Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

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

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Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., MAY 6, 1864.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The re-assembling of Parliament took place on Tuesday last, but little or no actual business was done the first day, in consequence of the absence of a large number of members. On Wednesday, Hon. J. A. McDonald, in response to a call, made on the day of opening by Mr. Dorion, proceeded to recapitulate the negotiations which eventuated in the formation of the present Ministry, and to explain the policy of the administration, if policy it may be called, which, in every essential particular, is precisely the same as the programme acted upon by the late Ministry, and which was denounced by the then opposition as tantamount to no policy at all. With regard to the opening of the Northwest, the removal to Ottawa, the Intercolonial Railway, or the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, it is absolutely impossible to discover that Mr. McDonald, with all his statesmanship, has been able to propose any change upon the policy of his predecessors, or to foreshadow the sweeping changes promised on his acceptance of office. In reply to a question by Mr. Dorion, Mr. McDonald stated that, although Mr. Foley, immediately after his defeat, had placed his office at his disposal, no offer had been made of it to another member.

Hon. J. S. McDonald entered into a full, and, we think, satisfactory explanation of the circumstances connected with the private conversation between himself and the present premier, Col. Tache, so disingenuously and unfairly made use of before the Upper House, prior to the recent adjournment, and asserted in a positive manner that if that conversation had been fairly detailed the whole matter would have been placed before the country in a very different light. He (Mr. Macdonald) challenged Col. Tache to repeat the *whole* of the informal conversation with regard to which such a handle had been made against him.

From the following portion of the debate, our readers will be able to gather a pretty correct idea of the feeling of the House, and of the probable fate of a Ministry which has evidently no policy to offer the country. It will be seen also that friend Isaac of Hamilton is roasted rather severely:

Mr. HOLTON said he might not have taken part in this discussion but for the way in which his name had been introduced by the Premier into the explanations he gave to the Upper House. He considered that there was great indelicacy in the course taken by the Premier, when he repeated conversations with reference to individuals, which had taken place between himself and His Excellency, especially when these references had no bearing whatever on the result of the negotiations. He alluded to the explanations with reference to the Intercolonial Railway, and said that the House was entitled to have had those explanations made more explicit. The member for Montreal West had strongly taken ground that the agreement of 1862 could not be departed from without a breach of faith, and those now his colleagues had cheered him on while attacking the late Government because of that alleged breach of faith. The House was entitled to ask if McGee, after charging the late Government with all sorts of infamy in departing from the basis of 1862 had consented to enter this Government without stipulating that the binding force of that convention should be admitted, and the admission at once communicated to the sister Provinces. Then the House ought to have heard from the Finance Minister something with regard to the financial policy of the Government. The House should be informed whether the views of Mr. Galt or Mr. Buchanan were to prevail. He could not say, "Oh, that mine enemy would write a book," for both Mr Galt and Mr Buchanan had written books, in which they had embalmed their discordant views in type. (Laughter.) Mr. Galt, for instance, was a strong free trader, while Mr Buchanan had declared that free traders were fools, with a dash of rogue and even scoundrel in them. Mr. Buchanan, to come into the Government, had made great sacrifices. (Laughter.) He had done so in order to secure all sorts of things for the city of Hamilton, but surely his sacrifices did not extend to his abandoning those principles, which he had advocated so strenuously, declaring it to be his great mission to make them prevail, not only in this country, but throughout the British Empire and the world at large. (Laughter.) Hence his difficulty in believing that Mr Galt was likely to carry out his more enlightened views, or refusing to believe that Mr Buchanan's were those which were to prevail. At all events, he wished distinctly to understand whether, among other sacrifices, Mr Buchanan had sacrificed his character as a great champion of the labour question. (Laughter.) Then Mr. Buchanan had a scheme about the Canal Tolls, not exactly in accordance with what had been stated to-day, having propounded a plan for capitalizing the tolls, in order to enlarge the canals. This was, in fact, substantially the scheme of the late Government, which desired to collect tolls in order to apply them to enlarging the canals. Mr. Buchanan, moreover, had stated that he withdrew his confidence from the late Government, when they refused to make over the Burlington Canal to Hamilton. Such a proposition never was made to the late Government. The thing was absurd, and this Government dare not carry out such a thing, yet Mr. Buchanan had led his constituents to believe that the late Government had promised to do it, and that this Government would do it. The late Government had never, in fact, considered such a proposition, and the gentlemen now on the Treasury benches dare not. They might as well talk of transferring the Lachine Canal to the city of Montreal, or the Welland Canal to the county of Lincoln, as of giving up to Hamilton the key to Lake Ontario, and of giving that city the power to tax for municipal purposes the whole western peninsula, which sought an outlet for its trade to the river and ocean through that channel. Mr. Holton went on to insist that the House was entitled to fuller explanations of the policy of the Government than had yet been given, but he believed the real truth was, that they had no policy to explain. The Government had been formed out of all sorts of heterogeneous materials, and had taken office, adopting no policy, making no provision for the future, but hoping like Micawber, that something would turn up. Therefore it was that they had no explanations to give. Like the knife-grinder, they had no story to tell.

After recess,

Mr. HOLTON alluded to the credit taken to themselves by this Administration for their great display of zeal with reference to the Reciprocity Treaty. He believed that when all the documents were brought down, it would be seen that these gentlemen had done nothing which they had not found begun and proceeded with by their predecessors. He believed that the Administration had no definite policy. *They knew that they did not possess the confidence of the House or the country. Their existence was a mere accident; its continuance for the next two or three weeks, or however long it might last, depended entirely on the chapter of accidents.* They had not, therefore, taken the trouble to consider any of these questions; but there were men in that Government young enough to hope, at some future day, to form part of some really respectable Government. He did not expect much from the old and used-up individuals comprising it, but the younger members—those who had a future still before them—ought to consider it due to the country and to their own character as public men, to explain the policy which they had accepted office to carry out. The poet statesman of Montreal West, for instance, should explain how he had got round that terrible breach of faith with which he had been so fond of charging the late Administration.

Mr McGEE—I have got a bad cold—(Laughter.)

Mr HOLTON said a single monosyllable would do—yes or no. Had he or had he not stipulated for the observance of all the terms of the convention of 1862? Explanations also might be looked for from Mr Buchanan, how far he was to carry out his views in the Government. That gentleman, at his election, if reports were true, had given practical proof of his belief in the doctrine that gold was dross, by scattering it about with no niggard hand. (Laughter.)

Mr BUCHANAN.—The poet says "Who steals my purse steals trash." (Laughter.)

Mr HOLTON said it was due also to the House that Mr Galt should explain whether Mr Buchanan had been converted to his views or he to Mr Buchanan', or if a compromise had been effected between them. As regarded the promise of the Government to effect an equilibrium between the expenditure and income, he believed that what with the reforms introduced by the late Administration and buoyancy of the revenue this year, the task would be comparatively an easy one.—Those members of the Government from U. Canada, who represented constituencies heavily indebted, when before their constituents, had represented the great advantage which would accrue to them with regard to this indebtedness from their representatives holding office in the Government. The House ought to know whether it was the intention of the Government to do anything to release those municipalities from any portion of their present liabilities.

Mr. GALT said Mr. Holton was very anxious how to get the fullest explanations; but when on the other side of the House it was extremely hard to get from that gentleman the slightest information in advance of what the Government intended to do. The Government would take the earliest opportunity of bringing down their financial and other measures, and hon. gentlemen would then find out whether free trade or the protective system was to be recognized, or whether the great labor question was to be duly attended to—(laughter)—and at all events, if candid, would discover in these measures a sincere and honest desire to promote the prosperity of this great country.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

WHEN we first mooted the idea that there was great danger of the Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway being passed over *bodily* to the control of the Grand Trunk, it was pooh-poohed as absurd—altogether out of the question. It can never be, argued objectors to our view of the arrangement, that the Company will be mad enough to do more than enter into a temporary agreement with the Grand Trunk, to terminate, at the farthest, in a few years, and that at any rate such agreement only contemplated a joint carrying of freight, &c., from Chicago. Our first impressions were not overcome and we are bound to declare now that every subsequent act of the Railway officials tends to confirm what we stated from the first, and even to put the matter in a worse light than we anticipated. The facts of the case, as it now stands, is that the consent of the legislature to the new arrangement is all that is required to place the Grand Trunk Railway Company in possession of a *perpetual lease* of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Line, or so much thereof as it requires. The whole business has been transacted in a remarkably quiet manner, so that the public knew little of any proposed changes until they were on the very eve of completion, and, if we are correctly informed, even heavy shareholders have been systematically kept in the dark. This is a very serious affair to the Counties of Huron and Bruce, for if, after having sunk tens of thousands of dollars in the line, and having constructed a system of Gravel Roads with special reference to it, the Road is to be, to all intents and purposes, closed to Stratford, they will be *sold* indeed! But what do outsiders think of the arrangement? Hear what the Chicago *Tribune* says:

BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY.—Arrangements have been recently perfected by which the entire control and management of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway is transferred to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the Michigan Central Road running its cars from Chicago to Sarnia to connect with this line. Under this arrangement, passengers will find the new route a comfortable one to Buffalo, and all points on the line of the New York Central and Erie Railroad. It is a feature of this route that there is but a single change of cars between Chicago and Buffalo, and but two between Chicago and New York. It is said that cars will also be run from Sarnia to Prescott without change, thus making but two changes between Chicago and Boston, via the Grand Trunk and Vermont Central Railroads, a route which is claimed to be cheaper by three dollars than any other route.

That we believe to be a fair statement of what is intended, and if any one of our county readers, after perusing it, can show anything to the contrary, we should like to hear from him. It is particularly unfortunate that we have for the time being a Government in power which is notoriously under Grand Trunk influence. We trust, however, that our Parliamentary representatives will exert themselves in aiding to avert the wrong sought to be inflicted upon their constituents.

THE PETERS-HAMEL APPOINTMENT.

At an influential meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade, held on Wednesday, the conduct of the Government in appointing Mr. Joseph Hamel a Harbor Commissioner over Mr. Sharples, who was absent at the time on important official business, was censured in the strongest manner. The following motion was carried by a vote of the whole Board, with the exception of Mr. Hamilton:

"That in the opinion of this board the late action of the Government in the dismissal from the Harbor Commission of a merchant largely interested in the shipping trade of the port, and appointing another person in his place, for the purpose of influencing the decision of a particular contract, is calculated to produce most injurious effects, by destroying the independence of members of the Commission, and by causing them, as a body, to lose the confidence of the commercial community."

MARINE ITEMS.

STORM ON LAKE MICHIGAN.—The storm of last week was particularly severe on Lake Michigan. Out of a large fleet that left Chicago on the 20th, seventeen vessels were either disabled or driven ashore. The Barque "Maitland," which left on that evening, had a very narrow escape. When a few miles from Chicago harbor, laden with about 17,000 bushels of grain, the squall struck the vessel and carried away her yards. By great exertions, however, Captain McKenzie contrived to work her through the straits and into Lake Huron. On Monday night the brave barque encountered another squall, but weathered it and entered port on Wednesday, ahead of the "Merritt," which left Chicago four hours sooner than she did. The "Maitland's" cargo was not injured.

☞ The Grand Trunk and Western propeller lines are in operation, but it is expected that freights will be light this summer.

☞ The "Huron," we are informed, was driven off her route by the storm of this week, and was compelled to run to Sarnia for safety.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

WASHINGTON, 3rd April.—The Richmond "Examiner" of the 29th ult. says:—If we hold our own in Virginia until summer is ended, the North's power of mischief everywhere will be gone. If we lose, the South's capacity for resistance will be broken. The Confederacy has ample power to keep its place in Virginia if its means are employed practically and consistently, and this is the last year of the war, whichever wins.

WASHINGTON, 3rd April.—Special to the 'Times.'—Mr. E. Paul sends the following to this bureau:—All quiet with the Army of the Potomac. Our troops are in excellent spirits, and anxious to advance against the enemy under their new Commander-in-Chief.

New York, 4th.—The 'Herald's' New Orleans letter of the 26th ult. confirms the statement that General Banks had fallen back to Alexandria in consequence of the lessening of the water on the Red River. Eight hundred rebel cavalry have reached Cheenyville, 19 miles below Alexandria.

New York, May 4.—The 'Herald' has letters to April 4th. The rebels, under Gen. Hook, approached before little Washington on the 26th. Beauregard is now in command of the rebel forces in North Carolina.

WHAT WILL LEE DO!

From the New York Post.

The Richmond *Enquirer* shrewdly suspects that Gen. Grant may after all move first in the West. It asserts that his preparations in the East have been made so openly, that they must be held to be a blind. This may be true, although we doubt it the *Enquirer* has got as much valuable information from the New York papers as it gives them credit for. But after all, if there has been little concealment, the reason perhaps is that you cannot put a large army in a corner, or cover it up with a handkerchief, and Gen. Grant probably cares but little about the rebels knowing that he has a considerable force in the East; he has also a considerable force in the West

But they are getting a little anxious at Richmond to know what Grant intends to attempt; and that they have not yet discovered. It is a promising sign, that for once the position of the Army of the Potomac tells no tale of the enemy; it is not committed to any one object; and the rebel commander cannot, of course, prepare himself beforehand. At the same time the courses open to General Lee are no many. If Grant advances in Virginia, Lee must either fight him a pitched battle, in which the rebels will be, there is reason to believe, heavily out-numbered; or he must take up his position within the works of Richmond, and stand a siege, the event of which is no more doubtful than the siege of Vicksburg; or he must abandon Richmond and move his army to Lynchburg.

The latter course would make him most troublesome to Grant, because it would place Lee's army between our eastern and western armies, and enable Lee to strike at either with equal facility. But it would necessitate the abandonment of Richmond and Eastern Virginia, and after all only prolong the campaign, because subsequent operations in North Carolina would probably force Lee to fall back out of Virginia, unless he should, in desperation, gather the greater part of the rebel forces and make a bold march northward.—But he will scarcely dare, except in the last resort, to trifle thus with the generals that now head out armies.

If he chooses to fight a pitched battle at the beginning of the campaign, he sets everything upon an event in which he will probably lose; if, upon a demonstration by Grant, he elects to fall back into the defences of Richmond, he will expose his whole army to capture; if he takes up a position about Lynchburg, he will do what Pemberton had not courage to do at Vicksburg, but what if he had done would have given Grant a somewhat barren victory, and left a decisive battle still to be fought in Mississipi. We suppose, of course, that Lee is too wise to divide his army and send a part to defend Richmond, while a part remains outside; in that case he would but repeat the Vicksburg campaign.

But the *Enquirer* suspects that Grant may move first in the West; and we cannot see any reason why he should not. He has his choice; but the rebels are not benefitted either way. If it is true, as the *Enquirer* intimates, that the enemy is not concentrating anywhere yet, then all parts of their line are weaker in force than ours, and as concentration in so great a region requires some weeks, particularly with the diminished means of transportation of the rebels, they will scarcely be able to reinforce themselves in time at the point Grant chooses to attack first.

The *Enquirer*, however, hints that the rebel military authorities believe their best position to be in Southwestern Virginia—"a point from which an advance can be made right through the the centre of the enemy's lines, and into the very heart of his territory, putting in jeopardy the State of Kentucky, turning all positions in East Tennessee, and, like Gen. Bragg's campaign, throwing the enemy back upon the Ohio, by threatening Cincinnati and Louisville."

The suggestion shows the desperation of their situation, for such a plan throws the whole South open to us.

Sonderborg after the Bombardment.

