to that gentle man on the platform, who is gesticulating violently, and talking volubly in the language of Faderland, he will conclude at once that there is an attempt being made that day to cut down the taverns in the township. The orator, a tall, thin, nervous individual, is inveighing bitterly against the temperance men, calling them hypocritical tyrants, &c., and calling upon every lover of their adopted country to come forward and nip this thing in the bud, for if they carry this they will next be wanting to dictate to them when and where and how they shall eat. He was cheered to the echo at the close of his speech. A stout, well-fed, comfortable-looking gentleman stepped forward to reply. You would infer at once from his general appearance and movements that either him or his had seen Holland. His replies to many of the arguments of his opponent were truthful, but he was behind in ability, and far behind in asperity, and made little impression. It made little difference, however, for no amount of eloquence could convince nine out of every ten in that crowd, that anybody had any right to presume to throw any obstacle in the way of their getting their much loved glass of beer. This informal meeting is a pretty good criterion of the whole township. It was perfect nonsense for the temperance men to make the attempt—they were told five weeks ago, by some who ought to know well, that they would not poll fifty votes in the township for 'no License.' On going to the Town Hall at about 2 o'clock p. m., I find that this prediction is likely to be verified.—The poll stands 90 for license to 11 no license. The temperance men look dull and dejected, and appear to have made no arrangements for bringing out even what strength they have. I repeatedly hear the remark made that Dunkin should amend his Bill by adding to it a clause that in townships such as this where there was no possible hope of carrying a no License By-Law, that the requisionists should pay the expenses. At the close of the poll to day the vote stood 24 for the By Law, 105 for the Taverns. The general opinion is that the affair should terminate here, but the powers that be conclude that the poll shall be kept open to morrow.

The weather has been beautiful to day—a sleigh-ride was pleasant and enjoyable.

To-day, Friday, there is a change in the weather—cold rain is falling plenteously. I am afraid it will drench out the energy of the cold water men altogether, and that they will not put in an appearance at all. The poll opened at ten o'clock and was closed at eleven, an hour having elapsed without a vote being offered for the By Law, and with over one hundred present ready to record their vots against it. Such is the end of what our cousins across the lines would call a fizzle.—In my communication to you relative to the vote on the license question in the adjoining township of Stanley, I gave it as my opinion that if the temperance men there increased as they have done, they would carry their point in three years; by the same process of reasoning I come to the conclusion that it will be twenty years before such a measure can be carried in the township of Hay.

Hay, Feb. 3rd, 1865.

☞ We have received from a correspondent in Usborne a letter written in the broadest kind of broad Scotch dialect, which is no doubt a very good thing, but as we cannot read a single line of the effusion, it will hardly appear in print. If newspaper correspondents would adopt Lord Palmerston's advice and write in a large, clear hand, their letters would not find their way to the waste basket so frequently.

CLINTON.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

DEAR SIR,

I am at a loss to understand why you should desire to have the questions proposed respecting the value of the certificates of our County of Huron Board of Public Instruction, just as it is reaching the very point from which a clear view of it can be gained by the public. It is true, as you say, that I have stated my case and there has been a very gentlemanly attempt to explain away the strange, not to say suspicious, conduct of the Board. To my view, however, the question is too momentous to be so wilingly let die, since on the faithful, impartial and careful conduct of the Board in the discharge of the duties committed to them depends what seems to me the most important interest that our community has to deal with—the interest of education. With your permission, then, sir, I will test the skill of the knight wearing the new visor, who has so suddenly appeared at our point. In reference to my former assertion I must confess that I answered him some what according to his folly, though I think the gentleman deserved every stroke that he got, as his last letter manifests such a persistency in ungentlemanly conduct on his part, that now I have one to contend with who is a little more sharp in his intellect. I feel inclined to be compassionate, and therefore shall let my old friend's rejoinder pass for what it is worth, feeling satisfied that it will not be overestimated by any one whose good opinion is worth the possessing.

"A GRAMMAR SCHOOL TRUSTEE," with a simplicity that is perfectly ludicrous in one occupying so high a position, gravely replies to a figure of speech that I used—"torn to tatters"—as if it had been spoken literally (a blunder from which the context ought to have preserved him), and from two instances which he mentions of indignant teachers tearing their low grade certificates "to tatters," draws the conclusion that the statement is "complimentary to the Board" and that the said teachers' conduct bears "direct testimony to its faithfulness." It is humiliating, sir to think that we have a man in the position of a Grammar School Trustee so little acquainted with the art of composition and the usages of writers that he cannot discern a figure of speech from a statement of fact, and the reflection again naturally suggests itself—if such be our County Board Examiners, what must the examined be? I suppose, sir, I must needs explain to "A Grammar School Trustee" that I evade no allusion whatever to any teacher or teachers having torn their certificates to tatters, but that I said Mr. Hart tore them to tatters, meaning thereby that Mr Hart showed the utter worthlessness of them as evidences of scholarship on the part of their possessors. "The lion," Mr. Grammarian, "is as no such thing;" he is "Bottom the Weaver" of Midsummer Night's Dream, "a play to be found in the dramatic works of our William Shakspeare, an Englishman, sir, of some note that probably you may have heard of, and" when found make a note on."

I have no disposition to enter into an argument with so redoubtable a champion as a "Grammar School Trustee" respecting the value of certificates granted by our County Board as compared with those of other counties. I may say, however, that until some more satisfactory proof can be given of the superiority of the Huron Board certificates than the fact of two without possessing first class certificates from other county boards being deemed unworthy of such here, and that one of them even only secured a third class certificate for six months I for one must be excused from having any confidence in them whatever. These facts, if they prove anything, prove one of two things—either that our Huron Board of Examiners are quite incompetent to perform the duties that are required of them, or that the Boards of three other Counties in the Province are, one of them being the County of Oxford and the others the Counties of Waterloo and Ontario. People will have their own opinions which are unlikely to be changed—this one or the three. For my part, having very limited means of judging the characters of the various members of our Board, in respect of their qualifications for the office, beyond the public utterances of two members of it, I am inclined to think that the County Board of Huron is more likely to be in fault than are those of Oxford, Waterloo and Ontario.

"A GRAMMAR SCHOOL TRUSTEE" endeavours to explain the conduct of the Board in granting certificates to teachers whom they have not examined by saying that the certificates were merely "extended" (or "renewed" as he expresses it in another place) on the ground of exceptionable circumstances. He also adds that the literary qualifications of the candidates were well known and that any Local Superintendent could have done it independent of the Board, and he asks if it is wrong for the Board to do what a Local Superintendent could do. He makes mention of two cases of this kind which occurred in December, 1863, and to these I can add another which occurred in August, 1864. Now I would like to be informed where the Board gets the power to do this. I have been unable to discover any such power granted to them by the Statute, and it is very properly withheld from them in my opinion, for to give such a power into the hands of the Board would be to open the door to just such irregularities as we have been exposing. So far from the Statute giving a Local Superintendent the power, as a Grammar School Trustee asserts, it expressly withholds it in all cases where the Teacher has had an opportunity since being employed, of attending an examination. Local Superintendents can only grant certificates "on due examination," "until the next ensuing meeting of the Board," and no such certificate is valid if given a second time to the same person in the same county. "A Grammar School Trustee" should learn the duties pertaining to his office better. I do not doubt that the literary qualifications of one of the teachers whose certificate was thus "renewed" were well known to one of the members of the Board as I have it on good authority that he expressed himself as having had hard work four years before to get the said certificate for the said teacher—his conduct thus savouring strongly of partiality, an evil, the very appearance of which ought to be avoided by the Board.

"A. G. S. T." complains of the indefiniteness of my statement that in some of the commonest branches of education first-class teachers are not examined. I may say that reading is the branch particularly alluded to, and for my authority I have inquired of several teachers who ought surely to know. It is true that it would be quite unnecessary to examine teachers in A B C, because the higher branches could not be understood without the knowledge of the alphabet, but I would remind "A G S. T." that it does not *therefore* follow that a smart Grammarian, Arithmetician, or Geometrician can read with ease, intelligence or expression, or be familiar with the principles of reading and pronunciation.

In conclusion, sir, if you will admit this I promise you it shall be the last I shall trouble you with on this subject, let the provocation be what it may.

'Canada our Home.'

In our lengthy report of the Sills Dinner we could not make room for the following speech by Mr. Peter McDonald in response to the toast of 'Canada our Home'. It appears now by special request.

In rising to respond to this important toast I feel a degree of responsibility because I am unable to do it justice. And sir, I also feel a diffidence in rising after such an oratorical display from my learned predecessors. But sir, what my speech will lack in importance my subject will contain it. My subject is one the very name of which is sufficient to bring to mind with a degree of honest pride the words of the poet when he says:

"Canada this our Province fair,
The fertile soil, the verdant plain,
The noble est land beyond compare
On the nearest side of the western main."

