Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION

GEO. COX & ABRAHAM SMITH, Proprietors. "The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number." JAMES YOUNG, Editor

$1.00 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE, $1.50 AT END OF YEAR. GODERICH, ONTARIO, D.C., THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1871. VOL. XXIV—NO 16

Business Directory.

Dr. P. A. McDougall
WILL BE AT HOME FOR CONSULTATION up to 11 o'clock, a. m. every day. Will visit clients at any hour afterwards, night or day w6

G.C. Shannon M.D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c.,&c., GODERICH, C. W 12:10-1y

DR. McLEAN,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER, &c. Office and Residence third door east of Central School. 49

G.M. McMICKING, M.D.
LICENTIATE COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, C. E. Residence, the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. F. C. Weldon, Elgin Street.

DR. CASSADY,
(of McGill College)
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Office, over his Drug store, Goderich, Ontario. sw103

B. WALDEN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR &C. Office and Residence (Late Widow MacPherson' Hotel). Amherly Out., November 21st 1870. w44-6m

Ira Lewis.
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND Solicitor-in-Chancery, County Crown Attorney, Goderich, Canada West. Office in Court House. v14w50

M. C. Cameron,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Kingston st., Goderich, Ont.. w40

Cameron & Garrow.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c. Office, Kingston street, Goderich.
M. C. CAMERON. w52 J. T. GARROW.

Isaac F. Toms,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c., Goderich. Ontario. Office—abb'e block. Kingston street sw77

Doyle & Squier,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS in-Chancery, &c. Goderich, Ont.
B. L. DOYLE. sw5 W. R. SQUIER, B.A.

William R. Bain, B. A.
CHANCERY AND LAW OFFICE. CRABB'S NEW buildings, Kingston, Street Goderich.
N. B.—Conveyancing. Money lent on reasonable terms. Disputed and defective titles to real estate quieted. Goderich, Aug. 14 1870. w29

M. NICHOLSON,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Rooms over the Post Office, West Street, Goderich.
August 14th, 1870 w301f

GIFFORD ELLIOT.
ATTORNEY-at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
WINGHAM, ONT.
Money to lend. Disputed Titles quieted. Crown Land Patents obtained cheaply.
Jul 25th, 1870. w27-1y

T. H. Stokes,
AGENT FOR STRATFORD AGRICULTURAL works. (Joseph Sharman, proprietor). Residence, Byfield Road. w11-1y-6p

S. Malcomson,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. &c. Clinton, Ont.
MONEY TO LEND. w35

Strong & Squier.
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS, NO. 4, Arcade Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
James C. Strong, Attorney-at-Law. H. B. Squier. Aug. 13th 1870. w30

D. McDougall
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD, County of Huron. Sales in village or country punctually attended to. w9-1yr6

L. B. Hamlin,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND Cutter and Conveyancer. Kincardine. 1

ARCHITECTURE.
THE undersigned is prepared to furnish Plans, Specifications, &c., of Public and Private Buildings, and also to superintend the erection of the same.
W. HICK.
OFFICE—Jordan's Block, Market Square. Goderich, April 4th, 1871. sw64

I. O. O. F.
HURON LODGE NO 62, Meets at their Hall, Albion Block, Goderich, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Entrance on Kingston street. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.
D. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
Goderich, Feb. 3d, 1871, w3-1y—

W. G. WILSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
Insurance & Real Estate Agent
COMMISSIONER IN B. R.
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c.,
DRAWN AND EXECUTED,
MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 per cent.
Of. 18th 1870. sw17-1y EUREKA, Ont

JAMES STEWART
WHOLESALE AGENT
OF
the far-famed and reliable St Catherine's Nursery
D. W. BEADLE, ESQ.
FOR ALL KINDS OF
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, GREEN-house Plants Grape Vines, &c., &c.
Any stock not on hand, ordered on the shortest notice. House—Maitlandville. Goderich P. O
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

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

Wanted to Purchase.
A GOOD SALT WELL, If with buildings erected, preferred. Address with full particulars and price. "A" SIGNAL Office.
Dec. 1, 1870 w32-tf—

REMOVAL.
ALEX. WALLACE,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
WEST STREET,
GODERICH.
THE Subscriber having removed to the Store lately occupied by A. Naysmith, West Street, opposite the Post Office, wishes to thank his friends and the public, for the liberal support with which they have favored him for the last 25 years, and begs to assure them that no effort will be spared to merit a continuance of their patronage his anxious study will be to supply
Watches Clocks and Jewelery
which will give satisfaction to the purchaser, and as all work has been done by myself, customers may depend on having it well executed.
A good assortment of Gold and Plated Jewelry Watches, Clocks &c., always on hand
ALEX WALLACE.
Goderich Aug. 15th 1870. w30

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR TICKETS to and from Liverpool London derry or Glasgow by the above Steamship Co'y, apply to
P. H. CARTER,
Agent, Grand Trunk Railway
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

Business Directory.

Stoves! Stoves!

KEELS & PUMPS, LEAD PIPES, &c. &c. EVE TROUGHS & CONDUCTING PIPE.
PLAIN AND FANCY
TIN WARE,
COAL OIL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Coal Oil Lamps, &c. &c. Old Iron Copper, Brass, Wool Pickings. and Sheep Skin taken in exchange.
J. & J. STORY,
Sign of the Large Coal Oil Barrel,
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 sw1

CLOSING OUT!!
A. MARTIN,
in view of changing his business, has determined on
SELLING OUT
his whole stock of Dry-goods at cost.
THIS IS NO HUMBUG
TO DECEIVE PEOPLE & THEN
SELL THEM GOODS
At the Usual rates,
But an actual clearing
OFF;
AND PARTIES WISHING TO
SECURE BARGAINS
—will—
SAVE 20 per CENT
—BY—
CALLING AND PURCHASING
FROM
A. MARTIN
(Next door to A. Smith's Clothing Store Market Square.)
Goderich, Dec. 26th, 1870. sw37-tf—

LOOK OUT FOR THE BIG WATCH

AS YOU GO TO THE POST OFFICE.
—:O:—
DOUGLASS McKENZIE returns his sincere thanks to the public for the generous patronage extended him, since he commenced business last fall, and is determined to deserve it more and more.
He would call special attention to the
RUSSELL WATCH
for the sale of which he is Sole agent in Goderich. He has on hand a very large stock of this reliable timekeeper which he can afford to sell cheap, and to guarantee satisfaction to the purchaser. There is nothing more tantalising than a bad watch and there is no excuse for being annoyed with such, when THE RUSSELL is to be had cheap.
A complete assortment of gold and plated Jewellery. Watches and Clocks repaired in a workmanlike manner. Call and See.
DOUGLASS MCKENZIE.
Goderich, March 28th. 1870.