The Danish correspondent of the London *Times* describes the ruins of Sonderborg, which he re-visited on the slackening of the bombardment on the 12th:—

"There is always (he says) some secret savage pleasure in the contemplation of devastation on a large scale. As for myself, after two nights' unrest, I felt my head in a glow, and my fancy wandered freely, conjuring up old recollections of battered Gaeta, and jumbling up those blackened shafts and crumbling gables with the stripped columns and riven arches of the Roman forum. No less than 90 or 100 dwellings in one cluster were made utterly uninhabitable; about one score were burnt to the ground, some of them were still crackling and reeking; the furniture of many of them rescued from the ruins, was piled up, a miserable heap, in the middle of the street. People moved about, gazing their full, forgetting their own errands in speechless contemplation of other people's troubles.—Business did not seem to have ceased in the town; life was not to all appearance extinct. Most shops were open, never having been closed; owners laid no claim to their property; nor did anybody covet what seemed to belong to nobody. The two streets sloping down on either side of the Town Hall were comparatively unhujured; but they were the dullest and most deserted of the town on Tuesday. All interest centred in these poor fragments in the centre. At that window used to sit, and sat still last evening, a pretty milliner, the most arrant flirt of the town. There, past that gateway, that good old doctor stopped you, on hospitable thoughts intent and offered you a bed, screened, as he fancied, by the position of his house, from the enemy's fire. Where are the bed and the house now? What has become of the doctor? What of the little milliner? Safe, somewhere or other, very likely; but their home is no more. In that house General Gerlach dined only yesterday—to-day, the officers of the staff welcomed you with a friendly smile not twenty-four hours since. This was the town post office; that the army post office; yonder lies the Hoisicinische Haus, long wonted to refresh us with its rancid smorbrod and bitter bitter beer. Why, our familiar haunts of the last two months are all blotted out at one swoop; our dearest associations with the beleagured Sonderborg have vanished like a dream. And those poor inhabitants! Why, to them the haunts of youth and age, the associations of a lifetime are gone for ever. The Prussians made their home a target for their rifled artillery, and the substance of their life recollections was blown down to a blank. Twenty-two, between dead and wounded, were picked out of the ruins on Saturday evening. Fifty-seven more were added to the list of casualties in the night and on Sunday morning. Women and children were among the dead. A young shopkeeper and his pretty wife had closed their premises, and were standing at their door ready to leave, when a shell burst at their feet, and their bodies were so shattered that the limbs of the one could not be told from those of the other.

The Italian Hero.

We are all Garibaldi mad. From the highest nobles in the land to the poorest beggar in the streets, all are bitten; the virus spreads. What will be the consummation of the frenzy it would be hazardous to predict. Let it be hoped it will end in the subscription of such a sum of money as shall make Garibaldi independent for life of all pecuniary concerns. I do not say "anxieties," for I suppose he never had any in respect to silver and gold for his own sake, and only when means were short for patriotic purposes. The welcome to London was everything that his most ardent friends could possibly have wished, and beyond all that could have been imagined as possible. After perusing the details of the event your readers will easily understand how it is that supporters of despotism on the continent, and especially such as would like to restore the Bourbons, and who defend the secular position of the Pope at Rome, shake in their shoes, and talk ominously about Garibaldi's visit to England having new revolutionary schemes for its main object. We are almost astonished ourselves that, without any directly practical purpose in view, such boundless enthusiasm has been evoked and sustained. But that so it is every one concerned for the moral and political health of the people of England cannot fail to rejoice. The under-current of sentiment and of feeling towards the noble and the good is manifestly as strong amongst us as it ever was. I shall not repeat here the facts set forth in a separate account of Garibaldi's entry to the metropolis and subsequent movements, but I may say that it fell to my lot to make one of the select company who received our Italian guest at the Nine Elms Station, and of the procession that escorted him to Stafford House, and that having also passed along the whole of the route from Gravesend to Paddington on the public entry of the Princess Alexandra to the metropolis, and that consequently I was well able to compare the only two pageants of these later days that can be compared I can testify, therefore, that in respect of the numbers of the people there was no falling short on Monday of the vast concourses that lined the streets in March of last year to greet the royal bride, and more vehement cheering human ears never heard. It was altogether an ovation of the grandest kind and well fitted to make despots tremble or hiss, and at the same time to make Englishmen more proud than ever of their country, and devoted to the sacred cause of human liberty. It was seriously feared by some in the procession that the General would be rendered positively ill by the extraordinary fatigues of the day; and he did look deadfully worn out when Stafford House was reached shortly before eight o'clock, but next morning he was as fresh as ever, and went off to the villa residence of the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, at Chiswick, calling upon Lord Palmerston by the way, and spending a quarter of an hour with him. Earl Russell and other Ministers of the Crown, with their ladies, met him at Chiswick. Upon his return he paid a brief visit to the much calumniated Mr. Stansfield, M. P., whom the Tories have got turned out of the Admiralty because of his friendship with Mazzini, with whom, you will observe, Garibaldi has also been fraternizing in the Isle of Wight. Yesterday he was taken to see the military works at Woolwich as he had previously been to inspect the naval works at Portsmouth, and in the evening, the most brilliant assembly that could possibly be got together, except perhaps at the instance of the Queen, met to do him honour at Stafford House. As he went from place to place vast numbers of people congregated and cheered most lustily. Amongst the plans for the next few days the most conspicuous is a visit to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, on Monday, to be repeated for the special benefit of the working classes on Tuesday. It is stated, moreover, as likely that the General will form one of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's congregation of Sunday, at the Metropolitan Tabernacle.—*London correspondence of Globe.*

A New Gun.

Mr. James Mackay, timber merchant, of Liverpool, has recently invented a new principle of gunnery, which promises to be a dangerous rival to all systems extant. The principle in all rifled cannon appears to have been to allow as little windage as possible, and to make the shot fit the grooves of the piece, taking from them a rotation in its flight. Mr. Mackay, on the other hand, has conceived the plan of having the grooves so arranged that, while the shot fits closely to the outer edge, the grooves are left open for windage. By this arrangement the gas has to travel some feet further than the shot, and in doing this imparts a rapid and perfect "spin" to it. The shot are of cylindrical form, perfectly smooth, with conical heads, and cupped at the other end in proportion, so that each shot is perfectly balanced from the centre of its length. Mr. Mackey, in his patent, also claims a peculiarity in the wadding, which is of sawdust, by which, at the moment of the first ignition of the powder the elastic of the wadding moves forward the shot slightly; the effect is that the whole of the powder is burnt, and the shock on the breech of the gun considerably lessened. Mr. Mackay has had a gun made upon this principle by the Messey Steel and Iron Works Co.—it is of wrought iron, weighs nine tons, has a bore of 8.12 inches, and in other respects corresponds with the general features of the ordinary 68-pounder. There are 12 grooves, and, as the shot do not enter these grooves, it allows of a much sharper twist than in ordinary rifled guns. The velocity has been found to be 1,640 feet a second; the utmost range has not yet been tested. Messrs. Laird & Co., of Birkenhead, are now building an armour-plated vessel called the "Agincourt," for the Government, and it was agreed to test the gun against a section of the side of that vessel. It was intended to make the trial last Saturday, but unfavorable weather prevented its being proceeded with. Yesterday morning, however, was fine and clear, and the gun was fired against the target, resulting in a complete triumph of the gun. The target consisted of an outer plate, 7 ft. square and 4 inches thick, of rolled iron; next came 9 inches of teak, then an inner plate or skin 1 of an inch thick, then angle iron and ribbing, and finally a backing up with timber balks and supports 18 inches thick. The plates were stated on competent authority to be the best that can be produced in Sheffield. Messrs. Laird supplied the whole, and expressed confidence in the strength of the target. The gun was fired in the presence of Mr. James Mackay, Mr D. Mackay, Mr Bouck and other gentlemen, shortly after 8 o'clock in the morning. The gun was charged with 30 lbs of powder and a cast steel shot, weighing 167., made by Messrs. Thos Firth and Son, of Sheffield. The range was 200 yards. The shot struck the target with a dull thud a little below the bull's eye on the right, and in the very strongest part, where it was backed up by the rib of the ship's side, the angle-iron, and the timber balk. At the point of impact a perfectly circular hole was cut. The shot then powdered the teak, passed through the inner skin and the angle-iron, shattered the timber balk into fragments, and was picked up 82 yards beyond the target together with a circular piece of the iron armour, about 80lb. weight, it had carried with it through the back supports. The sand showed that it had spun to the last. About 70 fragments of iron bolts, and fragments of the inner skin and angle-iron were picked up 100 yards from the target. The shot when found was reduced from 13 inches to 11 inches in length, and increased about an inch and a half in diameter at the end which struck the target. The other end was uninjured. The whole target was forced back about six inches, and so much deranged that more shots were not fired. Sir John Jones, Captain Fisher, R. N., Captain White, R.N., Mr. Nicholson (civil engineer), Captain Inman, and many other gentlemen, inspected the gun and targets during the morning; and all expressed the greatest astonishment at the performances of the gun. The shot fired and the portions of the target torn away will be exhibited at the Liverpool Exchange to day, and the target will remain on view for some time. No further experiments are intended at present.—*London Times* 15th.

Bank's Disaster in Louisiana.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* gives the following account of the panic and rout of Bank's army:—

I noticed that most of those thus wildly riding to the rear, hangers-on and serving-men, for now that we have gone so deeply into this slave-holding country, every non-commissioned officer has a servant, and every servant a mule. These people were the first to show any panic, but their scamper along the road gave only amusement to the soldiers, who pelted them with stones, and whipped their flying animals with sticks to increase their speed. Suddenly there was a rush, a shout, the crashing of trees, the breaking down of rails, the rush and scamper of men. It was as sudden as though a thunderbolt had fallen among us, and set the pines on fire.—What caused it, or when it commenced, no one knew. I turned to my companion to enquire the reason of this extraordinary proceeding, but before he had the chance to reply, we found ourselves swallowed up, as we were, in a hissing, seething bubbling whirlpool of agitated men. We could not avoid the current; we could not stem it, and if we hoped to live in that mad company, we must side with the rest of them. Our line of battle had given way. General Banks took off his hat and implored his men to remain; his staff officers did the same, but it was of no avail. Then the General drew his sabre and endeavored to rally his men, but they would not listen. Behind him the rebels were shouting and advancing. Their musket balls filled the air with that strange, file-rasping sound that war has made familiar to our fighting men. The teams were abandoned by the drivers, the traces cut, and the animals ridden off by the frightened men. Bare-headed riders rode with agony in their faces, and for at least ten minutes it seemed as if we were going to destruction together. It was my fortune to see the first battle of Bull Run, and to be among those who made that celebrated midnight retreat towards Washington. The retreat of the 4th Division was as much a rout as that of the first Federal army, with the exception that fewer men were engaged, and our men fought here with a valor that was not shown on that serious, sad, mock heroic day in July.

A Man Confined in a Saltpetre Cave for 270 Days.

(From the Chattanooga Gazette, April 19.)

The people of Parker's Gap, Tennessee, were much alarmed yesterday morning by the rumor that there was a human being in an old saltpetre cave near the Gap—supposed to be the same cave recently visited by Col. Bingham while on picket. The Colonel failed to explore it on account of noxious vapor issuing from the opening.

The ladies—God bless them!—ever ready to respond to the calls of humanity, hurried to the rescue, but their united efforts were insufficient to extricate the sufferer. Surgeon Marks, medical director of this division, and Surgeon Powers, of the artillery corps, were sent for, and, after a great deal of labor, the poor fellow was taken from his living tomb. He was immediately recognized as John Harrison, junr. It is supposed that this unfortunate man was deposited in the cave about the middle of last August, by his father, who is connected with the mining and nitre bureau of the C. S. A., and that he has remained there ever since.

When taken out, he was entirely helpless and speechless, and, although youthful, was wholly destitute of hair and teeth. He will not be able to tell the tale of his horrible sufferings for years. How he sustained existence in that "dark, unfathomed cave" for three quarters of a year, is a question for the students in physiology to answer.

Railways.

Mr. John Smith, of Millbank, in a letter to the Stratford *Beacon*, says:

"The Grand Trunk has cost the Provincial exchequer some $16,000,000, without the least prospect of its giving a return of one cent of interest; the Buffalo road cost Perth Co. $200,000, and the stock was given up as an inducement for English capitalists to complete the work; the Galt and Guelph road has been swallowed up by the Great Western for interest and working expenses; the Preston and Berlin road worked for three months at a loss of about 50 per cent. and now Hamilton is endeavoring to repudiate the liabilities entered into in connection with that road and another which has not been completed; and the shares of the Northern Railway were once so low that I fear to quote them. Under such circumstances, am I not justified in asking what prospect is there of a railway being built from Stratford to Saugeen—and what assistance can you expect from a Company reputed to be unable to provide itself with a sufficiency of rolling stock? What can Stratford do towards building 60 miles of railway? How much is the county likely to contribute? There can only be one answer.

THE RESULT OF LOW WAGES FOR WORK WOMEN.—The practical result of low wages of seamstresses and workwomen was illustrated by an incident which came to our knowledge last night. A young girl, neatly though plainly dressed, was arrested by a police officer for improperly soliciting men upon the street. When taken to the station-house, she admitted the charge, but said she was compelled to adopt that course of life or starve.—She came from Vermont, with her mother and another sister, because they could find no employment there. Since their removal the mother had been sick, and their support had devolved upon this girl, who worked in a shop on Essex street, and received ten cents for making thirteen coat button holes. Work as hard as she might, she could not earn enough to support the family, and so was compelled to add to her earnings by going upon the street. She told her story plainly, but with an apparent feeling that she was justified by the necessities. Other facts known to the police corroborated her story, and there is no doubt that she was driven to a life of shame. Such facts show that there is still work for philanthropists and reformers at home, even in Boston.—*Boston Post, April 30.*

OMINOUS SIGNS.—Says the New York *World*:—All the signs which portend a supreme social catastrophe gather in the air—the passions of political calumny and intolerance creep into every household, pollute the ordinary intercourse and poison the common relations of men. The machinery which has made the worst governments of history execrable in the eyes of mankind is openly set up in our streets. Spies go about the land; the drum usurps the forum; the bayonet supplants the press. Men are taken from their beds under the cover of the night, to vanish alike beyond the control of law, and the consolations of love, the ostracism of ancient Greece is publicly recommended, the deportations of modern Russia are openly practised. And all these things are done with jubilation and applause; without shame as without remorse; without respect for the insulted past; without consideration for the imperilled future.

Unseemly Extravagance.

The *Post* calls attention to the mad extravagance of the day. A man builds a marble stable on the rear of his private lot, at a cost of eighty thousand dollars, and fits up a private theatre over it. Another pays eight thousand dollars for a pair of horses to drive on the road for his pleasure; and many give from fifteen hundred to three thousand dollars for the same object. Another provides a dinner for a dozen friends, rejecting the old superstition of the unlucky thirteenth, and this simple dinner costs one thousand dollars.

A children's party is given in an up-town house, where every child is clad entirely in dresses imported from Paris.

These are signs of the times. Are these not evidences of a state of things unhealthful, feverish, threatening to the honest simplicity of our political life—and threatening not less evil to the ideas and principles of which that life has hitherto been a fair exponent?

Is there nothing worthier than personal adornment? One man spends two hundred thousand dollars upon a dwelling house; but he might build with this sum a long row of decent cottages, to rent to people in moderate circumstances; he might enable fifty or a hundred families of working men to live cleanly and respectably in New York, and thus make himself a public benefactor—and that without sinking his money where he can never recover it.

Or, instead of dressing few children in silks and jewels, and robbing them of the freshness and charm of youth by these vanities, why not spend the money in sending homeless children to comfortable farm-houses in the West?

In England, during the French war, useful enterprises of all kinds were originated and prospered. There was then, as with us now, an inflated currency; great fortunes were made by speculative ventures, as here now.—No doubt, there was extravagance; but there arose at the same time a spirit favorable to useful enterprises of many kinds—such as we wish could obtain amongst us. The citizen who wastes his gains upon ostentatious houses, furniture, dress, or food, commits a crime against his country.

'How old are you?' said a magistrate to a German who was arraigned before him—'I am dirty.' 'And how old is your wife?' 'My vife is dirty-two.' 'Then, sir, you are a very dirty couple, and I wish to have nothing further to do with either of you.'

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—At the Simcoe Assizes in Barrie, on the 13th inst., a farmer named Oades, residing in the Township of Oro, was placed upon his trial for the murder of his wife, in the month of November last. The case for the Crown was conducted by the Hon. James Patton, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Boys. The prisoner, it was alledged, killed the deceased in his own house, while she was in a state of intoxication.—After a protracted investigation, the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

DIARY OF A DETECTIVE POLICE OFFICER.

ONE NIGHT IN A GAMING-HOUSE.