I will endeavor to sketch as brief as I can some of the improvements which have taken place in our province since it became ours. I will first glance back a few years and recall a few events of our Canadian history. From the time Jaques Cartier planted the flag of his French monarch upon the verdant shores of Canada and took possession of this country in the name of Francis I., up to the time when it became the property of the British Crown, there are no events to relate but the wars and contests between the settlers and the savage Indians who opposed their establishment. Although the French had possession of Canada for a long time yet her settlements did not extend far westward and did not even reach what we now call the Upper Province but confined themselves to the eastern valley of the St. Lawrence. Not till the Anglo Saxon gained this fair jewel under their invincible chief, upon the blood-stained plains of Abraham and hoisted that flag upon the highest pinnacle of the Citadel of Quebec, "which braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze," did Canada sway her sceptre westward. For a time after the conquest the people were ruled by the rigor of martial law, but it was very distasteful to those whose forefathers fought and shed their blood for those vital principles of a constitutional government. Such was their dislike to this system of government that they began to murmur, and after a few modifications none of which came up to their standard till they got in 1792 a constitutional government granted them in which were embodied these all important principles—freedom of election and responsibility of members to the people. Now the colonists were pacified into quite contentment and each one all turned his attention to the improvement of the country. The two nationalities blending their energies in one common interest. In 1776 there occurred an event which tested the loyalty of the Canadian people to the British Crown. The inhabitants of the then thirteen States of America put forth inflammatory appeals to the Canadians of the two nationalities to assist them to throw off the allegiance of the mother country, but such appeals were received with indignation. The Americans thus finding no aid from a part they expected, they resolved to invade and destroy our interests by a hostile army. But the Saxon and the Gaul said with one assent.

"We are brothers now, for a common flag
Un urls its folds to protect us all,
It waves so proudly o'er you fortress crag,
And by its side we will stand or fall."

(Cheers.)

The Gaul recalled to mind the brilliant achievements of his ancestors upon the bloody plains of a Merengo, an Austerlitz, and a Borodian. The Anglo Saxon upon the other hand recalled to mind the valiant deeds of his ancestors upon the sanguinary field of a Waterloo, an Inkerman, and a Balaklava, and many others which gild with fame their ancestral names. And then vowed by these immortal names to unite in defence of their common country. And so they did. Upon the very field on which fell their own two chieftains some few years previous now fell the chieftain of their enemy, Montgomery. The enemy were shortly after driven beyond the limits of the country and dove like pigeons once more restored to Canada. During these years Canada received an influx of immigration from the disloyal States, those who refused to throw off their allegiance to the mother country. Notwithstanding the appeals and threats that were made to them they would not, they could not injure that land which gave them birth, or raise their hand to pull down that flag which is ever the emblem of liberty.

"For it our loyalist fathers bore
The loss of all but the hate of foes,
For it they left the disloyal shore,
And found a home where Ontario roars.
Where'er this noble flag is seen
'Tis joyous still as the star of day,
For freedom's flag it has ever been
And still shall be till time's decay."

(Cheers.)

It was now that the wilderness of the West began to feel the influence of the white man. You see then that a century has not elapsed ye since the pioneer with the axe upon his shoulder marched into the wilds of Upper Canada, to do battle with the grand forest which then cloth

especially, are determined not to sacrifice the country to the village any longer.

EVENING.

The Council, on motion of Mr Corrigan, resolved that a Committee of five be appointed to draft a petition to the Legislature to confirm the vote taken last session, in favor of Paisley. This was carried 12 to 11. A motion to substitute this motion for the Report of a Committee was carried 14 to 9.—We some time ago lost all hope of Kincardine, there being but six members in the Council in favor of it. We supported Riversdale because it was our best remaining chance, and we have no doubt it could have been carried. A motion to erect the public buildings at once, at Paisley, on the last division will settle the matter finally. For this result the southern part of the county has to thank the Reeve of Kincardine village; and those who put him in the position of doing as much harm have, with the rest of the community, to pay very dearly for their whistle.

LATER.

(From our own correspondent.)

The Council, after a little sharp discussion, has determined to give Paisley the County Town. It was first carried by 12 to 11 and then by 14 to 9. The memorial has gone to both Houses for an Act proclaiming Paisley Co. Town of Bruce. The site will be selected immediately, and the Buildings proceeded with by Mr. Elliott, who had the contract at Walkerton. Although nothing can be counted upon as certain in this County until it has actually taken place, it would really seem that we have about reached the end of our trouble in Bruce.

School Report.

To the Warden and Reeves of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce,

THE REPORT OF JOHN NAISH,

Local Superintendent for the Townships of Goderich, Tuckersmith and Stanley,

23rd January, 1865.

The number of Schools in these townships is only 29—and my duties for the last year have thus been very limited. But although the labour of visiting may not have been great yet there has been much pleasure and satisfaction in finding in all of them a good system of instruction followed out by respectable well qualified Teachers. On different occasions during past years, I have noticed certain exercises and arrangements, as essential to the right conducting of a School—such as the meaning and derivation of words,—opening the class with recitation of poetry—writing to diction—teaching arithmetic in classes, and following out the monitorial system. I have also repeatedly recommended the exercise of opposites of words, but it does not seem to be appreciated by more than two or three teachers. Intelligent Trustees, nevertheless, regard it as one of the finest exercises in a school, calculated to bring out the true meaning of a word, and inducing thought and reflection. I confess, however, that it is not found in our schools so systematically and regularly as I could wish. This is surprising, seeing that when I taught the public school in the town of Goderich more than twenty years ago, there was a large class that had the opposites and roots alternately, and that took much interest in them. I admit that to prepare a proper set of opposites for the advanced class, and another for the junior, requires time and reflection, but teachers are surely not unwilling to take this trouble when the benefit is so manifest.

Independently of this however, the improvement of the schools during the last eighty years has been very striking, and this will be admitted by all who know what our schools were about that time. There has in that period been a complete change of teachers,—the old uncomfortable school houses have nearly all been replaced with good substantial buildings, and fine sets of maps are now to be seen in every school. And which is addition to this, the teachers are alive to their duties and anxious to make good scholars, I think all should rejoice in the improvement.

Being now unfit for the fatigue of travelling—necessarily required of a Superintendent, I beg leave to resign the office which I have held for twelve years, and to acknowledge the great kindness and forbearance of the Council towards me during that time. I also feel grateful for the attentions and hospitality which I have received from friends in the different sections in all parts of the County, and without which I could not have performed the duties of visiting. And I will always have a pleasing remembrance of the respectful behaviour—may affection—of the scholars, for never once in all the sections from Biddulph to Morris, did I notice the slightest approach to pertness, or anything unbecoming. Such scholars are sure to become respectable members of society, and my prayer is for the happiness and prosperity of all.

I may state that besides the twelve years superintendenship, I conducted schools public and private in Goderich and neighbourhood for other eleven years, so that for a period of 23 years I have been exclusively occupied with teaching, and many in the County received their education under me. But notwithstanding all this, I must confess that from small income, and other causes, I have been kept poor, and at present have not the means of subsistence. In great kindness, however, many have signed a Petition to the Council in my behalf, and it is presented along with this Report. I believe that one more numerous and respectfully signed, has seldom been laid before the Council. It is first directly in name of John Hunter, Township of Goderich, Robt Carnachan of Tuckersmith, and James Falconer of Stanley, gentlemen well known and respected in the County. It is then joined in by John Macdonald, Esq., Sheriff, and Robt Cooper, Esq., Judge, of the United Counties—by Jas Dickson, Esq., member for the United Counties—and John Holmes, Esq., late member—David Hood Ritchie, Esq., Clerk of the County, and Daniel Lizars, Esq., Clerk of the Peace. Further, no less than 90 school Trustees, and 605 Freeholders concur in the prayer that I should receive an allowance from the County, until I can procure some means of livelihood. All this support is gratifying, and when the respectability of the parties is considered, the Council I hope will feel inclined to accede to the recommendation. I do not desire anything permanent, for although I suffer much at present from debility and weakness, yet it is my intention when I regain strength, to apply for one of the County schools, and I hope that by the assistance of a daughter now in Galt, I may give satisfaction as a teacher. In conclusion, I may remind friends from Bruce that the late Mrs Nairn and I opened the first school in Kincardine, and that the examination was attended by Mr Withers and other respectable inhabitants.

All which is humbly reported by, &c.

Hullett Council.

The councillors of the preceding year having been re elected, met this day according to law; and having made and subscribed their declarations of qualification and of office, and the Town Clerk presiding:

It was moved by Mr. Warner, seconded by Mr. Warwick, That Humphrey Snell be Reeve for the present year—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Warwick, seconded by Mr. Snell, That Mr. Warner be Deputy Reeve for the present year.

Moved in amendment, by Mr. Longbottom, seconded by Mr. Morgan, That Mr. Warwick be Deputy Reeve for the present year—Amendment carried.

Moved by Mr Warner, seconded by Mr. Morgan, That Archibald Scott be Assessor at a salary of $70,00.

Moved in amendment by Mr Longbottom, seconded by Mr Warwick, That George West be Assessor for the present year.—Amendment carried.

Moved by Mr Morgan, seconded by Mr Warner, That Hugh Archer, Junior, be Collector, at a salary of Sixty dollars.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Morgan, seconded by Mr Warner, That Gabriel Sprung be Inspector of Licences for the Western Division, and John Petrie for the Eastern Division of Hullett.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Longbottom, seconded by Mr Morgan, That John McMillan be Auditor for the present year.