PIANOS,
MELODEONS,
HOUSE ORGANS,
CHURCH ORGANS,
Piano Stools, &c., &c.,
Manufactured by the celebrated Firm of
R. S. WILLIAMS & CO., TORONTO.
The most extensive makers in the Dominion.
THE undersigned begs to intimate that he has been appointed agent for Goderich and the surrounding country of the above justly celebrated firm, and is prepared to sell all articles made by them, at
MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
Samples may be seen and terms ascertained at sub-Ware-Rooms, West Street.
DANIEL GORDON,
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

Business Directory.

REMOVAL
DANIEL GORDON,
CABINET MAKER
UPHOLSTERER,

HAS WITH A VIEW to keep up with the times purchased & fitted up the store two doors west of the Post Office as a
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE
where he will in future carry on the above business more extensively than ever. While thankful for past patronage, he hopes by strict attention to merit a continuance and increase of support.
HE HAS NOW ON HAND
one of the largest stocks of furniture in the County and is on the shortest notice prepared to supply customers with everything in his line, such as
Drawingroom and Parlor Setts
Bedroom Setts in Walnut,
do do in Chestnut,
do do in White wood,
Mattresses of every description,
Feather Bolsters, Pillows, &c., &c.
ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Pictures such as Oil Paintings, Chromos: Lithographs Photograph of the Queen Having made arrangements with a Toronto Manufacturing House can supply Picture Frames a any style required at Toronto prices.
Has always on hand a complete assortment of
Coffins & Shrouds in the Latest Style.
Also, HEARSES to hire.
Cheap FOR Cash
2 Doors West of Post Office.
Lumber and Cordwood taken in Exchange.
Goderich, Dec. 23rd, 1870. sw1

PHOTOGRAPHS
$1.00 Per Dozen.

HALF DOZEN FROM BACK NEGATIVE 51 cents, postage free. One dozen from back negative 87 cents, postage free, to any address.
Particular Attention paid to Copying old Ambrotypes.
For either large or small photographs. The subscriber in returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, would just say that he has made such improvements in his gallery as will merit a continuance of the same.
A Great Reduction on Large Photographs.
E. L. JOHNSON.
Goderich, Aug. 15, 1870. w30

SALT TERRITORY.

FOR SLE, IN 2 ACRE BLOCKS, ON RAILWAY Track, immediately out side and adjoining the Corporation of Goderich about 3 quarters of a mile from Market Square and commanding a leading road to town.
This is one of the most valuable locations for Salt Works in this section for the saving of teaming and the economical purchase of wood. For further particulars apply at
"THE SIGNAL OFFICE."
Goderich, Nov. 19th, 1870. sw37-tf

NEW Waggon and Carriage FACTORY.
BATES & ELLIOTT

HAVE pleasure in intimating to the public of town and country that they have opened a Waggon and Carriage Shop on St. David's st. (Lewis Elliott's old stand,) immediately adjoining the Western Hotel. B. & E. attend personally to all the work entrusted to them, and are prepared to turn out
Waggons, Buggies,
Cutters, Sleighs,
and everything in their line, of the very best material and workmanship and at the very lowest remunerative rates.
JOBBING
Promptly attended to.
ON HAND, a large assortment of
SLEIGHS
which will be sold Cheap for Cash or Cordwood.
Goderich, Au 1 1870. w30

GODERICH
WAGON & CARRIAGE

Manufactory
THE Subscriber would announce to the public of Huron and Bruce, that he is now manufacturing first-class
Carriages, Waggons, Sleighs,
Cutters, &c.,
which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.
JOHN PASMORE,
Victoria Street, Goderich
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

PAINTING
HENRY CLUCAS,
House, Sign & Ornamental Painter,
PAPER Hangers and Imitators of Woods and Marble
KINGSTON Street.
GODERICH.
Opposite Saunders Hardware Store.
Goderich, Aug 17th. 1870. 1yw31

PIANO FORTE
A FIRST CLASS SEVEN OCTAVE, FOUR round corner Rosewood Piano, by Weber & Co., for sale by Mr. Mark E. Wade, Piano Forte and Organ Tuner; to be seen at British Exchange Hotel
Goderich, 5th August, 1871 w29.

MONEY
TO LEND AT LOWEST RATES.
J. B. GORDON,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
GODERICH.
Goderich, March 20th. 1871. w41—

MONEY TO LEND.
ON IMPROVED FARMS
IN sums from $200 upwards at low rates of interest Charges moderate, apply to
BEATTY CHADWICK & LASH,
Solicitors, 56 King Street East, Toronto.
January 21st, 1870. sw44-2m—6

Money to Loan on Real Estate,
APPRAISER to the Trustand Loan Company of Upper Canada.
O. M. RUEMAN,
Market Square Goderich

Insurance.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HARTFORD CONN.
CASH CAPITAL.....$3,000,000
CASH ASSETS 5,782,635.09
LOSSES PAID IN 51 YEAR'S 28,000,000.
The Largest Capital,
THE LARGEST ASSETS
AND
THE LARGEST ANNUAL INCOME
OF ANY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
IN AMERICA.
Deposit made with the Dominion Government for the benefit of Canadian Policy holders exclusively.
Recent failures show the importance of patronizing the Companies that afford the most reliable indemnity and the value of an Ætna Policy must be apparent.
N. B.—Especial attention given to the Insurance of Dwellings, Churches, School and Public Buildings for terms of three and five years, at rates as low as they can be made with safety to the Company.
DIXIE WATSON,
Agent.
Goderich. Jan. 28th, 1871. w2-1y