A little more than a year after the period when adverse circumstances—chiefly the result of my own reckless follies—compelled me to enter the ranks of the Metropolitan Police, as the sole means left me of procuring food and raiment, the attention of one of the principal chiefs of the force was attracted towards me by the ingenuity and boldness which I was supposed to have manifested in hitting upon and unravelling a clue which ultimately led to the detection and punishment of the perpetrators of an artistically-contrived fraud upon an eminent tradesman of the west end of London. The chief sent for me: and after a somewhat lengthened conversation, not only expressed approbation of my conduct in the particular matter under discussion, but hinted that he might shortly need my services in other affairs requiring intelligence and resolution.

'I think I have met you before,' he remarked, with a meaning smile, on dismissing me, 'when you occupied a different position from your present one? Do not alarm yourself: I have no wish to pry unnecessarily into other men's secrets. Waters is a name common enough in *all* ranks of society, and I may, you know'—here the cold smile deepened in ironical expression—'be mistaken. At all events, the testimony of the gentleman whose recommendation obtained your admission to the force—I have looked into the matter since I heard of your behavior in the late business—is a sufficient guarantee that nothing more serious than imprudence and folly can be laid to your charge. I have neither right nor inclination to inquire further. To-morrow, in all probability, I shall send for you.'

I came to the conclusion, as I walked homewards, that the chief's intimation of having previously met me in another sphere of life, was a random and unfounded one, as I had seldom visited London in my prosperous days, and still more rarely mingled in its society. My wife, however, to whom I of course related the substance of the conversation, reminded me that he had once been at Doncaster during the races; and suggested that he might possibly have seen and noticed me there. This was a sufficiently probable explanation of the hint; but whether the correct one or not, I cannot decide, as he never afterwards alluded to the subject, and I had not the slightest wish to renew it.

Three days elapsed before I received the expected summons. On waiting on him, I was agreeably startled to find that I was to be at once employed on a mission which the most sagacious and experienced of detective officers would have felt honored to undertake.

'Here is a written description of the persons of this gang of black legs, swindlers and forgers,' concluded the commissioner, summing up his instructions. 'It will be your object to discover their private haunts, and secure legal evidence of their nefarious practices. We have been hitherto baffled, principally, I think, through the too hasty zeal of the officers employed; you must especially avoid that error. They are practised scoundrels; and it will require considerable patience, as well as acumen, to unkennel and bring them to justice.' One of their more recent victims is young Mr. Merton, son, by a former marriage, of the Dowager Lady Everton.* Her ladyship has applied to us for assistance in extricating him from the toils in which he is meshed. You will call on her at five o'clock this afternoon—in plain clothes of course—and obtain whatever information on the subject she may be able to afford.—Remember to communicate *directly* with me; and any assistance you may require shall be promptly rendered.' With these, and a few other minor directions, needless to recapitulate, I was dismissed to a task which, difficult and possibly perilous as it might prove, I hailed as a delightful relief from the wearying monotony and dull routine of ordinary duty.

I hastened home; and after dressing with great care—the best part of my wardrobe had been fortunately saved by Emily from the wreck of my fortunes—I proceeded to Lady Everton's mansion. I was immediately marshalled to the drawing-room, where I found her ladyship and her daughter—a beautiful fairy-looking girl—awaiting my arrival. Lady Everton appeared greatly surprised at my appearance, differing, as I dare say I altogether did, from her abstract idea of a policeman, however attired or disguised: and it was not until she had perused the note of which I was the bearer, that her haughty and incredulous stare came mitigated to a glance of lofty condescendent civility.

'Be seated, Mr. Waters,' said her ladyship, waving me to a chair. 'This note informs me that you have been selected for the duty of endeavoring to extricate my son from the perilous entanglements in which he has unhappily involved himself.'

'I was about to reply—for I was silly enough to feel somewhat nettled at the noble lady's haughtiness of manner—that I was engaged in the public service of extirpating a gang of swindlers with whom her son had involved himself, and was there to procure from her ladyship any information she might be possessed of likely to forward so desirable a result; but fortunately the remembrance of my actual position, spite of my gentleman's attire, flashed vividly upon my mind; and instead of permitting my glib tongue to wag irreverently in the presence of a right honorable, I bowed with deferential acquiescence.

* The *names* mentioned in these narratives are, for obvious reasons, fictitious.

Her ladyship proceeded, and I in substance obtained the following information:—

Mr Charles Merton, during the few months which had elapsed since the attainment of his majority, had very literally 'fallen amongst thieves.' A passion for gambling seemed to have taken entire possession of his being, and almost every day, as well as night, of his haggard and feverish life was passed at play. A run of ill-luck, according to his own belief—but in very truth a run of downright robbery—had set in against him, and he had not only dissipated all the ready money he had inherited, and the large sums which the foolish indulgence of his lady-mother had supplied him with, but had involved himself in bonds, bills, and other obligations to a frightful amount. The principal agent in affecting this ruin was one Sandford—a man of fashionable and dashing exterior, and the presiding spirit of the knot of desperadoes whom I was commissioned to hunt out.—Strange to say, Mr. Merton had the blindest reliance upon this man's honor; and even now—tricked, despoiled as he had been by him and his gang—relied upon his counsel and assistance for escape from the disparate position in which he was involved. The Everton estate had passed, in default of male issue, to a distant relative of the late lord; so that ruin, absolute and irremediable, stared both the wretched dupe and his relatives in the face. Lady Everton's jointure was not a very large one, and her son had been permitted to squander sums which should have been devoted to the discharge of claims which were now pressed harshly against her.

I listened with the deepest interest to Lady Everton's narrative. Repeatedly during the course of it, as she incidentally alluded to the manners and appearance of Sandford, who had been introduced by Mr. Merton to his mother and sister, a suspicion, which the police papers had first awakened, that the gentleman in question was an old acquaintance of my own, and one, moreover, whose favors I was extremely desirous to return in kind, flashed with increased conviction across my mind. This surmise I of course kept to myself; and after emphatically cautioning the ladies to keep our proceedings a profound secret from M

We discussed two or three bottles of wine with much gayety and relish. Sandford, especially, was in exuberant spirits: brimming over with brilliant anecdotes and sparkling badinage. He saw in me a fresh, rich prey, and his eager spirit revelled by anticipation in the victory which he nothing doubted to obtain over my "excellent intentions and wife pledged virtue." About half-past twelve o'clock he proposed to adjourn. This was eagerly assented to by Mr. Merton, who had for some time exhibited unmistakeable symptoms of impatience and unrest.

'You will accompany us, Waters?' said Sandford, as we arose to depart.

'There is, I suppose, no vow registered in the matrimonial archives against *looking on* at a game played by others.'

'Oh no! but don't ask me to play.'

'Certainly not;' and a devilish sneer curled his lip. 'Your virtue shall suffer no temptation, be assured.'

We soon arrived before the door of a quiet, respectable looking house in one of the streets leading from the Strand; a low, peculiar knock, given by Sandford, was promptly answered; then a password, which I did not catch, was whispered by him through the keyhole, and we passed in.

We proceeded up stairs to the first floor, the shutters of which were carefully closed, so that no intimation of what was going on could possibly reach the street. The apartment was brilliantly lighted; roulette table and dice and cards were in full activity; wine and liquors of all varieties were profusely parade. There were about a half-a dozen persons present, I soon discovered, besides the gang, and that comprised eleven or twelve well-dressed desperadoes, whose sinister aspects induced a momentary qualm lest one or more of the pleasant party might suspect or recognize my vocation. This, however, I reflected was scarcely possible. My beat, during the short period I had been in the force, was far distant from the usual haunts of such gentry, and I was otherwise unknown in London. Still, questioning glances were eagerly directed towards my introducer; and one big, burly fellow, a foreigner—the rascals were the scum of various countries—was very unpleasantly inquisitorial.

'*J'en reponds!*' I heard Sandford say in answer to his irritated queries; and he added something in a whisper which brought a sardonic smile to the fellow's lips, and induced a total change in his demeanor towards myself. This was re-assuring; for though provided with pistols, I should, I felt, have little chance with such utterly reckless ruffians as those by whom I was surrounded. Play was proposed; and though at first stoutly refusing, I feigned to be gradually overcome by irresistable temptation, and sat down to blind hazard with my foreign friend for mode rate stakes. I was graciously allowed to win; and in the end I found myself richer in devil's money by about ten pounds. Mr. Merton was soon absorbed in the chances of the dice, and lost large sums, for which, when the money he had brought with him was exhausted, he gave written acknowledgments. The cheating practised upon him was really audacious; and any one but a tyro must have repeatedly detected it. He, however, appeared not to entertain the slightest suspicion of "fair play" of his opponents, guiding himself entirely by the advice of his friend and counsellor, Sandford, who did not himself play. The The amiable assemblage broke up about six in the morning, each person retiring singly by the back way, receiving, as he departed, a new password for the next evening.

A few hours afterwards I waited on the commissioner to report the state of affairs — He was delighted with the fortunate *debut* I had made, but still strictly enjoined patience and caution. It would have been easy, as I was in possession of the password, to have surprised the confederacy in the act of gaming that very evening; but this would only have accomplished a part of the object aimed at. Several of the fraternity, Sandford amongst the number, were suspected of uttering forged foreign bank-notes, and it was essential to watch narrowly for legal evidence to insure their conviction. It was also desirable to restore, if possible, the property and securities of which Mr. Merton had been pillaged.

Nothing of especial importance occurred for seven or eight days. Gaming went on as usual every evening, and Mr. Merton became, of course, more and more involved; even to his sister's jewels—which he had surreptitiously obtained, to such a depth of degradation will this vice plunge men otherwise honorable—had been staked and lost; and he was, by the advice of Sandford, about to conclude a heavy mortgage upon his estate, in order not only to clear off his enormous debts of honor, but to acquire fresh means of 'winning back' that *ignis fatuus* of all gamblers—his tremendous losses!

A new preliminary 'dodge' was, I observed, now brought into action. Mr. Merton es teemed himself a knowing hand at *ecarte*: it was introduced; and he was permitted to win every game he played, much to the apparent annoyance and discomfiture of the losers.—As this was precisely the snare into which I had myself fallen, I of course the more readily detected it, and felt quite satisfied that a *grand coup* was meditated. In the mean time I had not been idle. Sandford was *confidentially* informed that I was only waiting in London to receive between four and five thousand pounds, part of Uncle Passgrove's legacy, and then intended to immediately hasten back to canny Yorkshire. To have seen the villain's eyes as I incidentally, as it were, announced my errand and intention! They fairly flashed with infernal glee! Ah, Sandford, Sandford! you were, with all your cunning, but a sand-blind idiot to believe the man you had wronged and ruined could so easily forget the debt he owed you!

The crisis came swiftly on. Mr. Merton's mortgage money was to be paid on the morrow; and on that day, too, I announced the fabulous thousands receivable by me were to be handed over. Mr. Merton, elated by his repeated triumphs at *ecarte*, and prompted by his friend Sandford, resolved, instead of cancelling the bonds and obligations held by the conspirators, to redeem his losses by staking on that game his ready money against those liabilities. This was at first demurred to with much apparent earnestness by the winners; but Mr. Merton, warmly seconded by Sandford, insisting upon the concession, as he deemed it, it was finally agreed that *ecarte* should be the game by which he might hope to regain the fortune and the peace of mind he had so rashly squandered: the last time, should he be successful—and was he not sure of success?—he assured Sandford, that he would ever handle cards or dice. He should have heard the mocking merriment with which the gang heard Sandford repeat this resolution to mend his ways—*when* he had recovered back his wealth!

The day so eagerly longed for by Merton and the confederates—by the spoilers and their prey—arrived; and I waited with feverish anxiety the coming on of night. Only the chief conspirators—eight in number, were to be present: and no stranger except myself—a privilege I owed to the moonshine legacy I had just received—was to be admitted to this crowning triumph of successful fraud.—One only hint had I ventured to give Mr. Merton, and that under a promise, 'on his honor as a gentleman,' of inviolable secrecy. It was this:

'Be sure before commencing play to-morrow night, that the bonds and obligations you have signed, the jewels you have lost, with a sum in notes or gold to make up an equal amount to that which you mean to risk, is actually deposited on the table."

He promised to insist on this condition. It involved much more than he dreamt of.

My arrangements were at length thoroughly complete; and a few minutes past twelve o'clock the whispered password admitted me into the house. An angry altercation was going on. Mr. Merton was insisting, as I had advised, upon the exhibition of a sum equal to that which he had brought with him—for, confident of winning, he was determined to recover his losses to the last farthing; and although his bonds, bills, obligations, his sister's jewels, and a large amount in gold and genuine notes, were produced, there was still a heavy sum deficient.

"Ah, by-the-by," exclaimed Sandford as I entered, "Waters can lend you the sum for an hour or two—for a *consideration*," he added in a whisper. "It will soon be returned."

"No, thank you," I answered coldly. "I never part with my money till I have lost it."

A malignant scowl passed over the scoundrel's features; but he made no reply. Ultimately it was decided that one of the fraternity should be despatched in search of the required amount. He was gone about half an hour, and returned with a bundle of notes. They were, as I hoped and expected, forgeries on foreign banks. Mr. Merton looked at and counted them, and the play commenced.

As it went on, so vividly did the scene recall the evening that had sealed my own ruin, that I grew dizzy with excitement and drained tumbler after tumbler of water to allay the fevered throbbing of my veins. The gamblers were fortunately too much absorbed to heed my agitation. Merton lost continuously—without pause or intermission. The stakes were doubled—trebled—quadrupled! His brain was on fire; and he played, or rather lost, with the recklessness of a madman.

"Hark! what's that?" suddenly exclaimed Sandford, from whose satanic features the mask he had so long worn before Merton had been gradually slipping. "Did you not hear a noise below?"

My ear had caught the sound; and I could better interpret it than he. I ceased.

"Touch the signal-bell, Adolphe," added Sandford.

Not only the play, but the very breathing of the villains, was suspended as they listened for the reply.

It came. The answering tinkle sounded once—twice—thrice. "All right!" shouted Sandford. "Proceed!. The farce is nearly played out."

I had instructed the officers that two of them in plain clothes should present themselves at the front door, obtain admission by means of the password I had given them, and immediately seize and gag the door-keeper I had also acquainted them with the proper answer to the signal ring—three distinct pulls at the bell handle, communicating with the first floor. Their comrades were then to be admitted and they were all to silently ascend the stairs, and wait on the landing till summoned by me to enter and seize the gamesters. The back entrance to the house was also secured but unobtrusively watched.

One only fear disturbed me: it was lest the scoundrels should take alarm in sufficient time to extinguish the lights, destroy the forged papers, and possibly escape by some private passage which might, unknown to me, exist.

Rousing myself, as soon as the play was resumed, from the trance of memory by which I had been in some sort absorbed, and first ascertaining that the handles of my pistols were within easy reach—for I knew that I was playing a desperate game with desperate men—I rose, stepped carelessly to the door, partially opened it, and bent forward, as if listening for a repetition of the sound which had so alarmed the company. To my great delight the landing and stairs were filled with police officers—silent and stern as death. I drew back, and walked towards the table at which Mr Merton was seated. The last stake—an enormous one—was being played for. Merton lost. He sprang upon his feet, death pale, despairing, overwhelmed, and a hoarse execration surged through his clenched teeth. Sandford and his associates coolly raked the plunder together, their features lighted up with fiendish glee.

"Villain!—traitor!—miscreant!" shrieked Mr Merton, as if smitten with a sudden frenzy, and darting at Sandford's throat: "you, devil that you are, have undone, destroyed me!"

"No doubt of it," calmly replied Sandford, shaking off his victim's grasp; 'and I think it has been very artistically and effectually done too. Snivelling, my fine fellow, will scarcely help you much."

Mr Merton glared upon the taunting villain in speechless agony and rage.

"Not quite so fast, Cardon, if you please," I exclaimed, at the same time taking up a bundle of forged notes. "It does not appear to me that Mr. Merton has played against equal stakes, for unquestionably this paper is not genuine."

"Dog!" roared Sandford, "do you hold your life so cheap?" and he rushed towards me as if to seize the forged notes.

I was as quick as he, and the levelled tube of a pistol sharply arrested his eager onslaught. The entire gang gathered near us, flaming with excitement. Mr Merton looked bewilderedly from one to another, apparently scarcely conscious of what was passing around him.

"Wrench the papers from him!" screamed Sandford, recovering his energy. "Seize him—stab, strangle him!"