Moved in amendment by Mr Warner, seconded by Mr Warwick, That James Allen, Senr., be Auditor.—Motion carried by casting vote of reeve.

Charles Morrow, Esq., appointed by Reeve.

Moved by Mr Warner, seconded by Mr Longbottom, That Thomas Sloan, Senr., be Clerk and Treasurer for the present year, and at the same salary, viz: $150.00. Carried.

Moved by Mr Morgan, seconded by Mr Warner, That the petition of James Johnson and others be laid over till next meeting of Council.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Warner, seconded by Mr Warwick, That the Selectors of Jurors, be paid according to Statute.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Warner, seconded by Mr Longbottom, That the Chairman and Poll Clerk be paid each the sum of four dollars for their services in taking the votes on the Temperance By-Law on the 12th and 13th insts.

Moved by Mr Morgan, seconded by Mr Longbottom, That the Sheriff be and is hereby instructed to sell all the unsold lots in Manchester, Summerhill, and Alma, in the Township of Hullett, for arrears of taxes now due on said lot.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Warner, seconded by Mr Morgan, That the Clerk is hereby authorized to pay to the Sec. Tr. of S. S. No. 4 the sum of $9.73, said sum to be refunded by S. S. No. 3 to Tp. Tr.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Longbottom, seconded by Mr Warner, That the bill of Mr Caldwell, Inspector, be paid, and that James Watson be paid two dollars, one to be charged to Ward 4, and one to Ward 5,—Carried.

Moved by Mr Longbottom, seconded by Mr Warwick, that Mr Morgan repair the bridge in the M Block, the expenses to be charged to Ward 5.—Car.

Moved by Mr Morgan, seconded by Mr Warner, That this Council do now adjourn to meet again at Lousboro', on Wednesday 1st day of March prox., at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS SLOAN,
Town Clerk.

Hullett, Jan. 16th, 1865.

Poetry.

For the Signal.

LINES

WRITTEN IN VIEW OF THE PROPOSED BENEFIT TO MR. WILLIAM BANNATINE.

But seldom is there born unto the world
A Poet with a heaven-gifted tongue,
Whose wordsare graven on the hearts of men,
And given to their children with their blood;
But sometimes from a hid obscure retreat.
There comes a pilgrim to the busy world—
A man upon whose fitted mighty brow
The halo of eternal truth repose—
One who has walked in nature's secret ways,
And drunk of beauty at its fountain-head;
Who, gazing long upon the azure sky,
Has felt its power come down into his soul;
And held sweet converse with the stars and flowers,
Until their hidden language was his own;
Who, wandering by the river's grassy side,
Has listened to the low-complaining waves,
Until their tangled story he unraveled,
And wept in pity at the tale of woe—
One who has made companions of the trees,
And wooed them when the wandering summer wind
Made music in their branches—then his soul
Was thrilled with melody unknown to man,
And sweet as ever fell on mortal ear—
One who has waited for the thunder-storm,
With beating heart and hope-resplendant eye,
And bound in ecstacy o'er the darkened hills,
As he saw the mad the footsteps of her army;
And when its blackness burst above his head,
With the red lightning gleaming, and the clouds
Rolling one above the other as impelled
By the resistless fury of the blast,
Then did the poet raise his song of triumph—
Then did his soul sweep run with ecstacy;
His eye flashed up with an unearthly fire,
Expressed the thoughts too big for utterance—
Such thoughts as seldom seek the human breast.
'Tis fitting that a poet thus instructed,
Should teach to man the eloquence of nature,
And lead him from his low and selfish aims,
Up to a heaven of purity and love:
This is his mission on the earth, he gives
Another revelation to the world;
He brings to its glad inlings, and his feet
Are beautiful upon the mountain-tops:
And such a gifted being should be placed
On some high pinnacle, from which his voice
Might reach the universal heart of man,
His name should be enrolled among the mighty,
And honors should be showered upon his head,
With no mean, sparing or reluctant hand.
In this the way in which the busy world
Rewards the poet, with just such of beauty?
Ah me! Too often he is unnoticed, spurned,
And treated upon with proud and cool disdain—
Too oft rejected and despised of men,
He wanders o'er the earth in silent sorrow,
Until his way-worn, weary limbs give way
Beneath the heavy burthen of despair;
But soon the grass is green above his grave,
When the awakened prophet sees, alas!
A mighty genius we have lost forever.—
Strange mockery! His miserable death
Close followed by his apotheosis!
And they, must needs disturb his sacred bones,
And place them, with pomp, of funeral glare,
Within a grand and costly mausoleum,
As if they superstitiously did think,
By this last injured manes to appease.
This is the tale of the neglected poet,—
Hear witness, shades of Chatterton and Burns!
How often will this story be repeated?
Shall we with such examples put before us
This bury up our legacy of genius?
And shall we sandy wait until the grass
Waves green above the grave of BANNATINE.
Ere we award the honors he deserves?
Say! are we dogs that we should do this thing,
For which our very children yet unborn
Would justly execrate our memory?
No! We shall kindly take him by the hand,
And lead him to the highest place of honor,
And there he shall preside, our much-loved Bard.
Full oft his tuneful harp has sounded forth
Heart-melting melodies of love and woe;
And martial songs that rouse the manly blood,
Like bugle-blast upon the battle-field;
And simple lays that stir the Scottish heart,
And breathe the fragrance of the heather-bell:
Such thrilling songs as these will never die;
Such melting words will live, and oft be rolled
Like sweetened morsels under many tongues;
And such a poet must not be neglected,
In life he must receive the honors due,
For sure, in death, he will not be forgotten.
Ere while he has been Bard of Huron styled,
But he is worthy of a higher title—
Yes! - We shall crown him with the maple wreath,
And BARD OF CANADA his name shall be,
While all the people shout, Amen! Amen!

R. D. SCOTT.

Fire at Collingwood.

COLLINGWOOD, Feb 1.—A large fire occurred here at two o'clock this morning. Five houses were totally consumed, and one pulled down to arrest the progress of the flames. The fire originated in the back part of the drug store of Mr. Joseph Greaves. His loss is estimated at $4,000—insured for $2,000. F. Florence, shoe store, loss $1,000—no insurance; Wm. Kelly, hotel, loss $2,500—no insurance; Mrs. Colgrave, saloon, loss $2500—insured for $400; David Kelly, hotel, loss $1,200—insured for $500.

☞ For reminding the king of Prussia of a hotel bill, a Berlin editor has been sentenced to three days' imprisonment.

☞ Another fire occurred at Brantford on Tuesday night, about eleven o'clock. A double frame house, owned by Mr. Wade, was destroyed, valued at about $1,000. No insurance. Fire supposed to have originated from the cooking-stove.

☞ The Orangemen of Liverpool have presented an address to Garibaldi requesting him to pay a visit to that city.

☞ The Minister of Agriculture has been in communication with the commissioners of the Dublin International Exhibition in reference to the exhibition of Canadian products. The Ministry will recommend a grant for that purpose.

☞ The British war ship 'Bombay' was burnt off Monte Video; 33 of her crew were supposed to be lost.

☞ Paraguay has declared war against Brazil.

British Defence of Canada.

Referring to the arguments of the Goldwin Smithites, the Liverpool *Courier* of a recent date remarks:—

"The argument they use is the vulgar one, that *it does not pay* to keep up a British force to preserve our colonies. The men of Birmingham and Ashton-under-Lyne, as well as the Freshmen of Oxford, are led to suppose that immense sums are required annually to defray the expenses of our military departments in the colonies. Now, the entire expenditure on all our colonies for 1863 was £3,180,000, which is not even a flea bite.—Of course three millions are not to be thrown away without a return; but do we receive no remuneration, no benefit from the investment? Is it not something valuable to possess in our colonies a vast field of emigration for our surplus population? Have we not younger sons or brothers steadily working their way in these far-off lands as farmers, traders, miners, merchants? Have we not vast mercantile connexions with these colonies under British law, and all the security that law gives?

"The Emperor Napoleon was a wise statesman, and he declared France would be the mistress of the world if she had colonies, with ships and commerce. If we object to the expenditure of £450,000 to preserve Canada, why do we expend millions yearly to retain Ireland, when a large portion of the populace is not quite so loyal as the colonies of Canada? Are we to suppose that the new theory of Oxford politics is that we are to retain, at any cost, a disaffected country provided it pays, but to throw to any one who pleases to assail them our loyal fellow subjects, unless they exhibit a balance of profit for the protection that we give?

"The Canadians could not be expected to oppose alone successfully an invasion by the whole power of the North. According to the new theory, however, we should at once and for ever abandon the Canadas, and close our eyes to her sufferings as we have to those of the South. *Yet, with the addition of Canada, the United States would be the most powerful maritime nation in the world.* The Americans threaten, as soon as they have settled the war they are now engaged in, to sweep our commerce from the seas. They think they are able to do that without Canada. What might they not do if they held the Canadas? It would be a poor consolation when our commerce should be swept from the Atlantic and the St. Lawrence closed against us, to find that we were not annually called upon to spend £450,000 for the military defence of Canada. Add to this, that we depend for the food of our population not so much on the far west as on Canada. With the whole north of the American continent in their possession, the United States might cause an unparalleled amount of suffering to our people. If we never received any pecuniary return from Canada,—if, in fact, protection did not pay,—to expend half a million yearly to keep out the Federals from that Province would be the very best investment conceivable by any statesman."