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY
IN THE
Agricultural INSURANCE Company
A STOCK COMPANY. Insures only Farm Buildings and Isolated Town Residences, Chartered and commenced business in 1853.
CAPITAL.....$100,000
SURPLUS..... 425,000
Deposited with the Dominion Government for benefit of Canadian Policy Holders.....$54,5.00
To be increased.....100,000
on the first of June 1871.
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA
KINGSTON
Rates on Farm property $9 per $1000 for 3 years — Between detached Town residents from 75c to $2 on each $100 for 3 years, according to class of building
A CASH COMPANY,
NO PREMIUM NOTES, NO ASSESSMENTS.
A first class brick house 70 feet Isolated for $1000. Insurance for 3years costs only $7.50 A frame house 50 or 70 feet, Isolated costs only 1½ per cent. for 3 years insurance, and
NO POLICY & SURVEY FEE CHARGED
All losses paid promptly. The "Agricultural" stands at the head of the list of the 74 Insurance Companies of the State of New York, and the stock is worth double that of any other Company in the state.
Losses in Canada payable in Gold.
A. M. HARDY, Agent, Goderich, Ont.
February 16th, 1871. sw51

1868.
THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Has been in existence Thirty-two years, and during that period has paid Losses exceeding **Five and a half million pounds sterling.**
The disbursement of this enormous sum over a wide area, has without doubt contributed to the establishment of this Institution, in the confidence of Public Corporations, Merchants, Householders, and business men generally, wherever it is represented.

In its 1st year, 1836, the Fire Premiums			
alone amounted to			£9,970
in its 10th year, 1846,	"	"	£47,763
" 20th year, 1856,	"	"	£922,279
" 30th year, 1866,	"	"	£889,332
in the year later, 1867,	"	"	£818,055

The Fire Reserve Fund is now $4,727,464
The Life Reserve Fund is now $9,282,468
The company is represented throughout Ontario and Quebec, by influential Agents, to whom application for insurance may be made.
G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, MONTREAL
A. M. ROSS, Agent for Goderich; B. V. Elliott, for Exeter; W. N. Watson, for Seaforth.
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

TAILORING
D. ADAMS
RETURNS HIS MOST SINCERE THANKS for the very flattering encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Goderich, not being able to execute over one-half the orders brought to him last season having now secured facilities for
Carrying on Business Extensively
and employing none but first-class tradesmen And as D. A. believes in experience as Cutter is incredible upon the Province, having carried on business extensively and successfully in Hamilton, principally first-class customers, and having been Cutter in one of the Principal Establishments in Edinburgh, Scotland, he earnestly state to a discerning public that
CLOTHING CAN BE MADE
his establishment equal to the best establishments in Toronto or Montreal.
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870. w3

FRESH OYSTERS BY EXPRESS
E. BINGHAM'S
Westside of Market Square
Goderich, Aug 20th 1870.

Among the Cannibals.

FEARFUL ATROCITIES IN AFRICA—PRISONERS CUT UP AND PORTIONED OUT TO THE FAMILIES OF THE VICTORS.

(Bonny Correspondence Liverpool Courier.)

For some time past the New-Calabar men have been secretly preparing their forces for a raid into the Ekreeka country—partly as a demonstration of their strength, and partly to see whether the Bonny men would stand forward as the protectors of the Ekreekas, which they are bound to do by treaty. Accordingly, about a week ago, the most powerful expedition that ever left New-Calabar for Ekreeka set out under command of King Amachree. The expedition consisted of about fifty large war canoes, manned by over 2,000 men. They cautiously approached the capital of the Ekreeky country, taking three days in the movement. On the night, of the third day they lay in wait near the city, hid by the thick bushes that lined the creek that leads to the residence of King Phibia. About midnight some Ekreeka oil and fishing canoes—about nine in number—came by, manned by both men and women. The war canoes charged out of their respective hiding-places; a few minutes of confusion, cries of triumph and shrieks of dismay, all was over. The canoes were captured, and with them about twenty-five men and three casks of palm oil; but the women, with praiseworthy activity, jumped into the creek and swam ashore, and in spite of all the efforts of the Calabar men, they escaped through the bush to the town and gave the alarm, the Calabar men, in their own expressive way, remarking, "Them women he be devil-men for run,"—i. e., very swift of foot. At daylight an advance was made on the town, but the Ekreekas were too strongly posted behind stockades to warrant the Calabar men carrying the place by storm. They, therefore, opened fire on the position with canoe guns, and bombarded it for some hours. The slaughter in the crowded town must have been very great, as every shot told; and as the Calabar men's guns were of heavier calibre than those of the Ekreekas, their fire was most effective at a range that was quite out of the power of the Ekreekas' guns. The Calabar men, being satisfied with the damage they had done to the Ekreekas, drew off their canoes and returned to New Calabar town. Then commenced the horrible orgies that are the usual sequel to all battles in this country. Sixteen of the prisoners were at once slaughtered and portioned out, like so much beef or mutton, to the principal families in the town, for the purpose of being cooked and eaten. One scene will suffice to give an idea of the horrible practices. About 10 a.m., one of the unfortunate captives was bound hand and foot in the centre of the court-yard of one of the most wealthy and enlightened of the chiefs. The prisoner, haggard and worn, was surrounded by the wives, children, head men and slaves of the chief. The chief himself stood in front cooly instructing his youngest and favorite son, a good-looking boy of about six years old, how to execute the prisoner with a sharp knife. After a few minutes the young savage seized the prisoner by the wool, pulled his head forward, and struck him on the back of the neck, causing blood to spurt forth. The yells of the men and women were deafening. The miserable prisoner was struck to the ground, and cut up in pieces with large knives. The youngster who commenced the slaughter waved his hand reeking with blood, on high, and gave a shout of triumph. In ten minutes after, the head and hands of the late prisoner were in an iron pot boiling in the chief's house for his breakfast, carefully tended by one of his wives, and the young executioner greedily awaiting the repast he would share with his father. Six of the canoes taken were destroyed before leaving the Ekreeka country, and to the astonishment of the King of Calabar, eight of the prisoners taken denied that they were Ekreeka men and asserted that they were Bonny men. They were accordingly placed in safe keeping until the Bonny King could be communicated with, which was at once done through the chairman of the Court of Equity, New Calabar. It has since transpired that the Bonny people claim these men, also two canoes and three casks of palm oil."

Coming Home to Roost.