"Look to yourself, scoundrel!" I shouted with equal vehemence. "Your hour is come! Officers enter and do your duty!"

In an instant the room was filled with police; and surprised, panic-stricken, paralyzed, by the suddenness of the catastrophe, the gang were all secured without the slightest resistance, though most of them were armed, and marched off in custody.

Three—Sandford, or Cardon (but he had half a dozen *alias*es), one of them—were transported for life; the rest were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. My task was effectually accomplished. My superiors were pleased to express very warm commendation of the manner in which I had acquitted myself; and the first step in the promotion which ultimately led to my present service was soon afterwards conferred upon me. Mr Merton had his bonds, obligations, jewels, and money, restored to him; and, taught wisdom by terrible experience, never again entered a gaming house. Neither he nor his lady-mother was ungrateful for the service I had been fortunate enough to render them.

The Thugs of India.

Do you know what the Thugs of India are? Some of you do, of course; but to such as do not I will explain. The Thugs are an association of assassins and robbers which was at one time very extensive; but, thanks to the endeavors of the British authorities, the numbers are now greatly reduced, though the monsters are by no means exterminated. The origin of the *Thuggee* system is unknown, and though Hindoos and Mohammedans alike belong to it, yet its tutelary goddess, Bhowanee, or Kali, who is said to preside over sensual indulgence, robbery and death, belongs to the former faith Plunder did not seem to be the sole object of their work, but in murdering and robbing they followed the teachings of their religious faith, and of their gains one-third was always set apart for sacrifice to their deity. They were directed in all their proceedings by auguries supposed to be received from their goddess; and certain classes were exempt from their attacks. They would not murder a dancing girl a minstrel, a Sikh, a religious mendicant, nor a laboring mechanic; and they seldom murdered women except for their own safety. They usually travelled in large gangs, and were divided into three classes. First were the informers, or on-trappers, who found and laid out the work; second, the stranglers, or killers; and third, those who buried the victims. The pistol and knife were never used by them. They make no noise in their deadly work, and spill no blood; the usual mode of murder being that of strangulation, which is done by a simple handkerchief twisted and notted for the purpose. Sometimes, however, where the handkerchief could not be so favorably used, a smart tap upon the temple of the victim with a small hammer accomplished the purpose; and so systematic were they in all their operations that the graves were generally dug by the time the bodies had been stripped, and in an exceedingly short space of time the terrible crime has been perpetrated, and all traces thereof covered up. The destruction of human life thus accomplished may be judged by an admission made to Col. Taylor, at Saugor, by a Thug who had been admitted to testify. He confessed that he had been himself engaged in the murder of seven hundred and nineteen persons! In giving this startling item from the Thug's testimony, Taylor remarks that the existence of so strange and murderous a system can only be explained by the condition of India; the extreme timidity and apathy of its inhabitants, and their division into caste; the number of small native governments; the habit of dwelling in villages, divided by extensive uninhabited tracts; the vast amount of travelling in that commercial country, without navigable rivers or safe conveyances; and the murderous spirit of Hindoo fanaticism. Between the years 1831 and 1837 nearly four thousand Thugs were brought to justice. Some of them were executed; some were transported; and some were allowed to go free upon giving evidence for the State.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., MAY 10, 1864.

TERRA INCOGNITA.

The United Counties of Huron and Bruce have long been, in a certain sense, an *unknown land* to the successive Governments of Canada. When there is money to be raised by way of revenue or otherwise for Provincial purposes, or when our instalments of interest on the Municipal Loan Fund debt comes due we are duly remembered at head-quarters, but when, on the contrary, that money has to be expended, we are so far West that we seldom or never receive the slightest attention. There is no necessity for argumentation on this point. The facts and figures of years all go to show that these important Counties have been most shamefully neglected by the Legislature of the country. Thousands upon thousands of dollars have been drawn away from us to build piers on the St. Lawrence, to construct new roads in other parts of the Province, and to be squandered in payment for political squabbling at the seat of Government, while we have been left to build our own harbors or allow them to rot, to foster our own commerce, and to bear burthens that should in all justice have been laid upon the shoulders of the public. No doubt the circumstances in connection with the first settlement of the County of Huron tended to initiate this indifferent policy. The Canada Company had most unfortunately obtained possession of a large portion of the soil, and took upon itself to build a harbor at Goderich and to open up a leading road to the older settlements, which it did, after a very slip-shod fashion. In the early days when application was made to Parliament for help in the way of Public Improvement, the answer was, "You are under the care of the Canada Company, and must look to it for assistance for years to come." Well, eventually, the land to a great extent went from under the power of the Company. What then was the excuse? Not certainly, that we possessed the much desired improvements, for there was not a decent harbor on the Canadian shore of Lake Huron from Sarnia to the Indian Peninsula. Goderich harbor was in a state of shameful dilapidation—the harbors of Bruce (the Canada Company was not in the way there) were in a like condition, and every other improvement was left to be made by the people themselves. In private conversation with influential ministers, the excuse for this sham-ful neglect public interests was that we were too far West to be taken into account, but the excuse made in public was that the Government of the day could not really spare money for public improvements in this far-off region. The fact is, the money of the Province was laid out principally in Lower Canada—paid to subsidise ocean steamers, to chiselling tug contractors on the Lower St. Lawrence, in large sums about Quebec and centralizing Montreal, sunk in the rock underlying Ottawa, and the moiety that *did* accrue to Upper Canada was expended wherever political influence could be best secured by its means. By the time this far West was reached the exchequer was empty and we were left in the lurch. When the Government *did*, after much pressing, turn its attention to our wants, it inflicted a wrong upon us more grievous if possible than its previous neglect.—Instead of the harbor of refuge which we were led to hope for, the Harbor of Goderich was handed over to the B. & L. H. Railway Company, without an attempt being made to discover whether the transaction was in accordance with the wishes of our representatives, or the interests of their constituents. There is cause for all this shameful neglect and studied wrong—*a very simple cause:* The eighty or *ninety* thousand inhabitants of Huron and Bruce have but one representative in the House of Assembly, and from the geographical situation of his constituency that *one* representative cannot hope to have what is called in the lobbies of the House, *a following*. He cannot rise in his place and say, "gentlemen, unless you redress the wrongs my people labor under, I will, with the assistance of my colleagues, *vote you out of power!*" Hence he is, comparatively speaking, powerless, and must remain so, until some equitable system of Representative Reform is effected. Great attention is paid to Ottawa, ministers of the Crown visit it, Commissions of inquiry are sent to it, promises of increased energy in the work of completing the public buildings are made, and why? *Simply because there are Ottawa members in the House*, slippery customers, whose votes *may* be influenced by such a course. And what is true with regard to Ottawa is equally true as regards any locality whose representative or representatives can secure a certain number of followers on a local question. In Legislation as in War, Right has frequently to succumb to the power of Might. But why should it be so? Why should the Provincial strong-box be open to one section and shut to another, when the representatives of the people are bound by virtue of their oaths to act impartially, and to serve the whole country as well as their own constituents? The grasping policy which teaches that honesty is *not* the best policy, and the motto of which is "The greatest possible good to *ourselves*, to the disadvantage of all others" is true to the selfish instincts of poor human nature, but in practice it is eminently calculated to corrupt the politics of any country under the sun. If that doctrine holds good, Mr James Dickson should take Cartier by the button and say, "Come now, Monsieur, I have said a few hard words about you, but you are not so bad after all. We may be of great service to each other just now. You would like first-rate to have an additional vote, and I would be equally pleased to get a good solid Government Grant for the purpose of building harbors on Lake Huron, and for other much-required improvements. You understand me, I will vote for you on certain conditions!" And yet, we rejoice to know that the rate-payers of this vast constituency have never yet hinted to their representatives that such a course would be agreeable to them. They have been sadly neglected, nay deeply wronged, but their very struggles with adverse circumstances have induced a feeling of manly independence which would disdain the perpetration of a wrong act to secure a *possible* good. Time *must* bring about some change. The vast disproportion of our representation compared with the area of country and the member of hard-working, tax-paying people represented must eventually lead to a better state of things. We fondly hope that it may not be long coming. The great leading facts we have adverted to above should be persistently pressed upon the attention of the legislature, until at last even centralizing selfishness would have to give way and accord to us at least a portion of the justice we feel ourselves entitled to.

But it may be said, why dwell upon these facts? They are so patent to the whole Province as to require no repetition. We are not so sure of that. There are many intelligent men throughout the country who have but a very vague idea with regard to these Counties. We will cite one example, which will be amply sufficient to illustrate what we mean. The Warden of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Sidney Warner, Esq., a gentleman of education and intelligence, in his Address to the Council over which he presides at its meeting in January last, made use of the following words:—"When I first entered this Council in 1848, the Council numbered 15, we have now a membership of 35, *having the largest representation of "any United Counties in Canada West."* Now, although Mr. Sidney Warner has been a member of the Lennox and Addington Council for so many years, and should, perhaps, be better posted up, we believe he was perfectly sincere in making the above statement. What, then, will be his astonishment when we inform him that the *Terra Incognita* of Huron and Bruce has a representation of FIFTY-TWO! and that the represented now number NINETY-THOUSAND SOULS! And when he also learns that we have a soil second to none in the Province, in point of Agricultural resource, he will, we doubt not, agree with us, that a systematic neglect of our interests on the part of the Government of the Country is, on the highest public grounds, a cruel wrong.

It is currently reported that when the accession to power of the new ministry became known in England, it was resolved to recal a large number of the regular troops from the Province. The confidence reposed in the British character of the present Administration, and the certainty that under them a real system of provincial defence will be inaugurated, is the reason assigned for this step—this is complimentary but will hardly be considered satisfactory—we like the red coats and want them in our country even if we rarely see them—besides to the cities the army expenditure is of consequence, we hope that the rumor is incorrect.—*Bruce Vindicator.*

If it is so currently reported, we should like to be informed upon what authority, for we certainly never saw or heard of such a rumor before. Was it Colonel Tache's suggestion that the militia of the country should be taught to turn out at *the sound of the trumpet* that infused such confidence into the British War Office with regard to Canada, or was it a knowledge of the fact that Mr. Isaac Buchanan, at a great personal sacrifice, had laid his talents and his Republican ideas upon the alter of his country? It is all unadulterated bosh to talk about the British Government having more confidence in the character of the present Ministry than it bestowed upon that which preceded it. Where is there a single fact in connection with the Militia schemes of the Cartier-McDonald men to warrant such twaddle?

THE GREAT BATTLE.

The long-threatened advance of the Federal armies in Virginia began on Wednesday last. That a great two-days' battle was the result we know, but beyond this bare fact all is wrapped in mystery. A variety of extremely conflicting telegrams have reached us. First it was reported that Burnside had been routed by Longstreet; then, on Sunday, a rumor was put in circulation that the Confederates had been awfully beaten, Lee killed, and the whole army in full retreat for Richmond. These reports proved to be fabrications. Yesterday we applied for the regular Associated Press dispatch, but failed to get more than a meagre synopsis of the news contained in the dailies of yesterday morning. All we can gather is that there has been a wholesale destruction of human life, and that the battle, judging from Northern telegrams, was a drawn one. It will be a day or two before the real state of affairs leaks out. We were in hopes of being able to lay some additional telegraphic news before our readers to-day, but it seems that this is impossible, the Montreal office here only corresponding with Stratford instead of Brantford direct as formerly.

GRAND TRUNK.—The *Free Press* says that in consequence of the new arrangement the Grand Trunk is doing an immense business. Twenty-eight trains per day pass over the Western end of the road, and the rolling stock is so fully occupied that the local timber and stave trade between Sarnia and St. Marys is neglected.

QUEER QUERIES.—Ought a pair of trousers which have been obtained on credit to be legally regarded as breeches of trust? When a man happens to speak with a quiver in his voice, is it right to think his speech an arrow-minded one? Would a promissory note which is made payable at sight be a legal tender to an inmate of a blind asylum?

THE AMERICAN WAR.

GRANT'S ADVANCE.

The Two Days' Battle.

NEW YORK, May 6.—A special despatch to the *World*, dated headquarters of the army of the Potomac, May 4, 6 a. m, says:—The order to march was issued from Gen. Meade's headquarters yesterday morning, and was disseminated through the army by two p. m. Gen. Gregg's cavalry division, accompanied by a portion of the canvass pontoon train, moved yesterday afternoon towards Richardsville, and were engaged until late at night repairing the road to Ely's Ford. Soon after midnight that division moved to the ford named to establish a crossing. About midnight the 3rd cavalry division, with another portion of the canvass pontoon train, left for Germania Ford, five or six miles above there, to establish a crossing. It is reported at this hour that both efforts were successful.

The advance of the 2nd Corps, Maj. Gen. Hancock commanding, broke camp at midnight and moved down the Stevensburg and Richmondville road, toward Ely's Ford. The entire corps were on the march before three o'clock this morning in the same direction, and were expected to effect a crossing soon after daylight. The 5th Corps, under Maj. Gen. Warren, commenced moving at midnight. The advance consisting of two divisions of infantry and a portion of artillery passed through Stevensburg at midnight, closely followed by the remainder of the corps all marching towards Germania Ford. The 5th corps was closely succeeded by the 6th under Sedgwick, which quitted its camp at 4 a. m. Both the 5th and 6th corps are understood to be crossing the Rapidan at Germania Ford. The entire movement resolves itself into the crossing of the Rapidan now at two fords towards the right flank of the enemy, placing itself after crossing on a line nearly parallel with the river, between Orange Court House and Chancellorsville. At the present hour, the movement is under weigh, and there is a probability that it will be successfully accomplished without severe opposition by Lee, to whom this bold push must be more or less of surprise It is not probable that any serious engagement will be fought to-day. Cavalry skirmishing and artillery duelling are likely to make up the day's fighting unless the enemy contests the advances in force.

WASHINGTON, May 5—The *Word's* special says there is no doubt now from intelligence received from Beaufort station, that Lee has entirely abandoned his line on the Rapidan, and with his army, has taken the roads running from the south of that stream to Orange Springs, destined either for the entrenchments at Richmond or for a position at Hanover Court House There is no indication of a rebel movement into the valley of Virginia, and the fact of Lee's general retreat as he did formerly to Mine Run, an I beyond, seems thus clearly established.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The *World* says that the passengers who arrived in this city from Baltimore last night, state that information had been received there from Confederate sources, as well as from Norfolk and Fort Monroe, that Gen W F Smith, with a very large army, had disembarked on the south side of James river, not far from Fort Darling, on Drury's Bluff, as the Confederates call it. His object was, of course, a matter of mere speculation—it might be lent in order to distract the Confederates and prevent them sending reinforcements to Gen. Lee, but if it was in earnest it meant that Fort Darling and Petersburg were to be captured and Richmond cut off from railroad communication from North Carolina and the South. If the news is correct, and it is generally believed in Baltimore, the occupation of West Point last Monday was merely to deceive the enemy; still all is mere unauthenticated rumor, and Gen Smith's army may be detained for West Point to co-operate with the extreme left of Meade's army.

A special despatch to the *Times* says that Culpepper is being strongly fortified, and will be used as a depot for stores. It is reported here to-day that a strong column of troops under Couch and Siegel are marching from Winchester up the Shenandoah Valley as a co-operating column destined eventually to cut the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, while Butler's force or a part of it strikes the other railroad at or near Petersburg, thus severing all railroad communication between Richmond and the South.

Butler took the field in person at the head of the army of the peninsula yesterday, and his host is marshalled by such leaders as W. F. Smith, Gilmore, Ferry and Weitzel.

An immense fleet of transports and a strong squadron of monitors and gunboats will convey it up one of those broad rivers to the gates or back door of Richmond, and perhaps the iron clads may once more try the strength of the Confederate batteries that line the James, Pamunky and Rappahannock.

FORT MONROE, May 6.- The New York *Herald's* extra, 8 p. m., says:—"Our troops under Gen. Butler are in possession of Petersburg." The following is from the *Tribune's* extra:—"The Washington *Republican's* extra says that General Grant hurled his entire army against the Confederate army on Friday. Lee was driven three miles, leaving 3,000 killed and 10,000 wounded in our hands. Grant is master of the field. Lee is in full retreat. Gen. Grant is in hot pursuit. Everything is being done for the wounded that lies in the powe of the surgeons and ambulance corps."