The Amalgamation -- Buffalo and Lake Huron and Grand Trunk.

It may be worth while to discuss, in a few words, the reasons why it becomes expedient to apply for a special act of amalgamation between the Buffalo and Lake Huron and the Grand Trunk.

There is now on our statute-book a general law of amalgamation for railway companies. That law is already placed on a basis far too wide for the true interests of the Province. It was enacted at a time when it was important to secure the early completion "of a line of railway from Montreal to Toronto—when it was desirable to induce the companies controlling that route to form one undertaking, and when its effects were very imperfectly understood.

The same policy prevailed in the State of New York, when the New York Central absorbed the short lines forming the route between Albany and Buffalo. The principle was not introduced there with the view of creating one overwhelming interest.

New York has not fused all the railway corporation into one; and powerful as the railway interest is in that State, it is careful to keep up a proper balance.

At present, under our general act, any two railway companies can make a traffic arrangement for any period not exceeding 21 years; or any two railway companies relatively placed towards each other as the Grand Trunk and Buffalo and Lake Huron are placed, can amalgamate and form into one company—but in so doing, both companies enter into the partnership on equal terms.

This law is unsuitable to the proposed amalgamation, the terms being unequal—the smaller company being forced to accept terms which, even if at present apparently more favorable than independent management can ensure, are nevertheless a sacrifice of the Buffalo and Lake Huron interests.

The position of these two Companies towards each other, stands thus:—In January, 1864, an agreement was made to establish a through route between Buffalo and Detroit, partly over the Grand Trunk and partly over the Buffalo and Lake Huron, by which each com any was to use its best efforts to obtain traffic.—the receipts from which were to form a common purse, and to be divided in certain proportions agreed on between themselves.—in which division the individual efforts of each company to secure traffic, formed an element.

Upon the legality of this agreement, we need not now spend time to enquire. It proposed to be perpetual, in defiance of the law limiting such agreements to 21 years. It left, however, the Buffalo and Lake Huron free to make the best arrangements it could with other companies for local traffic, and for that purpose it retained the control of its own cars. To legalize this agreement, an application was made to the Legislature in June last, but the Bill was thrown out, and the application failed. But before the proprietors of the two companies in England had heard of the failure to obtain the Buffalo & Detroit Through Route scheme legalized, they had, to use their own expression, formed "a more intimate agreement," and this agreement, made in July, 1864, is that which the Legislature is now called upon to accept.

The petition—which we published a few days ago—refers to this agreement, but the Parliamentary tactitians who operate the Grand Trunk interests, have not yet vouchsafed to the public its contents.

It is evident that, without Parliamentary sanction, this scheme must fail: and the opportunity is now offered of checking that spirit of aggression and monopoly which now characterizes the policy of a portion of the Railway men of this Province.

It is the duty of the Legislature to avert the injuries, which will ensue by approving terms, which the weaker part has been forced to accept; injuries which will effect no less the interests of British capitalists than the interests of that portion of the country which has not, and can have no other railway facilities.

The annexation of the Buffalo and Lake Huron to the Grand Trunk may be valuable to the latter Company; but are the true interests of the Province served thereby? Will any commercial man deny that the Shareholders of the Buffalo and Lake Huron would have a much more valuable property, and that the interests of the trading community would be much more advanced if the line was open to the access of the Great Western, and all other railway companies, rather that it should be consigned to the depressing influence of one?—[Hamilton Times.

Hudson's Bay Sales.

The report says the Hudson's Bay Company sold, at their house in Fre church street, London, on the 18th ult., 83,699 beaver skins, 291,875 musquash, and 5,088 American rabbits. The prices realized were about ten per cent. above those obtained at the corresponding sale last year. It forms a striking contrast to this somewhat primitive trade to learn that the company have already shipped the telegraphic wire and other materials of the contemplated line across the continent to British Columbia. The whole arrangements are not yet concluded for connecting the line with the nearest point in Canada, a stretch of country lying beyond the existing settled portion of Upper Canada before the territory of the company is reached, but probably no difficulty need be apprehended on this score.

The Detroit "Free Press" tells a story of a volunteer at Windsor who went to that city to see the elephant. Spurning all such things as passports, he crossed the ice on skates, and spent a night in the city, part of it, though, in the county jail, on suspicion of being something desperate. There being no charge against him, however, he was released next morning, and made for the Canada shore as fast as his legs and skates could carry him. What followed the story does not say.

Births.

In Roxburgh, on the 6th inst., the wife of A. Brewer, of a daughter.

Died.

At his residence in the Township of Colborne, on the 5th day of February, 1865, James D. Morris, aged 39 years and 7 months.

THE MARKETS.

GODERICH, Feb. 7, 1865.

Fall Wheat,	$0.84	@	0.86
Spring do	0.74	@	0.75
Oats,	0.40	@	0.41
Barley	0.50	@	0.55
Peas	0.55	@	0.58
Pork	5.50	@	0.00
Beef,	3.50	@	4.50
Lambs	2.00	@	0.00
Turkies, each	0.45	@	0.50
Geese, do	0.25	@	0.00
Chickens, ℔ pair	0.20	@	0.00
Ducks, do	0.00	@	0.25
Hides (green)	2.75	@	0.00
Butter	0.00	@	0.15
Potatoes	0.30	@	0.35
Wood	2.00	@	0.00
Eggs	0.08	@	0.10
Apples	0.40	@	0.50
Hay, ℔ ton	17.00	@	19.00
Straw, per load	3.00	@	4.00

CLINTON MARKETS.

[Reported expressly for the 'Signal.']

CLINTON, Feb. 7, 1865.

Fall Wheat, ℔ bushel	$0.80	@	0.84
Spring Wheat, ℔ bush	0.70	@	0.73
Oats	0.33	@	0.35
Barley	0.50	@	0.60
Peas	0.55	@	0.60
Potatoes	0.25	@	0.30
Hay (℔ ton)	12.00	@	15.00
Pork (℔ hundred)	5.50	@	6.50
Beef	2.50	@	3.00
Mutton	4.50	@	5.00
Hides	3.00	@	0.00
Butter (℔ lb)	0.15	@	0.18
Apples	0.62½	@	0.75
Sheepskins	0.75	@	1.00
Eggs (℔ dozen)	0.10	@	0.12½
Turkeys, each	0.37½	@	0.50
Geese	0.30	@	0.37½
Ducks	0.25	@	0.30
Chickens	0.12½	@	0.15
Straw	4.00	@	5.00

Toronto Markets.

Feb. 7.—Flour 4.40 a 4.50. Fall Wheat 90c a 93c. Spring do 80 a 83c. Barley 70 a 73c. Oats 41 a 43.

New Advertisements.

Cameron & Elwood,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, CONVEYANCERS, &c., Goderich and Clinton.
M. C. CAMERON, Goderich. J. Y. ELWOOD, Clinton.
Office in Clinton—a few doors north of the Post Office. v12n47

TENDERS FOR
CORDWOOD
TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon of
THURSDAY, 16th Inst.,
For and on behalf of the Board of Common School Trustees of this town, for
60 Cords of Good Sound Green Wood,
(Maple and Beech,) free from knots and limbs, to be delivered on or before 1st April next, 50 at the Central School and 10 at the School on East Street. Parties tendering must furnish security, if required.
Tenders will also be received for sawing, splitting, and piling 42 cords of wood (more or less) at the Central School — work to be done immediately.
By order of the Board.
WM. MACKAY, Secretary.
Goderich, 3rd February, 1865. [sw45-3tw2 2t

NOTICE.
COUNTIES' CLERK'S OFFICE will be open every Wednesday, and for one week after each meeting of the Counties' Council, for communications for the Counties' Clerk to be directed to Bayfield Post Office.
PETER ADAMSON, Counties' Clerk.
[w2-1d

Mortgage Sale of Lands.
UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by Jonathan D. Black, of the town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, Gentleman, of the first part, to the Huron District Building Society, of the second part, (default having been made in the due payment thereof) will be sold on
Tuesday, the Seventh day of February A. D. 1865, at Twelve of the clock, noon, at the Auction Mart of
Messrs. Thomson & Hazlehurst,
KINGSTON STREET, GODERICH
the following property, that is to say: Lot Number ten hundred and thirty nine (1039) Harbor Flats, in the said town of Goderich. Deed under Power of Sale.
M. C. CAMERON, Solicitor for Mortgagee.
Dated at my chambers this 5th January, 1865. w50
The above sale is postponed until Tuesday the 4th of April at the same place and hour.