Our absurd tariff, which seeks to exclude Australian wool from our markets, but only succeeds in compelling us to import it in a manufactured state instead of as raw material, drives the Australian into passing a tariff by which they exclude our flour and our kerosene, and furniture and agricultural implements from their market.

Our absurd tariff, which seeks to exclude New Zealand wool, but don't, compels the New Zealander to make it a condition of their subsidy to an American steamship line, that the contractors shall use every effort to have our absurd tariff abolished.

Our absurd tariff, which seeks to exclude Canadian wheat and barley and lumber from our markets, is one of the main obstacles to a settlement of the *Alabama* claims. It has always been understood that the Canadian fishery question was to be the first subject considered by the joint high Commission now sitting in Washington, and that prior to its settlement the *Alabama* claims would not even be discussed. It now appears that Sir John A. Macdonald, who represents the Canadian interests on the commission, throws every possible obstacle in the way of any settlement, until all the trade relations of the United States and Canada shall be arranged upon a most satisfactory basis.

Our absurd tariff was to bring the Canadians to terms, and make them sue for annexation, protection, or what not; and here are the Canadians actually using our tariff to prevent our settling our dispute with third parties. The curses of our absurd tariff policy are fast arriving home, but there are more to come.—*New York World.*

The Next Governor General.

[From the Globe.]

Two other names have been mentioned in connection with this office which will be received with the utmost respect by all ranks of Canadians. Prince Arthur won golden opinions from all sorts of people when in Canada a short time ago; and when a few more years have passed over his head, should the policy of appointing a Royal Prince be adopted, he would doubtless, under certain arrangements, be a very popular Governor. There are manifest difficulties, however, in a Prince of the blood occupying a position under the Colonial Minister, and being liable, if necessary, to be found fault with, or even recalled, for his conduct in that position. The Marquis of Lorne, whose name has also been mentioned, has certainly some special recommendations for the place. In many important points of view it would be highly conducive to the welfare of Canada that a Princess like the Lady of Lorne should be at the head of society in the Canadian capital. It would attract great attention to Canada, and would re-act beneficially on our social condition in a good many ways. No doubt the Marquis is young and inexperienced, but he has shown that he has a vigorous, well-balanced mind, while he comes of a family distinguished as much for the shrewd common sense of many of its members, as for its time-honored integrity and worth. To send this Marquis of Lorne to Canada might, however, be regarded too much as an experiment, which might succeed, but which also might fail, though the likelihood upon the whole is in favour of success. Canadians have no reason to be dissatisfied with the later appointments made to this high office. Lord Lisgar has shown that he knows as Governor his position in the constitutional arrangements, and can keep it. So did Lord Monck. If others sometimes forget this, so much the worse for them. It may be that in the possible occurrences of the future it would be too great a risk to have a Governor-General whose character has not been fully formed, and whose experience in public affairs has been but limited. The office of Governor-General for Canada is one over now which might well be coveted as a position of honor and usefulness for a few years by the most distinguished British statesmen, and it will become every year more important.

The Synod of London.

REV. MR. ROSS, OF BRUCEFIELD, ELECTED MODERATOR.

The London Synod of the Canada Presbyterian Church met a St. Andrew's Church last night, the various Presbyteries being well represented. The retiring Moderator, Rev. John Scott, preached an able and impressive sermon from 1st Peter, chap. v., verses 2,3,4 to a congregation composed of the adherents of Presbyterian and other denominations.

After devotional exercises the clerk of the Synod, Rev. Dr. Waters, St Mary's, called the roll of members, and intimated that the Presbyteries of London and Huron had made nominations for the offices of Moderator This was ruled by the presiding officer to be irregular, as the constitution of the Synod expressly intimated that the election of a Moderator shall be the next order of business after roll-call.

Rev. G. Cuthbertson, of St. Thomas, then moved, seconded by the Rev. Thomas McPherson, of Stratford, that the Rev. J. J. Proudfoot, London, be Moderator of the Synod.

Rev. Mr Ure, of Goderich, moved in amendment, seconded by Rev. Mr. McCuaig, of Clinton, that the Rev. John Ross, of Bruceefield, be elected Moderator.

The mover and seconder considered that as ministers from the Stratford and London Presbyteries had already filled the office, it would be merely justice that the Huron and Chatham Presbyteries should have the same privilege.

On the vote being taken the amendment prevailed, and the Rev. Mr. Ross was declared duly elected and took his seat.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring Moderator, Rev. Mr. Scott, which he acknowledged in a few happy remarks.

The Revs. Messrs. Camelon and Sieveright were elected to sit with the Synod as corresponding members.

After some routine business, Synod adjourned until this Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

PROCEEDINGS OF WEDNESDAY.

The Synod met at nine this morning. The first hour was spent in devotional exercises. The Moderator, the Rev. John Ross, and the Rev. Messrs. Mitchell, McMillan, Goldsmith; and McDonald and Watson, elders, taking part therein.

A committee was appointed to investigate the position of the congregation of Kankakee on the roll of the Presbytery of Chatham.

It was agreed to transmit to the General Assembly, a petition of certain persons, members and adherents of St. Andrew's Church, London, anent the representation of Elders in the General Assembly.

It was also agreed to transmit a petition of the Rev. Robert Kennedy to the General Assembly.

The Synod then proceeded to consider a protest and appeal of certain persons in the village of Lucknow, from a decision of the Presbytery of Huron, refusing to set up the petitioners as a separate congregation.

After hearing parties, it was moved by Rev. Mr. Rotherringham, and seconded by Mr. Hale, That we dismiss the appeal; sustain the decision of the Presbytery; instruct the appellants to seek those things which make for peace, and in regard to irregularities of which they may have reason to complain, to adopt the constitutional courses for their amendment.

It was moved in amendment by Dr. Waters, and seconded by the Rev. Thos. Macpherson. That the Synod after taking a view of the whole case agrees as follows: 1st,—Sustain the action of the Presbytery in so far as immediate action in setting up a separate congregation was delayed; 2nd,—That it is the opinion of the Synod that a church edifice should be built by the congregation at Lucknow within the period of 18 months; 3rd,—That should the congregation not build a church at the village of Lucknow within the period mentioned the Presbytery be instructed to constitute the petitioners of the first part into a separate congregation,

The amendment was carried,

The remainder of the proceedings will appear in the next issue.