FORT MONROE, May 7.—Port Royal papers of the 5th, state that Florida, Georgia and South Carolina, are nearly depleted of Confederate troops, who have been sent north to join Lee's army. A great female bread riot occurred in Savannah, on the 17th ult.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Private letters from Bull's Gap, Tenn. 27th ult., announce the destruction of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, from a distance of 15 miles. Every bridge and railroad tie in the whole extent was burned, and the road left in such a condition that it cannot be repaired for months.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—It was telegraphed hence by the Independent telegraph line, but refused by the other lines, doubtless for prudential reasons, that a great victory was achieved by Grant on Wednesday and Thursday, he driving the Confederates two and a half miles with innumerable loss, and that he was following up that victory on the following morning by an assault on the Confederate works.

The *Star* in noticing a similar state ment of our afternoon contemporary, remarks that we should be very glad to be able to confirm this news, but have to say, after diligent enquiry, we are satisfied that the government has received no such information, or any information of more decisive results than that furnished by the *Tribune's* despatch elsewhere. The fact that Gen Meade was able to stand the brunt of the Confederate onset with a portion of his command, is considered a hopeful indication, and we hope soon to be able to announce a decisive victory, but we shall not trifle with our readers by manufacturing bogus victories. The above contradiction of the *Star* is believed to be based on reliable information. During the day many enquiries were made of officers of the government, but without the satisfaction nat urally desired on the part of those who have impatient desires for early and complete success, and who forget that the work must be necessarily stubborn, heavy and persistent on both sides, owing to the great importance to each of the result.

The statements which were read here today and which are entitled to belief are, that Lee made a tremendous and violent attack to pierce our centre, hoping thereby to divide our forces and to secure a victory; but Hitchcock's corps came to the relief and amid a murderous fire formed in line of battle and thwarted the designs of the Confederates. The loss was heavy on both sides. General Sheridan who was profitably engaged in other parts of the field, sent the chief in command a message that he had routed Stuart's cavalry. The attack of Lee was on our advancing columns, and he doubtless anticipated a victory by his onslaught before the main body could advance to the field of battle. The appearances on Thursday were that hostilities would be renewed on Friday.

Intense excitement pervaded the city today in regard to the pending battle south of the Rapidan. No official information has been received. Various rumors and conjectural reports have been circulated. It is known positively only that a battle was begun on Thursday, in which our loss in killed and wounded was about 4,000, including several officers of distinction. It is understood that the Confederate army had been driven two miles back to their defences upon Mine Run. As yet the government has received no information whatever of the progress of affairs, except the common report that Grant has severed all connection with Washington, and pickets have been stationed to prevent the passage to the rear of any except his couriers.

It is expected that the telegraph line to the Rappahannock station will be placed in working order without delay. It is evident, from the accounts received, that Lee attempted to get between Grant's army and the fords of the Rapidan, but was foiled and compelled to abandon the attempt. Subsequently a furious attack was kept up upon our lines, which have steadily received the shock. One strong indication of the result is the melancholy aspect of the secession sympathisers.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The *Star* in its extra this morning says the only official information from the army is derived from despatches of the medical director and chief quartermaster to their respective bureaus.—The wounded, numbering from 6,000 to 8,000, have been sent from the battle-field to Rappahannock station, thence to be forwarded to Washington. A portion of them have arrived at Rappahannock.

The chief quartermaster has made a requisition for grain for the animals. This imports an advance by Gen. Grant. General Ingalls says we have fought two days, the enemy are said to be retiring. There seems to be no doubt that although nothing decisive has yet occurred the enemy has been foiled in his confident expectation of driving Gen. Grant back before his operations could be fully developed, that Lee has been compelled to give; the tactics of the enemy have uniformly been to strike his heaviest blow at the outset, and to this their success has always been owing. This has now failed.

The casualties reported are General Hays killed and Generals Getty and Gregg and Col. Hays and Gen. Owens wounded. General Hancock is reported to have received a slight wound while rallying his men to resist A. P. Hill's onset. Two of Gen. Burnside's staff are reported killed while carrying despatches.

Reports received from the front up to 11 o'clock on Saturday morning say there had been two days' severe fighting on Thursday and Friday, and it was believed that the enemy were retreating and our wounded were being sent to the rear, showing that we had lost no ground in the fighting. It is believed our forces were pressing forward. Nothing further has been heard from Gen. Butler.

Reports from Chattanooga, dated 5 o'clock yesterday P. M., says that Sherman was then at Tunnel Hill.

The enemy at Buzzard Roost Gap and our Gen. McPherson was operating against the enemy's communications with Rome, through Resaca.

Old Sherman has gone to the front to give Joe Johnson a "final hearing."

The *Star* says were we at liberty to mention facts within our knowledge, we think we could demonstrate that Lee has real occasion to dread the strategy of our military operations, as well as the vigor with which they are pushed. We believe that Jeff. Davis finds to-day, in reality, what has sometimes been talked about—that it thunders all around. The line of attack by Lee in the fighting of Thursday and Friday, nearly at right angles with Grant's line of advance, and from the direction of Orange Court House, indicate that Lee made the latter point his base and headquarters. The forced march of a day and night by Burnside from Manassas, by which he got his troops to Grant's support on Thursday night, is said to have even surpassed his brilliant forced marches in East Tennessee, by which he surprised the enemy there.—Probably Lee has by this time had occasion to feel their presence with Grant.

General Webb was killed in the battle of Friday. Our loss is stated at 6,000 to 8,000 killed and wounded.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—The Fortress Monroe boat, which arrived this morning, brought no letter from the press agent, and nothing except vague rumors can be learned from Gen. Butler's army.

☞ The Edinburgh correspondent of a northern contemporary gives the following gassip about Prince Alfred, who has just left that city:—

"Whether or not it is true that Prince Alfred, as Lord Brougham remarked at the late Social Congress, is one of the best of princes, he has become an immense favourite among the Modern Athenians, some of whom have gone the length of seeking locks of his hair from the barber who usually had the honor of cropping his Royal Highness. Like his elder brother the Prince is a heavy smoker. Nothing, in fact, seems to please him better than a good pipe of tobacco and a chat with two or three cheerful companions. He is also of a mechanical cast of mind, and in his smoking room at Holyrood he has fitted up a turning lathe. In photography he is remarkably proficient, having imbibed a strong relish for it from his mother, who is known to be practically conversant with the art, and to have instructed her family in its details. His Royal Highness is equally expert on the violin and harmonium. One incident illustrating a highly favorable trait of the Prince's character must not be omitted. Some time ago, as will be remembered, one of his eyes was accidentally blackened while he was playing at racket The poor fellow who threw the ball manifested extreme, and no doubt, sincere sorrow for the occurrence, but his despondency gave way to hearty admiration when the Prince good humoredly asked him to dinner at Holyrood Palace next day, in order to lighten the tedium of his temporary imprisonment.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC CURLER.—A veteran curler of seventy, belonging to a club in a Highland district, last year was so well pleased with his day's play in a match, that he went home and arranged the tea cups on the table in the same position as the stones were in a famous shot he took during the game. 'Noo, gude-wife, look at this:' and hurling the teapot up the table, he smashed the cups.

'Dear me, Donald, ye have broken a' the cups.'

'Never mind, wife, I have tane the stane.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

Mrs. Henry Grattan Guinness, wife of the well-known preacher, recently delivered a sermon in the Friends' Meeting House in Cecil street, Limerick, Ireland, to a dense and highly respectable congregation, consisting exclusively of ladies. The house was crowded.—The preacher took her text from St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, viii. 4, and spoke with great volubility and animation for nearly an hour.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—The Emperor and Empress of Mexico left Rome on the 20th ultimo for Civita Vecchia, to embark for Mexico. They had an audience of the Pope on the 19th, and his holiness returned the visit. They attended mass at the Vatican before leaving.

Town & Counties.

☞ See adv. of Messrs. Smaill & Thomson, Important Sale of Furniture, &c. Hotel-keepers will find this a good opportunity of securing articles in their line.

☞ THE SUNDAY SCHOOL DIAL, an admirable little paper for children, has been forwarded to us from Toronto, where it is now published.

☞ To render our Military notice of last Tuesday complete, we should have mentioned that J. Y. S. Kirk, Esq., of Goderich, received a certificate as Lieutenant, and that the Huron Rifles received honorable mention for discipline and general efficiency.

☞ We would direct attention to the advertisement in another column of the Accidents' Insurance Company. In this age of Railways, such an institution, if properly sustained, should be a great public benefit. This is the only Company of the kind, we believe, in Canada, or on the American Continent.

Presentation to Sergeant McLean.

The Rifle Company, last evening, after drill, presented Color-Sergt. McLean with a purse of $25.00 as a small token of their appreciation of his valuable services as a drill-instructor. The gallant Sergeant is worthy of all the respect felt towards him by the military and civilians of Goderich.

EMIGRANTS.—The steamer *Bruce* bro't down last night about 150 emigrants from the townships of Bruce and Huron. They are bound for Sarnia and thence by propeller to the Bruce Mines, to which their passage has been paid by those who seek their labor. Several of them have rented their farms in Bruce for the purpose of getting away. Judging from appearances, the loss sustained by the County will be only a numerical one.

☞ THE WEATHER.—Still another change. Yesterday was summer-like, the wind was from the sunny South, and the unclouded sun shone down upon a smiling earth; light garments were donned, delicate ladies ventured out, and thrifty housewives endeavored to impress upon their better-halves the necessity of moving kitchen stoves into out-door cook sheds.—About ten o'clock last night, however, rain began to fall, and it continued to descend in torrents all night, flooding streets and giving to the face of nature a most gloomy aspect. This forenoon was quite cold, the continuous drizzling rain being occasionally relieved by showers of *snow*. The spring prospects for these Counties are certainly dreary enough, but things may turn out better than most of us anticipate. It is best to hope on patiently.

PERSONAL.—Frederick Knell, Esq., of Zurich, a gentleman well-known and highly respected throughout the County, departs to-day for his native country, Switzerland, with the intention, we under stand, of remaining for some time, if not for an indefinite period. The loss of Mr. Knell's hearty greeting and genial cordiality will be felt by every one connected with the County Council, but still more by the people of the Township of Hay, whom he has served most efficiently in a municipal and magisterial capacity for many years. While we wish our old friend a prosperous voyage and pleasant sojourn in the loved land of his nativity, we trust he will not forsake us altogether.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—Vice Chancellor Esten will hold a court for the examination of witnesses and the hearing of causes at Goderich, on Friday, 13th May, instant. The following causes have been set down with the Deputy Registrar:

Gormley *vs.* Coleman, Lizars & MacFarlane, Davison & Toms.

Grace *vs.* Macdermott, Blake,—Davison & Toms.

Crabb *vs.* Dickenson, Davison & Toms, —Crooks.

Gordon *vs.* Fisher, Davison & Toms, —Macara.

Hope *vs.* Templeton, Mackenzie,—Davison & Toms.

Gooding *vs.* McDonald, Macara,—Cameron & Moss.

McNab *vs.* Morrison, Macara, Morphy.

Hogan *vs.* Moran, McKeowen,—Davison & Toms.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The advertisement of this Company will be found in another column, and it speaks for itself as to the various properties sought for in such Institutions. Every man in insuring his property, or in making a provision for the future by obtaining a Policy of Insurance upon his life, seeks in the Company with which he does business prompt and honorable fulfilment of their contract when those circumstances occur which are sought to be provided against; and still further, they seek in the present stability and prosperity of the Company a guarantee that the honor shall not merely be a state of feeling, but a mercantile ability, as well as an unflinching determination to do what is just in every circumstance.

In addition to the high name of the Royal, we would ask our friends to examine the list of first class men, both in Britain and in Canada, which constitutes its Boards of Directors. This list will be found in the handsome Almanac published by the Company, for

A Prodigious Reform Movement.

Some model male reformers in crinoline are urging upon American ladies to curtail their expenditures for rich dresses and trappings, costly jewels and extravagant turnouts. What nonsense! Now is the time for shoddy to revel in a carnival of prodigality. The more they pay for foreign fabrics, under the present high tariff, the better it is for the Treasury of the Government. The more they expend for rich articles of home manufacture the better it is for the silk and satin manufacturers; the better for our manufacturing jewellers, lapidaries and workers in all sorts of precious gems; the better for the poor and gentle workers in lace, embroideries and those costly trimmings and ornaments of dresses and robes with which ample riches enable some of our American ladies to adorn their graceful persons; the better it is for carriage-makers and the legion of working people interested in getting up the grand establishments which dazzle the eye of the beholder every fair day on the Park. Let shoddy luxuriate in this its own self-inaugurated reign of magnificence. Let them act upon the admonition of a kind old creature in a neighboring city, whose husband had suddenly come into a big contract and a huge fortune almost at the same moment. It was at a gay party. Costly wines flowed in magic-like abundance. Modest guests refrained from partaking too generously of the sumptuous and expensive beverage. "Oh, never mind," cried the kind-hearted hostess, "though it did cost ten dollars a bottle; drink away, boys—there's lashings of it." Let those who have accumulated fortunes as if they fell like April showers from the clouds, in the midst of the golden sunshine, spend their money lavishly. Like water it came; like water let it depart. Thus will our shoddy people soon again find their former honest level—again touch solid bottom—and those who are not crushed utterly by the change will breathe freer and happier, and stand more erect, and step more firmly, and feel more honest and manly than ever they did while whirling wildly in a maelstrom of fashion, extravagance and unmitigated folly. Let shoddy give back to the people what it got from the people.—[N. Y. Herald.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS.—It is very singular how rapidly changes of views follow changes of circumstances. A few weeks ago there was nothing so vile, in the judgment of the present Ministerial party, as a change of sides on the part of politicians having seats in Parliament. Yet these gentlemen, recently so horrified at the idea of party desertion, so convinced that the Ministers of the day were attempting to buy up their opponents, and so resolute in believing that every apparent change, even though made in the direction upon the whole germane to the views entertained during a lifetime by the person making it, must be the result of a vile bargain, are now boasting of a majority which can only be had, if had at all, by the means of refugees from the party now in opposition. This view of the case does not strike them as being quite so shocking as did a similar spectacle a few weeks ago. Their present moral sense has grown less ticklish and more robust. If they can only get the majority they will ask no questions as to the means. Whether they will do so is another matter. Some four or five names have been mentioned as those of persons who, by deducting as many votes from the Opposition, and carrying them over to the Ministerial side, will secure to the latter a majority of eight or ten. But making all allowances for the tendency of men to join the side which for the moment seems to be the strongest, it is difficult to believe that those who have heard so much contempt expressed for turn coats will be very ready to expose themselves to the same sort of censure. The names which we have heard spoken of are chiefly Lower Canadian, only one Upper Canadian being said to be likely to desert his colors. Even with a majority, therefore, in the whole House, the chronic difficulty of an Upper Canadian majority against the Government promises to be prolonged, so long as the present Ministry continues in power, notwithstanding the inconvenience, and perhaps ultimate danger, which all persons acknowledge to inhere in that condition of things. It is of very little use to speculate upon a future, however, whose development must be so speedy. The causes and proceedings of the next few days will make it plain whether the predictions of the Ministerial party, or the confidence of the other side, have most foundation in truth.—*Montreal Herald.*

THE LEETER H.—There is something profoundly lamentable in the conversation of a Cockney. An exchange paper gives the following as the direction of an English father to his son:—"'Arry, 'op hup and go down to Mr. 'Arris, and hask 'im hif 'e's a bit hof bash or hoak to make a 'ammer 'andle.' We can remember something about as good, and quite true. An actor was playing *Pierre* to William Tell." *Pierre* has the following speech:—"Horrible! most horrible! To save his own and *Albert's* life, *Tell* consented to shoot an apple off his own son's head." The actor knocked about his h's thus: 'Orrible! most orrible! To save 'is hown hand *Halbert's* life, *Tell* has consented to shoot han happle hoff 'is hown son's 'ead.'

SECRETARY CHASE IN TROUBLE.—Unpleasant rumors are afloat, and find expression in the following paragraph taken from the New York *World*:—A committee of investigation will be appointed by Congress at an early day to inquire into the reported over issue of greenbacks and five per cent legal tender notes. The administration is trying to place the matter in the hands of Mr. Pomeroy, for the purpose of cloaking up the matter from the people. It is stated that the condition of the Treasury Department is alarmingly corrupt, and that a dead lock in our financial system will take place unless immediate steps are taken to change everything connected with it.