TO SELL OR TO LET.
A Good Farm lot within seven miles of the Village of Southampton, forty acres cleared and fenced, with a good log house and barn. Terms liberal.
Apply (if by letter postpaid) to
JAMES A. BURWASH, Southampton.
or to
J. D. BLACK, Goderich.
Goderich, C. W., Jan. 31 1865. w1tf

A Want Supplied
PUBLISHED THIS DAY
THE GARLAND!!
Being a collection of
SONGS AND LYRICS,
ORIGINAL AND SELECTED,
For Schools & Families;
COMPILED BY
H. D. Cameron, Esq.,
Principal of the Central School, Goderich,
Price 15 Cents.
TEACHERS who wish to introduce the *Garland* into their Schools will be allowed a liberal discount on quantities. Sample copy sent, postage paid on receipt of price.—Address
T. J. MOORHOUSE, Publisher.
Jan. 18th, 1865.
WANTED.—A married man to work on a farm. One without children preferred. Apply on lot 13, 6th concession, Colborne. Jan. 20, 1865. w1-2w43-2t

NOTICE.
PAY your taxes and save costs. All unpaid rates on and after the 5th inst. will be put in the hands of my bailiff for collection.
A. McKAY, Collector.
Goderich, Feb. 6th, 1865. sw45-td

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, 20th January, 1865.
NOTICE is hereby given that the residue of the farm lots in the Island of St. Joseph, in the Judicial District of Algoma, U. C., will be open for sale on and after the
First of March Next
Upon application to Joseph Wilson, Esquire, Crown Land Agent, at Sault Ste. Marie, at
Twenty Cents an Acre,
Cash, and subject to actual settlement on the land, and to current timber licenses.
Each settler will be allowed to purchase four hundred acres, and the conditions of settlement now applicable to a lot of two hundred acres, namely, a habitable house, and twenty acres cleared, and under crop, shall be deemed sufficient for four hundred acres.
A. CAMPBELL, Commissioner.
[sw43 6t

MAIL CONTRACT.
TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Quebec until noon, on
Friday, 10th March,
For the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, thrice per week each way,
BETWEEN BERNE & KIPPEN
on and from the 1st April next. Conveyance to be made on horseback or otherwise.
The Mails to leave BERNE every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 noon, and arrive at Kippen at 2 p. m.
Returning—leave KIPPEN at 3 p. m. and arrive at Berne at 5 p. m. Serving the post office at HILLSGREEN each way.
Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Berne and Kippen, and also at the office of the subscriber.
GILBERT GRIFFIN, Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office, London, C. W., Jan. 21, 1865. wl 3t

Mortgage Sale of Lands.
UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by John Longworth, of the town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, Esquire, of the first part, and Ellen Longworth, his wife, (for the purpose of barring her dower) of the second part, to John Weyment, of Avranches, in Normandy, in the Kingdom of France, Esquire, of the third part, default having been made in the due payment thereof, will be sold on Friday the 3rd day of March, A.D. 1865, at twelve of the clock, noon, at the Auction Mart of Messrs. Thomson and Hazlehurst, Kingston street, Goderich, the following property that is to say, part of lot Number Five in the Maitland concession of the said township of Goderich, and which may be otherwise known and described as follows, commencing at the southerly angle of said lot Number Five, thence north forty-six degrees twenty minutes west along the Huron Road sixteen chains and forty two links to an angle, thence North forty-three degrees forty minutes, East twelve chains and fifty links to an angle, thence South twenty degrees twenty minutes, East three chains ninety-seven three-fifths links to an allowance for a Road; thence North forty-three degrees forty minutes, East seven chains and fifty links to an angle; thence North forty-six degrees twenty minutes, West seven chains ninety five one-fifth links more or less to the Northwesterly boundary of the aforesaid Lot number five; thence North forty-three degrees, forty minutes East along that boundary sixty-eight chains more or less to the high water mark of the River Maitland; thence up stream along that high water mark following the several windings thereof to the North-Easterly angle of the aforesaid lot; thence South forty-three degrees forty minutes West along the allowance for a Road between Lots Five and Six on the aforesaid Maitland concession of the Township of Goderich to the easterly angle of Lot Letter B in Longworth's Survey of the subdivision of the said Lot number Five; thence North forty-six degrees twenty minutes West five chains ninety-six two-fifths links to an angle; thence South forty-three degrees forty minutes West eight chains to an angle; thence South forty-six degrees twenty minutes East five chains ninety-six two-fifths links to the aforesaid allowance for a Road between Lots Five and Six; thence South forty-three degrees forty minutes West along the said allowance for a Road sixty chains more or less to the place of beginning, otherwise known as Park Lots numbers One, Two, Three, Four, Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten, Eleven, Twelve, Thirteen, Fourteen, Fifteen, Sixteen, Seventeen, Eighteen, Nineteen, Twenty, Twenty-one, Twenty-two, Twenty-three, Twenty-four, Twenty-five, Twenty-six, Twenty-seven, Twenty-eight, Thirty, Thirty-one, and Thirty-two, into which said Park Lot has been subdivided, containing one hundred and forty-one acres, more or less. Deed under power of Sale.
M. C. CAMERON, Solicitor for Mortgagee.
Dated this 31st January, A D 1865. [w4t

NOTICE.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, Lot No 1, con. 3rd, Tuckersmith, two white steers one year old. The owners are requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.
ALEX. McDONALD.
Tuckersmith, Jan. 30, 1865. *w1-3t

LOST.—A promissory Note for one hundred dollars ($100.00) drawn by John Thomson in favor of John Drover. Any person finding the same will please destroy it as I have received full value for it.
JOHN DROVER.
Tuckersmith, Jan. 30, 1865. *w1-3t

DENTISTRY.
Dr. PHELPS,
SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST, (successor to T. B. Montgomery,) Goderich, C. W.
Rooms over Mr. F. Jordan's Drug Store.
January 13th, 1865. sw28-v1y

STRAY SHEEP.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, lot 7, 12th con., township of Colborne, about the middle of October last, two Sheep a Ewe and Lamb. The owner, by proving property and paying charges can take them away.
JAMES DUSTOW.
Jan 19th, 1865. 52*3t

There will be Sold
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
ON THE
20th Day of February, 1865,
AT MR.
Charles Days' Tavern,
Turnberry. Lots Numbers 23 and 24 in con. C, in the Township of Turnberry. No. 23 consists of 91 acres, having 85 acres cleared and fenced, and a good dwelling house, LOG AND FRAME BARNS: and stables erected thereon. Lot No. 24 consists of 88 acres, of which there are 25 acres cleared and fenced. The whole is excellent land and in a good state of cultivation, being well watered by the river Maitland and situated at the termination of the Gravel Road leading north from Seaforth station of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway.
TERMS will be stated on the day of sale; sale to commence at 2 p. m.
WM. ELLIOT.
Turnberry, 18th January, 1865. w52 3t

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
IN THE MATTER OF CHARLES WILLIAM PICKFORD, AN INSOLVENT.
THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that I the undersigned Phillip Simpson Ross, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed official assignee of his estate and effects and they are required to produce before me within two months from this date their claims upon the said estate, under oath, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if none, stating the fact, with vouchers in support of such claims.
25th January, 1865.
P. S. ROSS, Official Assignee.
8 Grey Nun Street Montreal. w2 2t

Insolvent Act of 1864.
Province of Canada, *County of Huron, one of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.* IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF HURON AND BRUCE.
IN THE MATTER OF ROBERT H. GAIRDNER, AN INSOLVENT.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by a majority in numbers of his creditors who are respectively creditors for sums of one hundred dollars and upwards and who represent three-fourths in value of his liabilities, to his discharge, and that on
MONDAY, THE 10th DAY OF APRIL NEXT,
At ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard he will apply to the Judge of the said court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor under the said Act.
ROBERT H. GAIRDNER.
Bayfield, Feb. 3rd, 1865. w2

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 and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Archibald McNaughton, at the suit of Paul McInnes and Norman McInnes, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in and to Lot number Twenty-one in the Eleventh Concession of the Township of Kincardine, in the County of Bruce, containing one hundred 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 thirty-first day of January next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.
JOHN MACDONALD, *Sheriff, H & B.*
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 29th December, 1864. w2b
The above sale is postponed until Tuesday, 14th February, 1865.

STRAY STEER.—Came into the premises of the subscriber, lot 22, 6th con., Goderich tp., about the 1st of Dec. last, a spotted red and white steer, 2 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and remove him.
JOHN COX.
Jan. 11, 1865. w51*51

A GOOD FARM
FOR SALE,
Containing 140 Acres
SITUATED on the London Road, adjoining the Village of Exeter. On the above there is a good
Frame House and Barn!
All new. A good well and a fine young orchard. It will be sold very cheap. The land is of the best clay loam and well timbered.
Terms made known on application, if by letter pre-paid, to Exeter p. o., or on the premises to
A. McCONNELL, Exeter.
w1tf

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 and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of James L. Robson and John Faber, at the suit of Richard Hunter, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to Lots Numbers 12 and 13, in the 9th concession of the Township of Hullett, in the County of Huron, containing by admeasurement two hundred acres of land, be the same 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 Twenty-first day of February next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.
JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff, H. & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 25th January, 1865. sw1

SHERIFF'S SALE.
United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: BY virtue of three Writs of Attachment issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of Huron and Bruce, Court of Common Pleas and Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed against the goods and chattels of John H. Wheeldon, at the suits of Robert Runciman, surviving partner of Matthew M. Weatherald, James D. Lackey and Joe Ontario Beck, I have seized and taken in execution the following property viz: A quantity of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware; four horses, harness, waggon and sleigh and a number of other articles too numerous to mention; which I shall offer for sale at Wheeldon's Store in the Village of St. Helens, in the township of Wawanosh, on Thursday the Ninth (9th) day of February next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.
JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff H. & B.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 30th Jan., 1865.