It is a curious fact among hat and cap manufacturers, that different localities use different sizes of hats and caps as standard sizes. Boston and the Eastern States use the smallest size; New York and the Middle States use the medium to the largest sizes; and Chicago and the Western States require the larges. sizes. Goods manufactured for one market cannot be sold for the other, only in exceptional cases. The South use shape peculiar to themselves, any large size.

There is evidently trouble brewing in the Baltic provinces of Russia. The Germans in Livonia and Esthonia are offering more and more open resistance to the imperial government, which tramples under foot all their religious prerogatives in the interest of the orthodox Greek Church.

Public School Trustees.

The Regular meeting was held in the Board Room on the Evening of Thursday, 14th inst. Present A. Lefroy in the chair. Messrs Detlor, Crabb, Kay, Ferguson, Nairn, Swanson, and Elliot Minutes read and approved. accounts J D Armstrong $9,75 ordered to be paid. Letter from A T Patterson acknowledging rent of West St School to the 15th of March last was read.

The chairman brought forward the matter of the ages of the children admitted to the Ward Schools and suggested the propriety of communicating with the superintendent of education to see if a declaration as to age could be exacted from parents, as he was satisfied many of the children sent there were not four, let alone five years of age. After a general conversation in which the fact was elicited that the Ward Schools were uncomfortably crowded, Mr Crabb mooted the idea of putting two or three girls of 18 or 20 to each Ward School at $80 or $100 each per annum, instead of one teacher at a large salary as now. Mr Kay said it was not not a matter of choice, but a matter of law. A teacher could not now get a second class certificate without teaching three years and no teacher would accept $100 a year and Mr Crabb need not flatter himself so, Mr Ferguson thought Mr Crabb's proposal absurd.

Mr. Crabb felt satisfied he could get a properly qualified assistant at that rate and as public trustees they had no right to pay $200, if they could get them for $100. Mr Kay said the discussion was irrelevant, they would have to do something to prevent the over-crowding the ward schools, either by rejecting those under age or hiring additional help. Mr Detlor thought the Principal should be instructed to ascertain the age as closely as possible. Mr Elliot thought there might be a few under age but there were too many over age. Mr Kay thought the number to attend the Ward Schools should be limited. Mr Ferguson thought more Schoolhouses then would be necessary. Mr Kay. Why not? Mr Swanson urged the claims of St. Andrew's Ward for a Schoolhouse. It paid the second highest taxes and had no School House. Mr Detlor moved and Mr Crabb sec; That the Secretary communicate with the Superintendent of Education, and ascertain what legals means can be adopted to ascertrin the age, of children seeking admission into schools; if they canrequire a declaration from the parents. Carried.

The Principal's report for April was then read showing on the Roll,

	average attendance	
Boys	389	297
Girls	298	291
	787	588

Compared with 1870 Increase on Roll 93
" " avge attendance 51

Mr Crabb moved, seconded by Mr Swanson, that in consequence of the unexpected increase in Miss McMahon's and Miss Longworth's schools, the half day system be adopted, till the difficulties be obviated; Mr Swanson thought if this school was overcrowded, rent a School in St Andrew's Ward and hire a teacher. He would oppose two teachers in one school. Mr Kay disapproved of the half-day system if a school could be rented in an other Ward. Mr Crabb as a man, a christian and a gentlemen, insisted that it was necessary for sanitary and benevolent reasons to adopt the half-day system till another room could be rented. Mr Swanson withdrew from seconding Mr Crabb's motion, as he had pledged himself not to move any motion till the people who sent him to the board put in their petition for school-accomodation. Moved by Mr Elliot, seconded by Mr Swanson that the contingent committee be empowered to find a room suitable for a school house in St Andrew's Ward and report to the chairman, with a view of having an early meeting of the Board. Carried Mr Elliot then seed. Mr Crabb's motion, for the half-day system, which was voted on as follows:—

Yea	Nay
C. Crabb	J. V. Detlor
L. Elliot	W. Kay
	D. Ferguson
	J. Nairn
	G. Swanson

LOST. Account of D. Ferguson $5.23 for supplies ordered to be paid. $5.00 were appropriated to the trimming of the ornamental garden in front of the School. Adjourned.

The Civil War in France!

Paris, May 4, via London, May 4, 2 a. m.—The Communists are falling back. The Versailles forces on Tuesday night reoccupied the park of Issy. The village of Issy is almost completely surrounded, and the remaining defenders are closely pressed. Shells have fallen in the Rue Vangierard and several persons have been killed in the open streets. The Versaillists are massing with apparent intention of making an attack on Fort Issy.

London, May 3.—The *News* special from Versailles announces that Gen de Merode, formerly Papal Minister of war and a Belgian by birth, has presented to Thiers a petition bearing the signatures of a great number of Belgian catholics, requesting the French intervention for the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope.

A despatch from Versailles says there is a report that MacMahon has resigned.

Paris, May 3.—There was an infantry engagement before Fort Issy this morning. Versailles forces were repulsed; losses were considerable on both sides. Several minor engagements have occured at Neuilly, where the forces of the Commune and those of the Assembly still hold their old positions. The Commune is silent as to the recent battle at Clamont.

London, May 3.—The *Times'* Paris special says the efforts for conciliation continue to be made; seven societies propose to hold a monster peace meeting.

The slaughter of the officers at Clement was heavy; the fighting was literally hand to hand; fully 300 insurgents were killed by the bayonet.

Versailles, May 3. The situation is unchanged. The government batteries are still breaching the wall of Fort Issy. The night passed quietly.

New York, May 3.—Despatches dated Versailles, Tuesday evening, says: After hoisting the white flag on Issy the insurgents hauled it down. They will soon have to surrender. The same fate will soon befall Montrouge and Vanvres.

Hossel is much more liked by the Versailles commanders than was Cluseret, and regarded as a much better officer.

At Point du Jour the insurgents tried to erect a citadel, but Valerien threw six forty pound shells a minute, and totally destroyed the work.

Spring Assizes—County of Huron.

Continued.

HOLDEN v PRESTON.—Action for damages for seduction of plaintiff's daughter and money borrowed from plaintiff. Verdict $350 damages and $145 for debt. M. C. Cameron for plaintiff. No defence.