A man in Cleveland, Ohio, fell asleep at church a Sunday or two ago, and woke just as the minister began to read in a loud voice the lesson of Scripture which begins, "Surely there is a vein for the silver, and a place for gold where they find it." Jumping to his feet in great excitement, the merchant stretched his arm and shook his book to the astonished minister, exclaiming, "I'll take five hundred shares."

An American exchange says:—The Canadian Government is about to introduce a new patent law, which will be found of great importance to American inventors. Under the present system patents are granted only to residents of Canada; under the new laws it is proposed to extend the protection to inventors of all nations.

If butter goes up as summer approaches, like the thermometer, only the young ladies of our richest families can be called "bread and butter misses," and the term will then, of course be complimentary.

If you cannot avoid a quarrel with a blackguard, let your lawyer manage it rather than yourself. No man sweeps his own chimney, but employs a chimney-sweep, who has no objections to dirty work, because it is his trade.

THE MARKETS.

GODERICH, May 10th, 1864.

Fall Wheat,	$0:85	@	0:00
Spring do	0:70	@	0:00
Oats,	0:40	@	0:00
Barley	0:60	@	0:65
Hay, ⅌ ton	7:00	@	8:00
Wool ⅌ lb	0:32	@	0:35
Peas	0:40	@	0:45
Pork	4:50	@	4:75
Beef,	3:00	@	4:00
Turkies, each	0:45	@	0:60
Geese, do	0:30	@	0:45
Chickens, ⅌ pair	0:25	@	0:30
Ducks, do	0:40	@	0:50
Hides (green)	4:00½	@	0:00
Carrots, ⅌ bush.	0:25	@	0:00
Turnips	0:12½	@	0:15
Butter	0:20	@	0:00
Potatoes	0:55	@	0:00
Wood,	2:00	@	0:00
Eggs	0:08	@	0:00

A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT.—The genial weather of the past few days has infused new life into everything, but into nothing so much as navigation, which at this season of the year commands more attention than almost any other branch of commercial life which can be mentioned. Yesterday evening, one of the most beautiful sights we have witnessed was presented on the river opposite this office.—About sixty nine vessels were within range of sight, passing up the river under the advantage of the westerly wind which prevailed at the time. Some of the vessels were in tow, but the greater majority had all sail set to the wind, and as they clustered together—the fastest sailors gradually gradually drawing away from the slower—the tiny yacht and smaller vessels dipping in amongst the larger craft, passing and re-passing each other, with snowy sails spread to catch the passing breeze—all combined to form an interesting, animated, and beautiful picture. No pen can describe the grandeur of the scene. The river was full of craft of every size, shape and rig, miscegenated together, yet harmonious in movement, and moving through the waters like things of life. Hundreds of people lined the wharfs to witness the novel spectacle, and continued to gaze in admiration upon the moving panorama, until the whole was lost in the distance.—*Detroit Free Press, April 30th.*

It is a foolish idea to suppose that we must lie down and die, because we are old. Who is old? Not the man of energy; not the day laborer in science, art, or benevolence; but he only who suffers his energies to waste away, and the springs of life to become motionless.

SMART CHILDREN.—The great objection to smart children is, that when they commence having whiskers they leave off having brains. Boys that are philosophers at six years of age, are generally blockheads at twenty-one. By forcing children, you get too much into their heads, so that they become cracked in the effort to hold it.

DIED.

On the 6th inst., Mr. Charles McIntosh, senior, of Goderich township, aged 65 years. The funeral will take place from the Catholic Church to-morrow (Saturday) at 11 o'clock.

New Advertisements.

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 Referenc to a Board of Directors
CHARLES FLETCHER, Agent.
Goderich, May, 1864. w15

LONDON PERMANENT BUILDING AND SAVINGS' SOCIETY!
NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that James Hamilton, Esq., (Manager of the Bank of Upper Canada in this city) has been appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the above Society in the place of William Boyer, Esq., resigned.
All applications for Loans, or on other business of the Society must therefore be addressed to James Hamilton, Esq.,
Secretary and Treasurer
London crmt. B. and S. S.,
ALBION BUILDINGS, London, C. W., May 7th, 1864. London, C. W. w15-4t

ROOM PAPERS!
A NEW STOCK OF
WALL PAPER!
Just received and for sale at the
Signal Office Book and Stationery Store.
STATIONERY,
A FULL STOCK OF
All Kinds of Office Stationery
Now on Hand,
AT
Lowest trade Rates!
T. J. MOORHOUSE.
Goderich, April 8th, 1864. w49

MONEY TO LEND
On improved farms at 8 per cent; also a few hundred pounds on town property.
J. B. GORDON,
w8sw58]

MONEY TO LEND.
A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS
Apply at once to
J. Y. ELWOOD,
Solicitor, &c., Clinton.
Clinton, March 14, 1864. w7

Railway Accidents.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS TICKETS are now ready, for Sale by the Ticket Clerks at the principal Stations on the
Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway,
Ticket to insure $500 in case of death, 5 cents
do do $1000 do do 10 cents
with proportionate compensation for personal injuries.
☞ Ask for an ACCIDENTS TICKET when you pay your fare.
P. DEWAR, Sec.
Office of the Provincial Life Assurance and Investment Company,
20, Toronto street, Toronto.
May 2, 1864. w15-1m

STRATFORD AND HURON RAILWAY
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made at the present Session or meeting of Parliament, for an act to revive the charter authorizing the construction of a Railway from Stratford, in the county of Perth, to Saugeen, in the county of Bruce, with branches to Kincardine and Owen Sound.
(Signed), W. F. McCULLOCH, and other promoters.
Stratford, April 6, 1864. w15-4t

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing a note of hand drawn by John Coultas and Charles Coultas, in favor of Simeon Hedder or bearer, dated 28th April, 1863, due April 28, 1864, as no value has been received for the same.
JOHN COULTAS,
CHARLES COULTAS.
Bluevale, April 29th, 1864. w15-3tsto*

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 County Court of the County of Huddlesex, and to me directed against the lands and tenements which were of Joseph Essery, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of William Essery, administrator, at the suit of Adolphus Andrews, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, in and to lot Number Eleven in the third concession of the Township of Usborne, in the County of Huron, containing one 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 Twenty-eighth day of June next; at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.
JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff, H. & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, May 7th 1864 w15

Great Auction Sale
OF
Household Furniture.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED instructions from Mr. JACOB SEKO MILLER to sell at Public Auction, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and
BAR FIXTURES!
belonging to the
BRITISH EXCHANGE HOTEL,
consisting of
Bedding, Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas,
Cupboards, Centre and Dining Tables, Carpets, Pictures,
Parlor and Box Stoves,
Wash Stands, Bedroom Setts, Crockery, Knives and Forks; also, one
NEW SINGLE COVER'D CARRIAGE
and one *DOUBLE COVERED CARRIAGE*, and a great number of other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to take place at noon, on
Wednesday, 18th inst.
AT THE
BRITISH EXCHANGE HOTEL
TERMS OF SALE:
All sums of $10 and under, *CASH*; over $10, Six months Credit, by furnishing approved joint notes.
SMAILL & THOMSON, Auctioneers.
Goderich, May 5th, 1864. w15-4d

1864.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED a large portion of their
SPRING IMPORTATIONS!
OF
BRITISH DRY GOODS
And in the course of a few days, will have in Stock, a large and varied assortment of GOODS suitable for the Trade of Western Canada.
THE STOCKS IN THE
Grocery and Hardware
Branches of this business continue to be large and well assorted.
PRICES LOW & TERMS LIBERAL.
ADAM HOPE & CO.,
NORTH STREET, LONDON.
London, C. W., April 12, 1864. w12-4t

List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE GODERICH P. O. on May, 1864.

Alexander John	Millar Wm
Anderson James	McDougald Alexander
Andrews Michael	McBain A
Aborn Thos E	McLane Arch
	McArthur Alexander
Beckett Alexander	McClean C
Beten Dona'd	McDonald Donald 2
Burke Mrs E	McIntosh G C
Bain Henry	McGauley James
Brady John	McCoig Mrs James
Barr James	McDonald Mr
Brown Peter (2)	McHardy James
	McMullen John
Clegg George	McCurdy James A
Crites Mr	McGregor John
Cameron John	McMann Margaret
Came on Lexy	McGrath Mary
Collance William	McInnies Mary
Cleary William	McNight Martin
Culver William A	McIntosh Mary
	McGrath Michael
Dalton Charlie	McSwing Malcolm
Dee Mrs Francis	McLeod Alexander
Dalton James	McLoub Robt
Dulton James	McAllister W
Dobie Mrs Mary	
	Nagele Joseph
Enos John	
Elliott Mrs J	O'Connor Daniel
Elliott Wm	O'Sullivan Eugene
	Old Geo
Farrish John	O'Connor Thomas
Fraser John	
Flynn Jerry	Patterson Geo
Fotheringham Wm	Power Maurice
	Pearson M D
Grey D	
Galliber Jane	Richmond Benjamin 2
Gilchrist John	Ramsay David
Griffin James	Ross Elizabeth
Golledge John	Ravideau Jas
	Rutherford J
Hogan Edmund	Robertson Wm
Hillock Francis, 5	Reed Wm
Houston George	
Hind John	Shaw Alexander
Horton Thomas	Sinclair Catherine
Hesty William	Sparling Dr H
Hutton & Co William	Sudhope James
	Shanly John
Johnston Antony	Sarby John
Jamison John	Steel John
Johnston Thomas 2	Shanley James B
	Strain Robert
Keeling John Stanley	Sturdy Robert
Kent J	Smith Ramalius
Keffer Pat.	Sinclair Stuart
Keleher Rev Robt	Snyder Wm
Kerr Wm	
King William L	Thoechler Mr
	Tedsbury Mrs Alice
Lowrey Alex	Taylor Richard
Lang Alexander	Thompson Thomas
Lewis J W	
	Van Frank De
Morrison Cath.	
Mathison Donald	Webber Alice C
Muhro Eliza Ann	Walsey Benj
Mathison George	Wilson John 2
Mealey John	Welton John S
Miller John	Wells J C
Moore John W	Walker Isabella
Mitchel John	Workman John
Moir Mr	Walter Mary Jane 2
Maguire Michael	Worthington P T
Mann Thomas	White Race & Co 2
Mitford William	White Thomas
Mathewson William	Williams W
	Wilson W & R

JAMES WATSON, Postmaster.
Goderich, March 6th, 1864. w15

SEED.
ANY QUANTITY OF BARLEY, PEAS and Oats, for sale. Apply at the Market to
sw60* S. SLOANE.

THE EMPORIUM!!
Spring and Summer Goods.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST OPENED OUT THEIR
SPRING STOCK
OF
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Ready-Made Clothing,
BOOTS AND SHOES.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
STRAW GOODS,
LADIE'S, GENT'S, AND CHILDREN'S HATS.
A GOOD ARTICLE OF TOBACCO
AT
TWENTY-FIVE Cts. PER POUND.
JOHN V. DETLOR & SON.
Goderich, April 27th, 1864. w12

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

JUST RECEIVED!
A LARGE STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER BOOTS & SHOES!
AT
WM. DUNCAN'S,
KAY'S BLOCK.
Goderich, April 15th, 1864. sw64

SUMMER TWEEDS!
ENGLISH,
SCOTCH AND CANADIAN,
RECEIVED BY
W. & J. KAY!
Goderich, April 4th, 1864. w10

REMOVAL.
PARKER & CATTLE,
HAVE REMOVED TO THE
Store formerly occupied by Twomey & Black,
PARSONS' BLOCK,
Where, in addition to their usual heavy supply of Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c., they have on hand a large stock of
AGRICULTURAL SEEDS!
Imported directly from one of the oldest and most reliable houses in Glasgow, Scotland
THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED A LOT OF PRIME
TEAS, COFFEES & TOBACCOES.
Which they offer at very low prices. Also,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
For Medical and Family use
GODERICH, April 9, 1863. wv15n25yly

MONEY TO LEND!
ON security of improved Farm Property, at a reasonable rate of interest. Repayable by instalments spread over any time the borrower chooses from one to ten years.
Apply to R. Thwaites, issuer of Marriage Licenses, Clinton. Office opposite Mr. Cardy's store.
CROWN PATENTS TAKEN OUT.
Clin March 28, 1864. w9 2m-p

NEW MARBLE WORKS
KINGSTON ST., GODERICH.
D. McCONNELL,
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.
Goderich, April 16, 1864. w12 1yr

THE FULTON HOUSE,
Market Square, Goderich.
G. FULTON, Proprietor.
AMPLE ACCOMMODATION for the travelling public. The bar supplied at all times with choice liquors, cigars, &c. Good stabling and attentive hostlers.
Goderich, April 12th, 1864. sw63w11

JOHN FAIR & CO.
HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR
NEW STOCK
OF
Spring and Summer Dry Goods,
COMPRISING ALL THE
NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
They would call particular attention to their stock of
CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,
of which they have a better assortment this season than usual; and which, having added a
TAILORING DEPARTMENT
to their business, they are prepared to make up in first-class style.
Corner of Market Square and West street.
Goderich, April 26th, 1864. sw67

SPRING STYLE HATS

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

CLOVER SEED!
W. M. SAVAGE has on hand a large variety of
CLOVER SEED,
which he is prepared to dispose of to country dealers and others at
LOWEST MARKET PRICES!
Goderich, March 15th, 1864. w7tf

Important Notice!
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
THE INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS AND Measures for the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, will visit the following places for the purpose of Examing Weights and Measures. Leaves Goderich MAY the 10th, calling at Bayfield, Zurich, Varna, Brucefield, Francistown, Exeter, Egmondville, Seaforth, Ainleyville, Wroxeter, Lucchville, Bluevale, Wingham, Blythe, Clinton.
BERNARD TRAINER,
Inspector Weights and Measures for H. & B.
Goderich, May 2nd, 1864. w14-2t

POWER'S PATENT, AUG. 3, 1863.
THE VICTORIA WASHING MACHINE!
Obtained the FIRST PRIZE at the Provincial Exhibition in London, in 1861.
THIS
LABOUR-SAVING MACHINE
WAS tested by the *Bureau of Agriculture*, and declared to be the best yet brought under their notice. It is simple in its construction, easily worked, and not subject to get out of repair.
The cleansing process is effected by the rapid action of the water in the Machine, and not by *pressure* or *rubbing*, thereby avoiding the slightest injury to the finest fabrics, with a much less quantity of soap than under the hand-washing system. Persons who have used them are satisfied that the machine is capable of doing as much work in two hours as can be accomplished in a day by the ordinary process, thus
Saving 4-5 of the time and Labour
And two-thirds of the Soap generally used.
The undermentioned persons purchased Machines, and having given them a full trial express their entire satisfaction:
J. J. Wright, Huron Hotel; Isaac Frederick, Jeweller; W. H. Cox, *Signal* Office; Alex. Nasmyth; H. Horton, Esq.; Peter Nolan; D. Cummings; Robt. Gibbons, Esq. Warden; Peter Gillies; R. Runciman, Esq.; Rev. Chas. Fletcher. Many other names might be added, if necessary.
CASH PRICE ONLY $6.50.
The Subscriber having purchased the Patent Rights for the County of Huron, is now prepared to supply the machine, of which he solicits a trial, feeling assured that all who test it will be pleased with the rapidity and ease with which an otherwise tedious and laborious wash is performed.—Ladies will confer a favor by allowing the machine to be tested at their residence, to which it will be conveyed by the proprietor, and removed again should it not be purchased. All the subscriber desires is that the merits of the Machine should be thoroughly tested. Parties wishing to try it will communicate with the proprietor.
A. COUVELIER,
Kingston St., Goderich.
November 3rd, 1863 w32

ABRAHAM SMITH
Merchant Tailor,
MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH
has just received a large and well-assorted stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER 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, April 12, 1863. w12