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 Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Daniel McCauley, at the suit of the Bank of Montreal, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the south halves of Lots Numbers 31, 32, 33 and 34, in the first concession of the township of Morris, in the County of Huron, containing two hundred acres, with the buildings thereon; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the town of Goderich on Tuesday, the Fourteenth day of February next at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.
JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff, H. & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, Jan. 23rd, 1865. w52

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS
United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: BY virtue of two writs of Vendition Exponas and Fieri Facias for residue issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the County of Ontario and Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of Stephen D. Crawford, F. H. Lynch Staunton, Enoch C. Dowling and Robert Gilmour, at the suits of Isaac N. Howard and the Corporation of the Township of Elderslie, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendants, in and to Park Lot No. 15, Lot No. 8, and to the South half of Lot No 6, East side of Queen street North, being subdivisions of Park Lot No. 4 in the village of Paisley; South half of Lot 22 on the East side of Queen Street South Paisley, Park Lot No. 15 North side of Cambridge street, and Block 35 West side of Queen Street, North Paisley, Lot 13

Slavery to Go.

The Lower House of the United States Congress passed, on Tuesday, the amendment for the constitutional abolition of slavery by the required two-thirds majority. It was so passed by the Senate last year, and now only requires the sanction of the people or Legislatures of three-fourths of the States to become the constitutional law of the land.

SERGEANT-MAJOR WOOD.—We are sorry to hear of the intended removal of Sergeant-Major Wood, drill sergeant of the volunteer companies of this town. The Sergeant Major has received the appointment of Barrick Sergeant in Quebec, and will leave to attend to his new duties early in the coming week. But the volunteers of Stratford, to whom he has been of such signal service, desire before he leaves to signify their appreciation of his good qualities, and for that purpose we are requested to state that a muster of both companies will take place on Monday evening at half-past seven.—[Beacon.

An Incident at Clifton Bridge.

For eight years after the Marquis of Northampton had laid the foundation stone of the Leigh Woods abutment, workmen and the public in general were enabled to pass over the immense chasm by means of an iron bar seven hundred feet in length, which was hung across the river. On this bar was a "cradle" basket, or car, and those persons who wished to make the dangerous passage, paid a fee which varied from one to five shillings. By the contrivance, thousands of persons crossed the Avon. The basket ran by its own gravity down the incline to the centre of the bar, and was drawn up to the other side by means of a rope. On one occasion, a Somersetshire wedding party went to see the fairy bridge, and the bridegroom having had enough cider to make him adventurous, persuaded the not unwilling bride to make the flying passage. The two got into the basket, but when they reached the centre of the bar, high over the Avon, and the moment arrived when they were to be drawn up on the opposite side, it was found that the communicating rope had broken; and as no provision had been made for such a contre temps, the enthusiastic husband and his newly wedded wife dangled in mid-air—to the astonishment of the rooks, no doubt—for several hours, their extraordinary position being rendered none the more comfortable by their friends on the abutment shouting across to them that they would have to remain in the basket all night! This novel way of beginning the honeymoon was avoided however; but the party were not rescued till they had passed several hours in their strange carriage.—[Chambers's Journal.

A single column of a recent New York paper contains the following evidences of law, order and virtue, in that city:—Murder of Lazarus, the prize fighter; burglary and attempt at murder; police officer shot while attempting to arrest rowdies; attempt to murder an old man aged 78; assault with intent to kill; two firemen shot by unknown persons; woman shot through a window by a person unknown.

☞ The Kingston *Whig* says that a rumour is afloat that Ex Chief Justice McLean, who fills the important office of Chief Justice of Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, from age and ill health is about to resign, and that Chief Justice Draper will be his successor. The rumor further says that Mr. Chancellor Vankoughnet will be the future Chief Justice of Canada.

☞ It is understood that the Government will introduce a Bill for the registration of titles in Upper Canada, in which the largest suggestions of registrars and judges will be embodied.

Business Directory.

DRUGS, DRUGS!

F. JORDAN,
(Successor to R. B. Reynolds)
Medical Hall,
Court-House Square, Goderich,
DISPENSING CHEMIST & DRUGGIST
Dealers in, and Importer of
GENUINE DRUGS
Chemicals, Perfumery,
Hair Tooth, and Nail Brushes!!
PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, DYE STUFFS,
HORSE & CATTLE MEDICINES
GARDEN SEEDS, &C., &C.
Orders from Medical men punctually attended to at *Lowest Trade Prices.*
N.B.—Physician's Prescriptions carefully dispensed.
Goderich, Jan. 10, 1858. 49

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!
ROCK & COAL OILS,
Burning Fluid, Lamp Oils.
For Sale by F. JORDAN.
Goderich, Jan. 17, 1859. 50

DENTISTRY.
Dr. T. B. Montgomery,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST,
COURT HOUSE SQUARE, GODERICH
(ROOMS OVER F. JORDAN'S DRUG STORE,
HAVING taken advantage of the depreciation of American currency and purchased a very large and select stock of dental material, at greatly reduced prices, is now prepared to do all work pertaining to the profession in a skillful manner, and at prices not to be competed with in Canada!
Dr. Montgomery solicits particular attention to the following
LIST OF PRICES,
Which are less than half of the former prices:

Beautiful Upper Sets, on Vulcanized		
Rubber, from	$15 00	upwards
" Lower "	15 00	"
" Double "	30 00	"
" Partial sets of one tooth	1 50	"
" For each additional tooth	1 00	"
Pivot teeth, each	1 00	"
Beautiful Gold Fillings	75	"
" Silver "	50	"
Other fillings in proportion.		
Extracting teeth	25	"

A supply of Tooth Powders, Gum Wasnes, Toothache Drops, Tooth Soaps, &c., always on hand.
Ether and Chloroform administered when required.
N. B.—No charge for extracting when teeth are to be inserted. Parties not wishing the old teeth extracted can have artificial teeth inserted over them.

References are kindly Permitted to
Revs. E. L. Elwood, A. McFadd. P. Schneider, Goderich; J. C. Usher, Brantford; L. M. Jones, New York; J. W. Sims, Dungannon; P. A. McDougall, M. D., G. C. Grange, M. D., Hamilton, M. D., Goderich; W. R. Smith, Seaforth; J. P. Walkem, M. D., London; H. L. Hunter, M. D., Toronto; J. Birch, Brucefield; J. B. Meacham, D. D. S., Brantford; W. Albaugh, Chicago; J. McDonald, Esq., Sheriff, G. Kimball, Esq., W. Seymour, Esq., J. Fair, Esq., J. V. Detlor, Esq., Ira Lewis, Esq., Goderich.
Goderich, May 23rd, 1864.

For Sale Cheap.
LOT 8 G., 8th con., Bruce; 20, 4th Kinloss; 22, 8th con. Huron. Apply to M. C. CAMERON.
Goderich, October 28, 1864. sw16

NOTICE
IS hereby given, That a Meeting of the Municipal Electors of the Township of Ashfield will be held in
FINLAY'S SCHOOL HOUSE, NO. 9,
on the 9th concession, on
Monday the 20th day of February next,
at the hour of Ten in the forenoon, for the taking of a Poll to decide whether or not the following By Law is adopted by such Electors.
JOHN COOKE,
T'p. Clerk, Ashfield.
Ashfield, 17th January, 1865.

Copy of Requisition, &c.
V. R.
THE undersigned, qualified Municipal Electors of the Township of Ashfield, hereby require that a poll be taken in terms of the Temperance Act of 1864, to determine whether or not the qualified Municipal Electors of the said municipality will adopt, under authority and for enforcement of said Act, the By-Law following, which we hereby propose for their adoption, to wit:
The sale of intoxicating liquors and the issuing of licenses therefor, is by the present by-law prohibited within the Township of Ashfield, under authority and for enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864.
Witness our hands, this sixteenth day of January, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
(Signed) JOHN MURDOCH, and 87 other Electors.
A True Copy. JOHN COOKE, T'p Clerk, Ashfield.
w51

AN APPLICATION
WILL BE MADE to the Legislature of this Legislature of this Province, at its next meeting, for an Act to confirm a certain agreement entered into by and between the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and dated on or about the 7th day of July, 1864, and for other purposes.
w50 2mos

NEW BOOKS!!
JUVENILE BOOKS,
FANCY GOODS.
TOYS,
&c., &c., &c.,
In Large Assortments!
Suitable for Holiday Gifts for both old and young, just received
AT THE CLINTON BOOK STORE
GEO. LAYCOCK.
CLINTON, 19th December, 1864.