RUNCIMAN v OLIVER.—Action to recover amount of two promissory notes. No jury, verdict for plaintiff $109. M. C. Cameron for plaintiff.

ELLIOT v MCCONNELL.—Action on promissory notes. Verdict by consent for $183.11. J. B. Gordon for plaintiff. D. S. Gooding for defendant.

SPARLING v TRAINOR.—Ejectment. No jury, verdict for plaintiff, 1s damages. Holmsted for plaintiff.

BUTLER v BUCHANAN.—Action on breach of contract to deliver a quantity of cordwood. Referred to arbitration. P. Adamson arbitrator.

ROBERTSON v KEE.—Action to recover the value of two car loads of coal shipped to defendant in Clinton. Verdict for plaintiff $109.35. Cameron & Garrow for plaintiff. I. F. Toms for defendant.

MITCHELL v CRAWFORD.—Action on contract in May 1867, between plaintiff and defendant who resides in Hullett, to build foundation of cellar and wall to house, and lath and plaster same for the sum of $80; defendant to give board and attendance. After foundation and cellar were finished and house lathed defendant decided not to go on with plastering till spring, on account of which plaintiff claimed damages for loss of time and other work. Plaintiff went back in spring to see what defendant would do, defendant said he would never give him a cent and ordered plaintiff not to put his foot on his place again. It was endeavored to show by the cross-examination that the work was not well-done, and the building useless on account of foundation. B. L. Doyle for plaintiff. J. S. Sinclair for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff $32.00.

FOSTER *et al.* v MCQUARRIE *et al.*—An action brought by the plaintiff to recover the price of some goods amounting to $409.19 purchased from Foster & Morley by the defendant before entering into partnership with a Mr. Theobald and delivered about the time of the partnership, and on which certain payments were made. C Robinson and S. Malcolmson for plaintiff. F. E. Cornish and J. Y. Elwood for defence. Verdict for plaintiff—$100.

CAMPBELL v MACDONALD.—An action to recover money had and received by the Sheriff. J Y Elwood, for plff. C Robinson, for deft. Verdict for plaintiff, $458 damages.

THURSDAY, 9 a. m,

Court opened by proclamation.

MCCANCE v WILLIAMS.—An action for damages against the defendant for not granting possession of a farm leased by plaintiff in Wawanosh. I F Toms for plff. M C Cameron for defendant. Verdict for the defendant.

QUEEN v AUGUSTUS J. HAMILTON.—felony. True Bill. Defendant was charged by the Beaver Mutual Insurance Co. of Toronto with stealing a promissory note of $54.00 the property of that company. Defendant on being placed in the dock pled "Guilty."

HIS LORDSHIP addressing the prisoner said:—If he had committed an offence of this kind before he would have been sent to the Penitentiary now. The law generally took the view that it was proper to give a criminal one chance for repentance. If ever such an offence was committed by him again the punishment would be very severe, and such a course, if a second step were taken generally ended in the gallows. He would, in view of his pleading guilty, and as it was the first offence, sentence him to one calendar month in the County Jail with hard labor.

THE PRESENTMENT,

of the Grand Jury was read as follows:—

County of Huron }
To Wit, }

The Jurors of our Lady the Queen beg to present:—

We desire to congratulate your Lordship upon the absence of crime in the county, and hope that you may long live to preside over courts with as light a criminal calendar as this one. We have examined the jail, and find everything there in good order; the rooms and wards clean and comfortable and the few prisoners apparently contented. Amongst them, we noticed one young man confined for assault. Judging from the state of his mind it is very evident to us, that he should not be allowed to run at large, and yet that the jail is not a proper place for him, and would suggest that some more suitable place be found for him.

We think that it is consistent with our duties to call attention to the present state of the law, with regard to paying witnesses for the crown in criminal cases. We think it a very great hardship to such witnesses to be brought from their homes at their own expense. We believe that such a system sometimes defeats and often delays the ends of justice.

We have to thank the Crown officers and other officials for the courtesy shown us while preforming our duties.

If not inconsistent with our duties as jurors, we should much desire to express the delight which the people of this prosperous and loyal County feel at the alliance of one of the Princesses of Great Britain with the no

on the [illegible] against, previous to the expiry of the alleged period of engagement, which the plaintiff stated to be from 2nd April to end of November 1870 at $20 per month.

Verdict for the plaintiff, damages $120. C Robinson and J V Elwood for plaintiff. B L Doyle for defendant. Motion for [illegible]

QUEEN v MAHON.—Larceny. Prisoner was accused of driving off and shipping on the cars at Lucan a heifer the property of a Mr. Prior, Usborne. C Robinson for the Crown, C H Jones St. Mary's for defence. Verdict "not guilty." His Lordship thought Mahon would in future be very careful about allowing stray cattle to mix with his drove as all juries might not take the same view. The offence was too common in the country. With this caution he was discharged.

McIlmoyle v Tp of Hullett.—An action for damages caused to the plaintiff's property by a bridge built opposite his lot, alleged to be improperly constructed, by the abutements not being far enough open causing a jam by which his rails and fences were periodically carried away. C. Robinson and B.L. Doyle for plaintiff. Kennetin MacKenzie and M.C. Cameron for defence.

The Plaintiff, sworn, said that in 1867 a dam built gave way and the accumulation in it came down and lodged against the bridge and caused the water to fill up from bank to bank and flow on field No 1 facing the road, destroying the road. In 1868 a portion of the crib of the dam on the south side gave way. The plank of the bridge had to be cut to ease the jam that was caused, by which the stuff cut away was scattered over all his fields. This injury had occurred from 1867 to 1870. It was trifling this year. It happened twice in 1869. On 3rd June 1869 part of the bridge was carried away by a heavy freshet and all the accumulation spread on his fields. The bridge was replaced and only made 8 inches higher. The bridge was just calculated to catch all driftwood, with 4 bends in the river and 1 on each bank, only 20 to 40 feet apart. If they were wider apart the jam would not occur. And if there was no bridge there would be no jam. When the bridge was carried away, the jam was heaped up above his fences and excavated the bank. some 30 or 40 feet making a new channel through his place, some 6 months of 1869 to 1870. The average water of the river without jams would be about 2 feet and rises about five feet in floods. The field with the new channel he might say was permanently injured, and other two fields more or less injured by driftwood, the fences being carried away. The fences have been carried away every year since 1867– 19 rods carried away in 1867—21 in 1868—18 the first time in 1869—and 19 rods in the second freshet of 1869—and 8 rods were carried away in 1870—and in August 1870, 8 rods were carried away and part of his place was made acommon. Besides this there was a great deal more fence carried away the rails of which were recovered. It would take 100 rails to fence field No. 5 alone. He could not think of fencing it again, until he had a remedy. He would claim $397, of damages, but he had lost twice that amount.