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

JUST ARRIVED
A FULL AND COMPLETE
ASSORTMENT OF SEEDS
FOR THE
Flower and Vegetable Garden,
A FRESH LOT OF
CLOVER & TIMOTHY,
Carrot and Turnip Seeds.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE
In endless variety, quite new Styles.
JUST RECEIVED.
ALSO,
A full stock of all description of
GROCERIES!
LIQUORS,
WINES and FRUITS.
Orders received for all kinds of PLANTS AND FLOWERS at
THOS. RODDY & CO'S.,
Corner Kingston Street, PARSON'S BLOCK.
CASH PAID FOR BUTTER AND EGGS.
Goderich, April 8t, 1864. sw43

HUGH DUNLOP,
Merchant Tailor,
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Goderich that he has REMOVED to the shop under Mr. E. L. JOHNSON'S Picture Gallery,
MARKET SQUARE,
Where he has a large supply of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
Very suitable for the Goderich Trade, which he is ready to sell at,
THE LOWEST CASH PRICE.
Goderich, April 20th, 1864. sw67

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.
sw94

For Sale, Cheap.
A GOOD serviceable MARE, Stalky and harness, for CASH
WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN!
For further particulars apply to
JOHN ELLIOTT, 3rd con.,
Tp. Goderich.
Goderich, April 27th, 1864. sw65-w14-tf

A Good Farm for Sale!
LOT 14 in the 4th con. of the township of Stanley, in the County of Huron, containing 100 acres, more or less, having considerable clearings thereon. Terms liberal.
Apply to
D. SHADE GOODING,
Sol. &c., Goderich.
Goderich, April 29th, 1864. w13-tf

Goderich Nursery.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to furnish
Fruit and Ornamental Trees!
GRAPE VINES,
Flowering Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Herbaceous plants, &c., &c.,
At the lowest possible rates, at the old stand on the *HURON ROAD*. Having made arrangements with one of the most reliable Eastern Nurseries for a supply of all desirable articles which were not included in his own stock, purchasers may rely on having their orders filled in the most satisfactory manner. We have on hand a large stock of
RHUBARB!
comprising the
VICTORIA, LINNEAUS, CAHVONS, MAMMOTH, &c.,
ALSO, A QUANTITY OF
ASPARAGUS ROOTS,
of a suitable transplanting size, both of which will be sold *EXTREMELY LOW*. The present affords the most favorable opportunity of purchasing in our line ever before offered in this vicinity from the fact that the whole stock *must be cleared out this Spring.*
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.
N. T. CUSTEAD.
Goderich, April 20th, 1864. w13sw65-tf

CHECKERED STORE!
Market Square, Goderich.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS
WINTER STOCK OF GROCERIES, LIQUORS,
&c., bought at the *BEST MARKETS*, comprising
TEAS OF ALL KINDS!
From 50cts.
TOBACCO—a Full Assortment!
From 15cts.
COFFEES:
Rio, Java, Laguira and Ceylon, Fresh, Roasted and Ground.
SUGARS OF ALL KINDS!
NEW FRUITS:
M. R's. Layers, Sultana and Valentia Raisins, Patras Currants, Figs, Prunes, &c.
NUTS:
S. S. Almonds, Filberts, Brazil and new English Walnuts.
CONFECTIONS OF ALL KINDS.
LIQUORS:
Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robin & Co., and Rennault's Brandies, in Wood and Bottle, Sandeman's old Port, Duff Gordon's and Pemartin's Sherries, DeKuyper's, Holland's and Booth's Old Tom Gin, Old Jamaica Rum, Scotch, Irish and other Whiskies, Ginger Wine, &c., &c.
LOCHFINE HERRING IN KEGS!
No 1. Mackerel in kit, Table Cod Fish, &c. Sauces, Spices. Lobsters and Salmon in cans, Sardines, &c. Everything in
FAMILY GROCERIES!
Kept and sold at the LOWEST PRICE.
THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID
IN CASH FOR
ANY QUANTITY OF WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.
☞ Agent for LABATT'S London Ale and Porter.
J. Y. S. KIRK.
GODERICH December 18th, 1863. w3

FOR SALE.
80 ACRES of Lot No. 32, East Lake Road, Hay.
FIRST-RATE LAND!
Terms easy, apply to DONALD SUTHERLAND, on the premises, or M. C. CAMERON, Goderich.
Goderich, April 30th, 1864. w14-tf

FRESH LIME!
ALWAYS ON HAND, AND
Sold at a Reasonable Price,
NEAR THE
MAITLAND BREWERY,
BY
MRS. McDONALD, Goderich.
April 29th, 1864. sw65-w14-2m

A wit has just discovered the true reason for bravery in negro troops; they are the color-benders of the human race.

Prejudices are like rats, and a man's mind like a trap; they get in easily, and then perhaps can't get out at all.

The lady looks oldest who tries to conceal her age. If she refuses to let her age be upon her tongue, it will be all the more in her face.

Charles Lamb's opinion of the water cure: "It is neither new nor wonderful, for it is as old as the deluge, when, in my opinion it killed more than it cured."

'And so you have married a Mr. Penny,' said a gentleman to a lady of his acquaintance. 'No, Mr. *Pence*,' she replied. 'Ah, said he, 'you have done better than I bought.'

A pedlar being asked by a long spindle-shanked wag, if he had any tin overalls, 'No, but I have a pair of candle moulds that will just fit you.'

Among the list of penalties for the regulation of Queen Elizabeth's household was the following:—'That none toy with the maidens on pain of fourpence.'

☞ It was reported both at London and Quebec, that the Hon. John Carling would retire from the representation of that City, in order to make room for Mr. Foley. The *Free Press* says that the story is a *canard*.

Bishop Horne had his dignity somewhat taken down when he took possession, of the episcopal palace at Norich, in 1792. He turned round upon the steps, and exclaimed, "bless us, bless us! what a multitude of people!"—"Oh! my lord" said a bystander, "this is nothing to the crowd last Friday to see a man hanged."

A naval officer, for his courage in a former engagement, where he had lost his leg, had been preferred to the command of a good ship. In the heat of the next engagement a cannon-ball took off his wooden deputy, so that he fell upon the deck. A seaman, thinking he had been wounded, again called out for a surgeon. "No, no," said the captain, "the carpenter will do."

☞ George Thompson, the English abolitionist, lectured in Rochester on Monday evening, and on the following evening was to speak on "The Unionists and Copperheads of Great Britain.

CHURCH OPENING IN GALT.—The handsome new Church recently erected by the Congregation (Presbyterian) over which the Rev. R. Acheson presides in this town, was opened for Divine Service last Sunday. Rev. Mr. Acheson and Rev. Dr. Cooper, of Philadelphia, preached. The collection during the three services amounted to the handsome sum of $121 93. The edifice itself, is the finest church building in Galt.—*Dumfries Reformer.*

A SHORT CUT TO A BISHOP'S HEART.—The Lord Bishop of Cork (formerly Rev. John Gregg, of Dublin,) at a late meeting in that city, dwelt strongly upon the duty of the clergy to visit the poor. "Give me the clergyman who goes down into the dark, damp cellar, where the poor man lives, and who knows every paving-stone about the place. Give me the man who will go in and talk to Biddy, and Jack, and Tom. That's the way to get to the Bishop; that the short cut to the Bishop's heart and respect. (Loud cheers.)

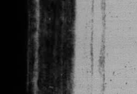
A REMEDY FOR TOBACCO CHEWING.—Those who acquired the filthy habit of chewing tobacco, and wish to abandon it, are, through an American paper, offered the following remedy:—'A friend of mine overcame the habit of chewing tobacco by substituting a bit of cracker for his accustomed quid. He had previously tried camomile flowers and other means, without success, and adopted the cracker upon the recommendation of a casual stage coach companion some years ago. His hankering for tobacco was soon overcome, and he has never had a relish for it since. He gave up the use of the crackers also in a few weeks.

NOT TO BE CAUGHT!—The Marquis of Clanricarde recently moved for the correspondence with the Confederate States in reference to the removal of the British consuls from Southern ports. Earl Russel said he would agree to the motion for papers if the words "so called" were inserted before "Confederate States." The motion, as amended was agreed to. Earl Russel was not to be trapped into an informal recognition of the Confederates.

LUXURY EXEMPLIFIED.—The following advertisement appeared some years ago in the London *Times*:—"To the Clergy. An incumbent would resign to one not under 46 years of age, a beautiful living, a perfect gem, one of the prettiest things in England, with an excellent new freestone front house, facing a park, in the county of Somerset, productive garden, lawn, pleasure grounds, wall, fruit, coach-house, stabling for six horses, out-houses—no trouble as to income—duty easy, the whole worth £720 a year. *Terms.* Incoming incumbent to pay down £1900, to indemnify the present incumbent's outlay on the spot, and for his fixtures and his old wine, worth £180; also, for live stock, including three cows, horses and pony carriage—pianoforte, by Stodart, cost 85 guineas; hand organ by Wright, cost £38 plate and linen, and a few pictures."

TRAFFIC ON THE SARNIA BRANCH OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The traffic on this end of the Great Western has been much greater this spring than any previous time. For some weeks back they have run as many as four and five trains daily, loaded with square timber and staves, for shipment at Hamilton. The Company have already commenced to enlarge their wharves here, and we believe is their intention to put a roof over the entire tenth of the wharf north of the freight house, for the purpose of protecting the cargoes landed here by the propellers from Chicago.—*Sarnia Observer.*

ISAAC FREDRICK,



WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
WEST, ST., GODERICH,
Next door East of Mr. Stotts' Saddlery,
IN SAME BUILDING.
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY
REPAIRED ON SHORT NOTICE.
In the best Style & Warranted.
ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Gold & Plated Jewelry, Watches,
&c., &c.
Constantly on hand and warranted to be as represented if not, money refunded.
Goderich, 1st September, 1863. y6-31

Lands for Sale!

LOT No. 2, in the 3rd con. of Ashfield, County of Huron, containing 50 acres more or less, situate on the one mile of the Village of Port Albert, and nine from Goderich. Soil good, land rolling, and beautiful, overlooking the Maitland river, which flows across the southern portion. This is a rare chance, being convenient to market, and a good gravel road in anticipation passes through.

Also, Lot Nos. 16, con 2, Township of Wawanosh, County of Huron, having 15 acres clear, well timbered, and one mile from the Northern Gravel Road.

Part of lot 8, in the Township of Colborne, County of Huron, containing 26½ acres. This is beautifully located on the Northern Gravel Road, opposite the Village of Holmfirth, having a good frame house and barn, also a spring creek passing near the dwelling, within 2 miles of Goderich.

Lots numbers 21, 22, 23 and 24, containing each one fifth of an acre in the Village of Hibbert, on the Northern Gravel Road, and within 2 miles of Goderich.

Also two excellent lots in Bridge 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 21th, 1864. w9sw40-1yr&B

HARDWARE!

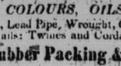
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR Sale, at reduced prices, a large assortment of

Bar Rod Band, and Hoop Iron
CAST, BLISTER,
GERM'N & SPRING STEEL,
ANVILS
Vices, Bellows, Sticks and Sledge and Hand Hammers,
PLOW MOULDS,
Spades & Shovels, Iron Axles, Coil Chains,
GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS,
COLOURS, OILS,
Turpentine, Lead Pipe, Wrought, Cut and Horse Nails; Twines and Cordage;
India Rubber Packing & Belting;
Platform and Counter Scales;
Maley, Cross-cut, Circular, Pit, and Hand Saws;
Cabinet-Maker's Hardware; Carpenter's and Joiner's Tools; Boring Machines;
House Furnishings of all kinds; Sash, Blinds, Doors and Mouldings;
Chopping, Broad & Hand Axes
From Blood and other celebrated makers.
Agent for Gurney & Co.'s PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.
With the Largest Stock of
SHELF HARDWARE
IN THE COUNTIES.
Purchased from the Manufacturers, and for Sale by
W. E. GRACE.
Goderich, May 1st, 1863. y14n36

Spring Arrangement!

SARNIA, GODERICH, KINCARDINE AND SOUTHAMPTON LINE.

STEAMER

1861.  1861.

CANADIAN!

D. ROWAN, Master,
in connection with the
Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway
AT GODERICH,
and the first-class passenger steamer HURON, D. Cole, Master, twice a week between
GODERICH AND SAGINAW,
and once a week with Propeller NIAGARA, C. McIntosh, Master, between
Goderich and Chicago.

The Canadian having been purchased for this route, over hauled and refitted in a superior manner, will ply during the season of navigation, making the above connections, (wind and weather permitting,)

Commencing on Monday, 18th April,

Will leave Goderich for Southampton every Monday Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock, a. m., return same afternoon, leaving Southampton at 9 o'clock, p. m., calling each way at Kincardine, Inverhuron, Port Elgin, (and at Bruce when necessary and practicable.

Will leave Goderich for Sarnia and Port Huron every
MONDAY AND THURSDAY EVNEING,
at 10 o'clock, arriving in time to connect with River Boat for Detroit, Chicago and G. T. R.

RETURNING:
Will leave Sarnia and Port Huron every
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
at 1 o'clock, p. m., immediately after the arrival of the Grand Trunk Train from Detroit.

N. B.—Tickets can be procured from any of the agents for Saginaw per steamer Huron, or Chicago by propeller Niagara from Goderich. For particulars as to rates of freight, &c., apply to
VANEVERY & RUMBALL,
Goderich.

AGENTS:
SARNIA—W. B. Clark; INVERHURON—P. McRae; Pt. ELGIN—W. H. Ross; KINCARDINE—Vanevery & Rumball; SOUTHAMPTON—J. A. Burwash; Pt. ELGIN—J. W. Thompson.
Goderich, April 1st, 1864. sy53w11-tf

DAYS' HOTEL,

ON THE GRAVEL ROAD,
NEAR WROXETER,

THE subscriber, in returning thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him—especially while in business on an unfinished state—takes this opportunity of expressing to his many friends and the public generally, of the fact that his house now stands in excellent repair, and is one of the best in the County, and therefore trusts that by a proper attention to business he will still merit the share of patronage hitherto bestowed upon him. Let no stage-coach or other conveyed individual persuade you into the belief that it is all the same whether you go to Wroxeter or not, because not only is it's noise not in that place, but is 2 miles nearer to any road that is travellable, and therefore travellers going to Belmore, Teeswater, Wingham, &c., will find "Days Hotel" on the main gravel road, about a mile beyond the finger board pointing to Wroxeter, and can expect superior accommodation and a hearty welcome at any hour of day or night. Our stabling is the most commodious in the county (city hotels, perhaps, excepted.) For a view of the house see R. W. Hermon, R. Martin and L. Bolton's New Map of the County.

☞ Free provender in Summer for his fishing friends.

CHARLES DAYS,
w46-1 Proprietor.

T. B. MONTGOMERY,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST,
Office---Over the Medical Hall,

BEGS to inform the Public that he will perform all Operations that are entrusted to him in a skilful manner.

Artificial Teeth inserted on Vulcanized Rubber Gold, silver, and Continuous Gum-work.

Particular attention paid to the regulation children's teeth, and the preservation of their natural ones.

Charges Moderate and all Work Warranted.

TERMS, CASH.

N. B.—A constant supply of Tooth Powder on hand. Only 50 cents per Box. 11

NEW BOOKS

ADDEY'S LIFE OF
"STONEWALL" JACKSON!
"THE SOUTHERN WAR,"
BY
PELLARD, of Richmond.
AT BUTLER'S.

MAGAZINES:
Godey's, Leslie's, and Peterson's, for *October*, all received
AT BUTLER'S.

Accidents Assurance

PROVIDENT LIFE ASSURANCE
AND
INVESTMENT COMPANY.
Established by Special Act of Parliament.
HEAD OFFICE:
NO. 20, TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.
PRESIDENT:
Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron, M.P.P.,
MANAGING DIRECTOR:
HENRY ROWSELL, ESQ

ACCIDENTS are UNAVOIDABLE,
AND every one should provide against them. They are as frequent and, according to the experience of English Companies,
ONE PERSON IN EVERY TWELVE IS INJURED YEARLY BY ACCIDENT.
ACCIDENTS
BY ROAD, RIVER, OR RAILROAD;
ACCIDENTS
In the Bush, the Streets, or at Home,
may be provided against by taking out a Policy in this Company.

☞ Insurances for any sum, with weekly allowance in case of disablement, can be obtained on application to
JOHN HALDAN, Jr.,
Agent, Goderich.
March 22nd, 1864. sw38-6m

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT
TO
CORONERS & CONSTABLES.