LAYCOCK'S
Canadian Farmers' Almanac,
☞ *Price 25 cents per dozen.* ☜
AT THE CLINTON
Book Store!
The most useful Almanac for Farmers there is published. It contains space for memorandums for every day in the year, besides much valuable information, such as
Post Office Regulations,
STAMP DUTIES,
LISTS OF BANKS!
AND
Judiciary & Parliamentary Lists.
Every farmer should have one.
GEO. LAYCOCK.
Clinton, 19th December, 1864. [w19

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$ usx

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT!
JOHN ADAMS
BEGS to announce to his former patrons and the public generally that he has opened a
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT!
IN HIS OLD STAND,
West st., next door to Fair & Co.'s Store
With a very nice assortment of
FASHIONABLE CLOTHS
suitable for the
FALL AND WINTER TRADE!
Which he is prepared to make up in first-class style and very cheap for CASH. A splendid stock of
OVERCOATS!
Of fine texture and remarkably cheap.
JOHN ADAMS.
Goderich, October 10, 1864. sw11

ABRAHAM SMITH
Merchant Tailor,
MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH
HAS JUST RECEIVED A
Large & Well-Assorted
STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
And a variety of Fancy Articles, such as
Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Caps, &c., &c.
Which he is prepared to sell Cheap for Cash.
Goderich, Oct. 12, 1864. w12

HUGH DUNLOP,
Merchant Tailor,
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Goderich that he has REMOVED to the shop under
E. L. Johnson's Picture Gallery,
MARKET SQUARE,
Where he has a large supply of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
Very suitable for the Goderich Trade, which he is ready to sell at
THE LOWEST CASH PRICE.
Goderich, Oct. 19th, 1864. w67

Land Scrip for Sale,
OR A LIBERAL PREMIUM GIVEN on payments which can be made to the Crown Lands Department in Land Scrip. See card in another column.
HENRY GRIST, Quebec.
Goderich, Dec. 4, 1867. w4bsw27

JUST RECEIVED
LADIES' AND GENTS'
OVERSHOES!
AT DUNCAN'S.

For Printing
In any required style and at City prices, try the 'Signal' Office.

A CARD.
Joseph Williamson,
COMMISSIONER in B. R., Agent Division Courts, Conveyancer,
BUILDER and CONTRACTOR,
(For wooden structures) will furnish plans and specifications at moderate charges, and warrant the same to give satisfaction. All letters on business must be post-paid, and if answers are wanted, contain one Canadian Dollar, marked money, else not released. The above named will attend Dungannon, Goderich, Clinton, Harpurhey and Bayfield Courts, (health permitting) so long as he may find it to pay.
To old patrons he appeals with confidence; to intending ones,
Give him a Trial!
Address Dungannon P. O. until further notice.
Dungannon, Dec. 19th, 1864. w48-tf

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 Hugh Nixon, at the suit of William Blackwell, 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 Eleven, in the eleventh concession of the township of Usborne, in the County of Huron, with the buildings thereon erected; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Eighteenth 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, Jan. 12th, 1865. w52

STORY & DAVIS
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Stoves, Ploughs and Castings of every description. Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, at the Stove Depot, West Street, Goderich.
COAL OIL,
☞ Coal Oil Lamps, &c., &c. Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Rags and Sheepskins taken in exchange. 4 49

J. & J. SEEGMILLER,
TANNERS!
DEALERS
IN
LEATHER FINDINGS!
&c., &c
GODERICH, C. W.
February 12, 1864. sw47w

TAILORING
D. ADAMS,
RETURNS HIS MOST SINCERE THANKS for the very flattering encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Goderich, not being able to execute over one-half of the orders brought to him last season; having now secured facilities for
Carrying on Business Extensively
and employing none but first-class tradesmen And as D. A. believes his experience as Cutter is second to none in the Province, having carried on business extensively and successfully in Hamilton, principally first-class customers, and having been Cutter in one of the Principal Establishments in Edinburgh, Scotland, he fearlessly states to a discerning public that
CLOTHING CAN BE MADE
at his establishment equal to the best Establishment in Toronto or Montreal.
Goderich, Oct. 30 1863. [sw17w60-1y

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP
A FARM of 100 acres of land, 5½ miles from GODERICH, 60 acres cleared, with good roads leading thereto. Time will be given for a large portion of the purchase money. For further particulars apply to J. B. GORDON, Esq Solicitor, Goderich, or to WM. SEYMOUR & CO.
Goderich, 9th November 1863. w41-tf

FARM FOR SALE
LOT 3, Con. A, Township of Howick, ½ mile from Wroxeter, on
THE GRAVEL ROAD.
Log house and barn,
92 ACRES, 28 CLEARED
Apply to F. W. THOMAS, Esq., B. M.
Goderich, Feb 26, 1864. w5sw51-tf.

FOR SALE.
LOTS 13,67, to 13,77, near the RAILWAY STATION, Goderich, for $150 each,
At Five Years Credit,
or longer if required. Apply to M. C. CAMERON.
Goderich April 8th, 1864. sw62w11

Farm in Bosanquet
FOR SALE
OR TO LET.
THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale or to let lot 20, 12th con., township of Bosanquet, County of Lambton. The farm consists of
ONE HUNDRED ACRES,
sixty of which are cleared, and situated near a station of the G. T. Railway. There is a *LOG DWELLING HOUSE AND FRAME BARN* on the lot.
WELL TIMBERED & WATER'D
For particulars apply to M. C. GORDON, Goderich P. O
August 11th, 1864. w27tf

FARM to RENT,
—OR—
TO LET ON SHARES!
THE UNDERSIGNED will let his farm in Colborne, lots 10 and 11, 9th con., either on shares or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. The farm comprises
TWO HUNDRED ACRES
100 of which are cleared, and 80 free of stumps. Well watered—within
FIVE MILES OF GODERICH,
and only three miles from two Saw-mills. Barns dwelling-houses &c. in good order. For further particulars apply to ROBERT GIBBONS, Esq. Goderich, or on the premises to DAVID CLARK.
Goderich, Oct. 3, 1864 w36-

GODERICH
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 Wood-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.
☞ Lamber and Cordwood taken in exchange for Furniture.
Goderich, 27th Oct., 1863. w27

SPRING STYLE HATS

MILLION!
AT
W. M. SAVAGE'S.
Goderich, March 15th, 1864. sw56

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.
United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas and Fieri Facias for residue issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John Winter the younger, at the suit of James Daniel Mackay, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to lots Numbers 17 and 18, Fowler's Survey, in the village of Harpurhey, being a subdivision of lot Number thirteen in the first concession of the township of Tuckersmith, in the County of Huron, containing one-fifth of an acre 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 Thirteenth day of February next at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.
JOHN MACDONALD, *Sheriff, H & B.*
By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 13th Jan., 1865. w52

FARM for SALE.
FOR SALE, East half of Lot No. 17, con 3 Township of WAWANOSH, comprising
ONE HUNDRED ACRES,
no clearance. Terms liberal. Apply to the Executors of the Estate of the late Wm. Harris, Dungannon P. O.
Dungannon, Oct. 1st, 1864. w37-tf

R. M. WANZER & CO'S
GENUINE CANADIAN PATENT
SEWING MACHINES
Have taken the First Prizes
AT THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION held in Montreal, September 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, 1863, over all others; and also at the Provincial Exhibition held in Kingston, September 22nd, 23rd, and 24th and 25th, 1863. Prizes of a similar character were also awarded to us at the Provincial Exhibition held in Toronto in 1862, and at the Provincial Exhibition held at London in 1861.
Prices have been Greatly Reduced!
R. M. WANZER & Co., Hamilton.
ABRAHAM SMITH, Agent,
East Side Market Square
Goderich, Nov. 27, 1863 sw25w44

FALL SHOW OF 10,000 PAIRS
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT DUNCAN'S
MAMMOTH BOOT AND SHOE STORE!
GRAND REVIEW at DUNCAN'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE, GODERICH! *Call and see the best Stock of HOME-MADE WORK in the County!*
AN IMPORTANT TRIAL.
Thousands have tried Duncan's Boots and Shoes, and found them all that was represented. The subscriber CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD by any one doing a legitimate business.—Remember the place—*West side of Market Square,*
TWO DOORS SOUTH of the 'SIGNAL' OFFICE
WILLIAM DUNCAN.
Goderich, Sept. 20th, 1864. sw64

WOOL CARDING!!
&c. &c.
THE SUBSCRIBERS would beg to inform his customers and the public that his new premises on East street,
THREE DOORS FROM THE SQUARE,
will be opened on the first of June, for transacting the Wool Carding, Cloth Dressing and Manufacturing business, in connection with his WOOL FACTORY, where all orders and work in the above business will be punctually attended to. Likewise a variety of
Cloths, Blankets, and Stocking Yarn,
will be kept on hand to exchange for wool. Having this year added another
FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE CARDING MACHINE
to his establishment, he will be prepared to execute farmer's work to any reasonable extent on short notice. Customers coming to the factory themselves will be promptly attended to as formerly, and particular attention will be paid to those from a distance wishing their
Work Expeditiously Done!
N. B.—While thankful for the liberal patronage of former years in the above business, the subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and sparing no expense in meeting the wants of his customers, to still receive a share of the same.
☞ Remember the place— East Street, second door from CRABB'S BLOCK.
THOMAS LOGAN.
Goderich, April 19th, 1864 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 on approved Credit. Old metal, Brass, Copper, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.
Goderich, October, 1863. w39