To a jurryman—the bank of the river where overflowed would be about 5 feet to 6 feet on both sides, a trifle highest on the south side. Owns 200 acres of land.

Cross Ex'd Had lived 23 years in Hullett. The bridge was built 2 years after. He helped to furnish material and build the bridge. It was taken down in '64. The old bridge had four abutments, could not say how many abutments in the new bridge. Everything was new. Part of the dam spoken of is still kept up. Stops as up when he went there. The dam was partly the cause of the overflow. It floods Martin's land first. There is an old channel by which the water runs over the road into his place. This is the south bank. There was no water flooded the north bank before or after March and June 1869, but the cutting of the jam away made it overflow both these times, mostly in June. The fences along the road and the bank have been built for 15 or 16 years. The bridge in 1864 was good, but the spans too narrow. It had been the same since 1864. The jam at the bridge was caused by driftwood—sometimes trees from 12 to 40 and at one time a long small switch, of an extra length. These trees came from the flat place on the Mill property. Some of them were out, some of them had roots. There were also limbs of trees, slabs, and broken rails. He would call the stuff driftwood. He could not say how the trees came there, he was not omnipresent. The bridge is not of as large span as others in the Township. There was one at Londesborough with 50 feet span. He had seen another bridge just like the one he complained of. There was no damage done during the natural flow of the stream. On 24 August 1870 there was a jam at low water. That was the fault of the bents of the bridge having too narrow a span The accumulation in the spring was all removed Jams occur in the usual flow of the stream, as well as in freshets. There has been an accumulation of driftwood behind the dam since it was put up. His land had been flooded before 1867, more or less every year he resided there, from 1848 during heavy freshets, generally in March, and one summer about 16 years ago. The fences were first carried away in 1867 in the spring freshet, by the breaking of the dam and the accumulation coming down on the bridge. If the dam had not broken the mischief might not have happened. Driftwood came down every year whether there was a dam there or not. John Dale came there in 1869. He was pathmaster. Plaintiff did not hinder him from doing anything and did not threaten to hang him like a racoon. Dale threatened to kick him but that didn't trouble an intellectual man, anybody could stand a grunt from a hog. Dale came to cut away the drift, but he didn't need to do it as the bridge had given away.

Re Ex'd. In April 1869 he petitioned to the Council to remove driftwood above the dam.

Cross Ex'd. He never shoved timber into the river.

D. McGregor Jr was the son of plaintiff and lived with him. His evidence corroborated that of his father. The 2 contrebents were the principal obstruction. He thought 50 feet span would avoid the obstruction. He thought the extra cost of making it so would be very trifling. He estimated the damage as follows:—

1867	15.00
1868	14.00
1869	20.00
1870	27.00
"	22.00
Crib to keep water in channel building up the south bank	41.00
Removing obstruction of bridge	15.00
Loss of 4 acres Hay, south side of river	45.00
The injury to the land by the channel cut, at least	160.00
Clearing up hay field after driftwood and repairing fences	12 00
	$397.00

They had never any trouble till the jams occured at the bridge.

Cross Ex'd ably by M.C. Cameron with the view of showing that no damage had occurred through the bridge up to 1867, and the jams were caused by people up the river in McKillop throwing timber into the river.

The following witnesses were also examined for the plaintiff, but the main elements of the case were brought out before;—Francis Veltie, Jno Wigington, Jno McMillan, Geo McPhillips, Geo Clarke, J. Donovan, James Walsh, James Carroll, Walter Hick, John McGregor.

Kenneth MacKenzie Q. C. submitted that there was no case to go to the Jury, as the defendant's would not be liable unless notified that the bents were too numerous. That the jam arose from natural causes. That parties above must have illegally turned timber into the river. That the defendants are not bound to build a bridge to meet such contingencies. That it has been proved the bridge was sufficient for the natural flow of the river, and well built. That the old bridge was up a great many years and no damage resulted and that the defendants were justified in making the new bridge of the same dimensions. That the damages in 1867 was caused by the breaking of the dam and that it was not the fault of the bridge. His Lordship ruled that prima facie the bridge was properly constructed up to 1867. That the accumulation of drift wood on the dam showed that danger was to be apprehended, and if the defendants did not guard against that within a reasonable time the defendants would be liable. The cause of the injury he would leave to the jury and also leave to them whether the construction of the Bridge was reasonable or not.

The Defence.

Mr A Bay, County Engineer, knows the land. Surveyed the river last Sept. and found a fall of 21 inche from the bridge down for 60 rods and no fall to the Western limits of McGregor's property. Knows the bridge in question—a common frame bridge, strong and substantial and like the other bridges in the Township. This is one of the strongest and best. The floor of the bridge is 12½ feet from the water. It spans of 25 has feet and one of 21 feet sufficient for all ordinary purposes. The water rises very high in the spring—in that river especially. Occasionally driftwood comes down, greater part of it from McKillop. It comes from old dams and bridges, and people chopping along the river. Great part comes to the lake. There is difficulty with jams in all the bridges, township and County. At the County bridge at Londesboro a bent had to be taken away to let down the jam, and it was replaced. The cause of the flooding was the smallness of the channel for the water. The land would have been flooded, although there been no bridge at all. Part of the old dam above the bridge is standing and tends to stop the water before it gets to the bridge and tends to make the water overflow the banks before it gets to the bridge at all, and crosses the road to McGregor's lands. The banks between the dam and the bridge are about 6 feet and also from the bridge to the head of the river, 30 rods further down. And beyond the bend the banks are high on the South side for a little distance and then become quite low on the North side, to the limit of Mr McGregor's property. The water gets on his property partly from the dam. The breastwork erected prevents the water from flowing in a straight line and throws it on the low field on the south side of the river between the river and the road. A very large jam is formed below Mr McGregor's property and a smaller one on this side, both tending to keep the water back a little. The jams against the bridge were caused by the breaking of Martin's dam and another further up in McKillop, about 4 years ago. These dams kept the drift up and since their destruction the drift comes more freely. The bridge is sufficient for every ordinary purpose, except when the river overflows its banks, when the water spreads beyond the ends of the bridge. The water now cannot get up to the floor of the bridge. That kind of driftwood jam at almost every bridge it comes to, broad or narrow, catching first on the banks or on a pier and jamming up the spans. The county bridges average all sizes from 25 feet to 150 He attributed the water getting on the land to its lowness and the narrowness of the channel, and not at all to the bridge.