THE undersigned is directed by the Finance Minister to notify Coroners that in future they will be required to state in their accounts the verdict of the Jury under the following heads, viz., Murder, Manslaughter, Justifiable Homicide, Suicide, Accidental death, (specifying cause). Injuries, causes unknown, found dead, Natural death, and that in every claim for mileage the names of the places from and to which the journeys have been performed will be required.

Constables' accounts for services on inquests must be rendered, separate from their other claims. Constables will also be required in future to state in every account for a arrest or conveyance of prisoners, the nature of the crime upon which the prisoners were arrested, and whether they have been tried or are held over for trial, before the Assizes or Quarter Sessions.

A. M. ROSS, Treasurer
Huron and Bruce.
Goderich, April 1st, 1864. w10-6j

CEDAR.

PARTIES desirous of obtaining First Class Cedar for Fence and Bluming purposes can be supplied in any quantity, and on reasonable terms by applying to
J. W. ELLIOTT.
Goderich, Feb. 10th, 1864. w2

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, } 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 goods and tenements of David Lawson, at the suit of Christopher Grabb, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lot Number One Hundred and Ninety Seven, in the Town of Goderich and County of Huron containing one-fourth of an acre, 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 Seventeenth day of May next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.
JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich,
12th February, 1864. w3

Business Directory.

DR. HAMILTON,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c.
Office and Residence—AUBURN, Kingston Street, Goderich.

Dr. Cole,
LATE OF STANLEY—CLINTON, Huron Road. (Dr. Hanna's late office.)
July 1, '62.

R. McIntosh, M. D. C. M.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., (graduate McGill College, Montreal); Lucknow.
y10w31

A. F. Steinhoff, M. D.,
HOMOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Residence at Mr. T. Lyebed's, Victoria Street, *Clinton.*

A. T. BELL, M. D., London; Thos. Nelson, M. D., Simcoe; John Ellis, M. D., New York city.
y24-tf

DR. A. WORTHINGTON,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., will attend, particularly, to diseases of and surgical operations upon the eye.
HURON VILLAGE, Dec. 17, 1862. [w47-1y

Cameron & Elwood,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, CONVEYANCERS, &c., Goderich and Clinton.
M. C. CAMERON. J. Y. ELWOOD.
Office in Cameron's new brick block, Goderich.
y15-tf

William Fraser,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Walkerton, C. W. Bruce. y10-1y

Thomas Weatherald,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Office and Residence, Hamilton Street, Goderich. y5w3

D. McDougall,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD, County of Huron. Sales in village or country promptly attended to. w34-1y

John M'Lay,
REGISTRAR COUNTY BRUCE: OFFICE, Grosvenor Street, Southampton. Southampton, March 31, 1864. w8-tf

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

John Denison,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR Civil Engineer, &c. Surveying of every description, and Architectural Plans executed. Lands examined and valued. BAYFIELD, 1863. w52-1y

L. B. Hamlin,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR Land Agent and Conveyancer, Kincardine. 11

N. T. Custead & Co.,
NURSERYMEN, DEALERS IN FRUIT and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c. Orders promptly attended to. 11

John Campbell,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT Commissioner in Queen's Bench, for taking affidavits, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office on Broad Street, Village of Kincardine, C. W. y9

John Hume,
COMMISSIONER IN THE COURT OF Queen's Bench, Conveyancer, &c. A Registry Office 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. y9

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

Alex. Findley,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for HURON and Bruce. Sales punctually attended to. Address, Bodwin P. O. w50-1yr&o

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

TAILORING!

D. ADAMS,

RETURNS HIS MOST SINCERE THANKS for the very flattering encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Goderich, and 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. As the D. A. believes his experience as Cutter is second to none in the Province, having carried on business extensively and successfully in Hamilton, he can supply first class customers, and having been lately 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, 18 3. sw17w40-1y

HARDWARE.

H. GARDINER & CO.

BEING the only exclusive Hardware Store in this County, can supply Farmers, Builders, and the trade at much lower rates than any General Store in Town.
They have at present on hand a full assortment of,
Shelf And Heavy Hardware!
CONSISTING OF
Iron of all sorts,
Steel of all kinds, Coil chains, Glass and Putty, Oils, Paints, colors, Anvils, Vices, Nails, all kinds of Coopers' Tools, Spokes and Shovels; Powder and Shot; Saws; Ropes; Brushes; Grindstones; and various other articles too numerous to mention. Broad and Chopping Axes, of celebrated makers.
Saddlery-Hardware, Coal Oil Lamps.

☞ In fact everything that should be kept in a Hardware store.
Agents for the *COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE Co.* of London. See advertisement
Goderich, November 24th, 1863. w43

Mortgage Sale
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY.

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by James Caldwell Osborne, of the Township of Huron in the County of Bruce, of the first part, and Mary Osborne, his wife, of the second part, (for the purpose of barring her dower); default having been made in the due payment thereof, will be sold at the Auction Mart of Messrs. Smaill & Thomson, Kingston street, Goderich, on
MONDAY the 23rd day of MAY, next,
at 10 o'clock, noon, the following property, viz: Lot number twenty-two, (22) in the ninth (9th) concession of the Township of Huron, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres of land more or less. Deed under power of Sale.
M. C. CAMERON,
Sol. for Mortgagee.
Goderich, April 21st, 1864. w13td

MORTGAGE SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY.

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by John McLarty, of the Township of Huron, in the County of Bruce, of the first part, default having been made in the due payment thereof, will be sold at the Auction Mart of Messrs. Smaill and Thomson, Kingston street, Goderich, on
MONDAY the 23rd day of May,
next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property, viz; Lot number seventeen, (17) in the tenth (10) concession of the township of Huron, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres (100) of land, more or less.—Deed under power of sale.
M. C. CAMERON.
Solicitor for Mortgagee.
Goderich, April 21st, 1864. w13td

Ohio Free Stone kept on hand for Building purposes

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

MORTGAGE SALE
OF
Valuable Property.

UNDER and by Virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by Mary McKearnan, of the Township of Tuckersmith in the County of Huron, widow, of the first part; and Christopher Sparling, of the Village of Harpurhey, in the County aforesaid, Esquire, of the second part, default having been made in the due payment thereof, will be sold at the Auction Mart of
MESSRS. SMAILL and THOMSON,
Kingston Street, GODERICH,
ON
Wednesday the 1st Day of June
next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property, viz: Lot number Three, (3) in the First (1) concession, Huron Road, in the Township of Tuckersmith, aforesaid, containing one hundred (100) acres of Land more or less. Deed under Power of Sale.
Mortgage may be inspected at the office of the undersigned.
M. C. CAMERON,
Sol. for Mortgagee.
Goderich, April 30th, 1864. w14td

MORTGAGE SALE!
OF
Valuable Property.

UNDER and by Virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by John McDonald, of the Town of Goderich in the County of Huron, carpenter, of the first part, Hannah McDonald, his wife, (for the purpose of barring her dower) of the second, default having been made in the due payment thereof, will be sold at the Auction Mart of
Messrs. SMAILL & THOMSON,
Kingston Street, GODERICH,
ON
Wednesday the 1st Day of June,
instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property, viz: Lots numbers (1274) one thousand two hundred and seventy four, and (1275) one thousand two hundred and seventy-five, (running numbers) in the said Town of Goderich. Deed under power of sale. Full particulars can be had by applying to the Solicitor.
J. Y. ELWOOD,
Sol. for Mortgagee.
Goderich, April 28, 1864. w14td

DWELLING TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE Dwelling house, and garden, with good stabling attached, adjoining the residence of Mr. Treleaven, Victoria Street. Possession first of May. Apply to
VANEVERY & RUMBELL.
Goderich, April 12th, 1864. sw63-4t

IN CHANCERY,
In Chambers,
V. C. SPRAGGE;

Saturday the sixteenth day of April, in the twenty-seventh year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and in the year of our Lord 1864.

BETWEEN
John Hefyey,
Plaintiff,
AND
James McDonald,
Defendant.

UPON the application of the Plaintiff, and it appearing by affidavit, that, after diligence the said defendant cannot be found to be served with an office copy of the Bill in this cause. It is ordered that the said defendant do, on or before the
Twenty-sixth day of MAY next,
answer or demur to the said Bill. And it is ordered that a copy of this Order, together with the notice required by the general order of this Court, be published in the *Huron Signal* newspaper, published in the Town of Goderich, once in each week for the four weeks next preceding the said Twenty-sixth day of May next. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith served on the wife of the said defendant.
(Signed,) A. GRANT,
Registrar.

JAMES M'DONALD, Take Notice, that if you do not answer or demur to the Bill pursuant to the above Order, the plaintiff may obtain an order to take the Bill as confessed against you, and the Court may grant the Plaintiff such relief as he may be entitled to on his own showing, and you will not receive any further notice of the future proceedings in the Cause.
w13-4t

Sheriff's Sale of Lands

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, } 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 James Prior, at the suit of James Jamieson, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, in and to Lot Number Three in the first concession, south of the Durham Road, in the township of Bentinck and County of Bruce, containing fifty acres of land 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 Seventeenth day of May next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.
JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich,
6th Feb., 1864. w2

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and premises at present occupied by W. and B. SEYMOUR, Esqs., on
WEST STREET,
with half an acre of land attached. Apply to
F. W. THOMAS, Esq. B. M.
Goderich, Feb. 26, 1864. w6sw51-tf

OYSTER DEPOT

TOYS,
Fruits, Fancy Goods, Tobaccos,
OF ALL KINDS.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!
&c., at the
CIGAR STORE OF F. NITCHE.
West Street, Goderich.
Fresh Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c.,
always on hand.
swn4

FARM FOR SALE.

ON the ninth concession, the west half of lot number twenty-three, in the Township of Wawanosh, containing One Hundred acres, with about forty cleared, the rest good hardwood land and a never-failing spring on the lot. There is a shanty, a log barn and a small orchard thereon. Title indisputable. Apply to the proprietor,
MAURICE DEVEREAUX.
Feb. 10, 1864. w3-3xto*

Debentures For Sale.

OFFERS will be received by the subscriber for the purchase of $.00 worth of Debentures of the Village of Kincardine, being for the purchase of a Public Cemetery. The Debentures are payable on the 20th January, 1868, and have coupons attached for the payment of interest half yearly on the 10th days of January and July in each year.
WM. SUTTON, Reeve.
Kingardine, March 29th, 1864. sw60-tf

STORY & DAVIS

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Stoves, Hollow 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. y14n49

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 7 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 24 in 7 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.,
w34 Toronto.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

MR. JOHN HUDSON, late of the Village of Auburn, in the County of Huron, has made an assignment of all his effects and property to William G. Hodgins, of the town of Port Grey, in the County of Huron for the general benefit of Creditors. All parties having claims against the said Hudson are hereby notified to send the same to the said W. G. Hodgins, Dingle P. O. for adjustment; and parties indebted to the said Hudson, are notified to pay the said W. G. Hodgins without delay.
W. G. HODGINS,
RICHARD HAYLEY,
Assignees.
Dated at Auburn, this 2nd day of March, A. D. 1864. w-6t

$700 TO LOAN
ON FIRST-CLASS MORTGAGES.
Apply to
JOHN DAVIDSON,
Barrister, &c.
Goderich, June 16th, 1863. sw820

LOT FOR SALE in LUCANNON.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a Lot of land in the village of Lucannon, pleasantly situated. The lot contains one fourth of an acre of land, and thereon a
COMFORTABLE FRAME HOUSE!
18 by 20 feet, erected on it. Will be sold on very reasonable terms. Otherwise let the money to be paid down. Apply if by letter post-paid, to
ROYAND BELL,
Auburn, P. O.
May 2nd, 1864. w14w3

IS THERE
any VIRTUE in
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City,* writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."
REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."
REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."
REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and where grey, to its original color."
REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."
REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."
Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.
Numerous Certificates
as above.

J. & J. SEEGMILLER,

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

SAW-MILL & FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of selling a good Water Saw-Mill, situated on Lot 22, (100 acres), Sable Line, Lake Shore, Stanley, 7 miles below Bayfield. The mill is in first rate running order, and there is plentiful supply of timber in the neighborhood. It is fed by a good spring creek. There are 80 acres of fine cleared land in connection with the mill, which will be sold with it if desired by the purchaser. There is a good orchard on the lot. For particulars, price, &c., apply on the premises to
WILLIAM MARTIN.
Stanley, Oct. 2, 1863 w36

EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE

FOR sale, cheap, 200 acres of excellent land, being lots 4 and 5, con. 7, W. D. of Ashfield. There are 100 acres cleared, 40 of which are nearly clear of stumps. Good dwelling and barn. 100 apple trees. 50 bearing. One-half of the farm sold if desired. It is within ¼ mile of the Lake Road, and there are grist and saw mills, church, school house, &c., near at hand.
Apply to J. B. GORDON, Goderich,
or to HENRY BROWN,
on the premises.
x39-3m$pEAPO
October 27, 1863.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

BEING Lot No. 4, Eastern Division, 7th con., Township of Colborne, with 60 acres of cleared land, in a good state of cultivation, with 14 acres of fall wheat, a young orchard, two wells of good water, also a never-failing spring, two log houses, log barn, stables, &c., only 7 miles from Goderich on the Northern Gravel Road.—For further particulars apply to J. B. Gordon, Esq., Goderich, or on the property to John Michael Darlington. To be sold cheap, and time given for part of the money.
Colborne, 29th March, 1864. w10-1m

VALUABLE FARM!
TO SELL
OR TO RENT!

LOT No. 10, concession 3, Township of Goderich, containing Eighty acres, sixty of which are under a high state of cultivation, with a first class stone dwelling, frame barn and out sheds, a large orchard bearing fruit and a never-failing spring creek running through the lot, situated two miles from the Town of Goderich. For terms, &c., apply to M. C. Cameron, Esq., Solicitor, Goderich, or to the subscriber at the Goderich Woollen Factory.
THOMAS LOGAN.
Goderich, June 9th 1863. w4

LANDS FOR SALE.
A GREAT BARGAIN!

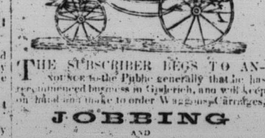
LOT 16 and part of lot 17, in concession B, township of Turnberry, containing about 150 acres, (a portion of the land bordering to the late Mr. Alexander Begbie) adjoining the flourishing village of Zetland. In consequence of the heirs residing out of the Province, the subscriber is instructed to take $7 per acre, cash, or a small advance per part cash and balance secured by mortgage, running over 3 to 5 year's credit. This is a decided bargain, as the lands are of excellent quality and very eligibly situated.
Apply to G. M. TRUEMAN,
Auctioneer, Appraiser, &c.
Land Agent.
Goderich, July 7th, 1863. w25

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, Hearses, &c., which will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit.
JOHN PASSMORE,
Victoria Street, Goderich.
April 1st, 1863. w49 tm

WAGGONS AND CARRIAGES.



THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO ANNOUNCE to the Public generally that he has recommenced business in Goderich, and will keep on hand and make to order Waggons, Carriages,
JOBBING
AND
ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY WORK
in his line executed on short notice and at reasonable prices. ☞ Shop on Hamilton St., between Wells' Hotel and the Store of Messrs. Doble & Son, formerly occupied by Martin & Passmore.
AMOS MARTIN.
Goderich, Jan. 20th, 1863. w51-1y-t

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
W. M. SEYMOUR & CO.
Goderich, 9th November 1863 w41-tf

WANTED,

AN AGENT, to canvass for McGregor's "INDIA LAND," in the County of Huron. This is a rare chance for a good canvasser, as exclusive territory will be given.
Address,
WM. PALMER,
General Agent,
sw14-tf Box 1235 Toronto.

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

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 *BLUE VALE 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. w37-tf

BY-LAW

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

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

And whereas the said improvements are entirely within the County of Huron, and the expense of making the same to be defrayed by the said County, irrespective of the County of Bruce, the loan or debt will be paid by the said County of Huron, and the rate hereinafter mentioned will be raised solely upon the rateable property within the said County of Huron.

And whereas to carry into effect the said recited object, it will be necessary for the said Corporation to raise the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require