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES
At H. GARDINER & Co's
Market Square, Goderich.
May 13th, 1864. w43

NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to Wm. E. GRACE, by 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. sw32-tf

Goderich
PLANING MILL!
Sash, Door, and
BLIND FACTORY.
John McDonald & Co.
HAVING COMPLETED THEIR NEW Factory, are now prepared to take in orders to any extent. From their long experience in the business, and having experienced workmen, and a first-class set of machinery, they flatter themselves that they can do as
Good Work,
As any Establishment in Canada. Parties having work would do well to
CALL & SEE.
There is also any quantity of
SASH, DOORS & MOULDINGS,
Of
ALL KINDS ON HAND
They also offer
To Carpenters & Builders
—A—
LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR THEIR WORK.
TERMS,
Without Distinction must be CASH.
☞ Remember the place: *Opposite the old Planing Mill.*
Goderich, 26th August, 1861. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.
United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of five Writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and Court of Common Pleas and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Proudfoot, at the suits of Sir James Lukin Robinson and James Henderson, William Goderham, James G. Worts, and John Wilmot, John Sproat, John Sproat, James Lukin Robinson and James Henderson; I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, William Proudfoot, in and to the following lands, viz:—Lot No. 16 in the 5th concession in the Township of Amabel, containing one hundred acres of land, be the same more or less. Lots numbers 3, 4 and 5, in the 4th concession, and lots numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the 5th concession, lots numbers 1 and 2 in the twelfth concession, and lot number 2 in the 13th concession, all in the Township of Brant, containing in all one thousand acres, be the same more or less, and lot number 11, in the eleventh concession of the Township of Carrick, containing ninty-one acres, more or less, all in the County of Bruce; which I shall offer for sale at my office, in the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday the 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, 21th Dec. 1864. w48

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. sw3-tf

MONEY TO LEND,
AT
7 PER CENT,
ON
IMPROVED FARMS.
Apply to D. SHADE GOODING,
Solicitor, West Street, office over R. Booth's Dry Good Store.
Goderich, June 9th, 1864. sw81w20-tf

Money to Lend.
THE subscriber has $20,000 to loan on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to HORACE HORTON.
Goderich, 19th August, 1864. w30 3m

Good Mortgages Wanted to Purchase.
Apply to D. SHADE GOODING, Solicitor, West Street.
Goderich, 20th Dec., 1864.

MONEY TO LEND
AT
EIGHT PER CENT
IN SUMS OF
One Hundred Dollars and upwards.
Apply to TOMS & MOORE, Solicitors.
CRABB'S NEW BLOCK.
Goderich, Sept, 8th, 1864. w33 tf

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 Alexander Swinton, the elder, at the suit of James A. Burwash, Thomas B. VanEvery, and George Rumball, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, in and to the North half of Lot number Nineteen and Lot number Twenty in concession B in the Township of Arran, 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 Seventh day of March next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.
JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff, H. & B
By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 24th Nov., 1864. w44

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 not, money refunded.
Goderich July 27th, 1864 w16x21

LANDS FOR SALE!
THE following Lands are offered for sale on very advantageous terms:
ONE-TENTH ONLY!
OF THE
PURCHASE MONEY IN CASH AT TIME OF PURCHASE
AND THE BALANCE IN
Nine Equal Annual Instalments,
with interest at 6 per cent.
TOWNSHIP OF MORRIS:
South ½ 8 in 1st con., 50 acres,
South ½ 8 in 1st con., 50 acres,
South ½ 11 in 2d con., 100 acres,
South ½ 21 in 3d con., 100 acres,
North ½ 20 in 4th con., 100 acres,
North ½ 21 in 4th con., 100 acres,
North ½ 23 in 4th con., 100 acres.
TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK:
Lots 2, 3 and 4 in 15th con., 100 acres each
TOWNSHIP OF GREY:
Lots 26 in 1st con., 100 acres,
Lots 34 and 35 in 4 con., 100 acres each,
Lots 31 and 32 in 6 con., 100 acres each,
Lot 26 in 8 con., 99 acres,
Lot 32 in 8 con., 100 acres,
Lots 33 and 34 in 10 con., 100 acres each.
TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY
N. E. ½ 43 in 1 con., 50 acres.
Apply to CHARLES WIDDER, Esq., Goderich, or to the owner,
THOMAS GALT, Esq., Toronto
w43a

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c., &c.

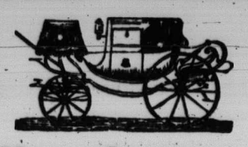
FOR SALE!
AND
MADE TO ORDER,
BY
J. C. M'INTOSH.
Opposite the Market.
☞ All kinds of repairing done on most reasonable terms. ☜
Goderich, August 2n 1864. sw94

BOOTS AND SHOES
SUITABLE FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR
JUST RECEIVED AT
James Collins, Sen.'s
KINGSTON ST., GODERICH.
A CALL IS SOLICITED.

WAGGON
AND
Carriage Factory

LIGHT-HOUSE St., GODERICH
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to return thanks to the public for past favors received at their hands, and would beg to intimate that he is determined to sell waggons
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
I will sell you a waggon complete for $55.00 cash, and all other things in proportion. All work
Warranted to give Satisfaction.
All kinds of Farming Implements made to order.
JOHN McPHERSON.
Goderich, Jan. 9th, 1865. wsw27

GODERICH
WAGON & CARRIAGE



Manufactory.
THE subscriber would announce to the public of Huron and Bruce that he has on hand and will make to order Carriages, Wagons, Harrows, &c., which will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit. On hand and for sale cheap,
CUTTERS and SLEIGHS
JOHN PASSMORE,
Victoria Street, Goderich.
April 1st, 1863. w40 6m

House and Lot for Sale.
A BRICK COTTAGE on the Southerly portion of Lot 880,
HAMILTON STREET,
WITH GOOD
ROOT-HOUSE and OUTBUILDINGS,
at present occupied by Thos. Weatherald, Esq.; price
TWELVE HUNDRED DOLLARS
For further particulars apply to
T. WEATHERALD, Goderich,
or WILLIAM PERCIVAL, Esq., Amherst Island.
Goderich, October 17th, 1864. sw12-tf

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
Mink, German Mink Rock Fitch, Rock Martin, British Sable, German Lamb in Sets.
BOAS AND VICTORINES,
RECEIVED BY:
W. & J. KAY.
Goderich, October 21st, 1864. w10

NOTICE.
IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a meeting of the Municipal Electors of the Municipality of the Township of Tuckersmith will be held in School House No. 8, Village of Egmondville,
ON FRIDAY, THE 10th DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT,
At the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of voting Yea or Nay to decide whether or not the following By-Law be adopted by such electors.
Wm. MUIR, T'p Clerk.
Tuckersmith, Jan. 10th, 1865.

Copy of Requisition and By-Law.
THE undersigned qualified Municipal Electors of the Municipality of the Township of Tuckersmith hereby require That a Poll be taken in terms of the Temperance Act of 1864, to determine whether or not the qualified municipal electors of the said municipality will adopt under authority and for enforcement of said Act, the By-Law following which we hereby propose for their adoption, to wit:
The sale of Intoxicating Liquors and the issuing of Licenses therefor, is by the present By-Law prohibited, within the Municipality of the Township of Tuckersmith, under authority and for enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864.
Witness our hands this 8th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
(Signed) ROBERT LANG. and 38 other Electors.
A True Copy. WILLIAM MUIR, T'p Clerk.
50-14

Lands for Sale!
LOT No. 2, in the 3rd con. of Ashfield, County of Huron, containing 99 acres more or less, situate within one mile of the Village of Port Albert, and nine from Goderich. Soil good, land rolling, and beautiful flats adjoining the 2 mile river, which flows across the southern portion. This is a rare chance, being convenient to market, and a good gravel road in anticipation this season.
S. E. ½ Lot no. 16, con 3, Township of Wawanosh County of Huron, having 15 acres clear, well timbered and one mile from the Northern Gravel Road.
Part of lot B, in the Township of Colborne, County of Huron, containing 26½ acres. This is beautifully located on the Northern Gravel Road, opposite the Village of Milburn, having a good frame house and barn, also a spring creek passing near the dwelling, within 2 miles of Goderich.
Lots numbers 21, 22, 29 and 28, containing each one fifth of an acre in the Village of Milburn, on the Northern Gravel Road, and within 2 miles of Goderich.
Also two excellent lots in Bruce End Place, township of Colborne, which Village is situate on the Banks of the Maitland and adjoining the Town of Goderich.
For particulars apply, if by letter post-paid, to
GEO. HAWKINS, Port Albert. } WM. ROBERTSON, Gaoler, Goderich.
March 24th, 1864 w9sw60-1y$K

TO RENT OR SELL.
AN EXCELLENT
TAVERN STAND!
CONSISTING OF TWELVE ROOMS, with large Stable Shed, pump and large garden, in the Village of Bluevale, Township of Turnberry, and known by the name of the *BLUEVALE HOTEL*, and in the occupation of the proprietor, H. C. PUGH. The property has large additions and improvements, and is worthy the notice of any man who is seeking a home. H. C. PUGH.
October 8th, 1863. w37tf