Cross Ex'd.—Had nothing to do with the building of these bridges. Driftwood sticks at almost every bridge in the country of Huron. The Maitland bridge, in one span, was one season the scene of the biggest jam he ever saw. Never said the bridge was insufficient of capacity to let the driftwood through. Only said to William Saunders, other people were complaining of it.

Re-Ex'd.—Not so much driftwood comes down now as formerly. The biggest freshets known for 15 years took place in 1868 and 1869. They were also very high in 1867.

Mr. Humphrey Snell, Deputy Reeve of Hullett, has been living there 23 years and Deputy Reeve for 17 or 18 years. Has said Reeve for one year passed McGregor's property. It is low and any freshet would overflow it. Never was there when the water was high, knows the present bridge, it is about the best of 10 in the Township, 7 of them on that river. Saw a jam against the bridge in 1869 but no water overflowing, it was about 14 June after meeting of council where the matter was spoken of. Went there with Mr Stephenson to have it removed. D McGregor jr threatened them with law if they let anything down the river. They let the job to a party to haul out and pile up but the water was too high, and before the water fell, the freshet came and the bridge was carried away. If McGregor had allowed them to cut up the wood, as they proposed, in 10 foot lengths, the bridge would not have been destroyed. This freshet was the heaviest he had seen in that part of the county. Had heard McGregor complain of a jam before his farm that was damming the water back, and also of the obstructions above the bridge. He was not complaining of the bridge. It was not the bents of the bridge then. He wanted Martin's dam removed, he was afraid the bridge would go away at that time. Was not sure he said the bents of the bridge were too close together. Was there this spring. The freshet was high and there was no jam. Saw that the water had gone over the road but could not say if it flooded McGregor's farm. The freshet of 69 took away many culverts but he could not name many other bridges.

Mr Thomas McMichael. Has lived 30 years in Hullett, about a mile up from McGregor's. Knew it well and had been on it often. The land is low and he has seen it flooded with water several times within the last 40 years. Saw it before the bridge was carried away. Has seen it covered with water this spring, on the south side. There are low places through the land, having an old appearance. Though there were no bridge is positive the flat portion would be covered with water north and south. Saw driftwood on the south side after the bridge was carried away. Believe his land would flood, if there was no bridge. Driftwood has always come down in large quantities. Before 1867 heard no complaints of the narrowness of the bridge. Except in 1869 more driftwood used to come down than now. He always understood Martin's dam broke same year as the bridge was carried away, but did not see it. Had been there three years before 4 or 5 years ago. Had seen large logs come down before 1867, sticking on bridges, saw-logs, rail-cuts, slabs, long trees and all kind of rubbish, before there was any complaint of the bridge. Considers the bridge a good one and as good as others in the Township, and serves all the purposes. The bridge at his Con. is about the same and there cannot be much driftwood added between the two. Had no special ground of complaint about his bridge. There are jams where there is no bridge. His land is low also. Has fences carried away by the water of the freshets almost every year. Did not blame the bridge but the freshets.

Cross Examined. Has seen the land overflowed on several occasions, but could not state the times. Was never asked by McGregor to examine his place at such times.

Richard Raus and Richard Dale were then examined and the court adjourned at 6:30 p. m.

Monday 8 May 9 a. m.

The court opened this this morning and the following witnesses for the defence were examined:—

Charles Merrow
John Dale
Ralph Stevenson
Shedrach Abbs

All the evidence tending to show that there was as much water came on McGregor's farm in freshets before the bridge was built as after. Mr Stevenson in his testimony denied that Mr D. McGregor Jr. said he would not take the responsibility of the driftwood being taken away. He said to his father the driftwood must be cut away to save the bridge.

James Saunders, lives in Goderich and knows Mr Bay, County Engineer. Met him last week. Asked him if he was Engineer on this bridge, He said he was not. He said the bridge was a good, substantial bridge. He said he had heard there were complaints about the bridge. He didn't say of his own opinion, that the bridge was too narrow.

Mr Mackenzie delivered an able address for the defence.

Mr Robinson, in his usual keen and logical manner followed for the plaintiff.

After the judges charge, the jury retired for about 15 minutes and returned with a verdict for the defendant.

The other cases on the docket were laid over to next assizes, and the Court adjourned at 11.30 a. m.

Huron Signal,

GODERICH, MAY 11th, 1871

The Hamilton Delegation.

Not a little ill-natured [illegible] has been vented against Adam Brown & Co who addressed the Special meeting of the County Council pro the Hamilton and Lon. The London scheme. It is useful for human nature to find some scapegoat on which to lay the blame of the untoward turn taken by events. It is our opinion that since Howick chose the veteran stump-orators as its advocates they had a right to speak; and though they spoke volubly and long, and with not a little bitter emphasis, they were not successful in changing the opinion of a single leave or Deputy present at the meeting. One thing they did good service in attention to the 16th clause of the London, Huron and Bruce charter, as to the power and duty of the Trustees appointed under the act to turn the Municipal bonds into cash at once; which we think some effort should be made to amend.

Very Considerate.

The London *Advertiser* very much obliged to the *New Era* for being 'this week a trifle more considerate in its remarks on the L. H. & B. Railway.' We would take it very kind of our contemporary if it would not "sound" any more alarms." They harshly shock our nervous system and are by no means as agreeable to any listener as the dulcet notes made by it to the Railway promoters, in early history of the project, The *New Era* looks more Christian-like when as at present, smilingly though heavily it pats things on the back, then on its cheeks are distended in the act of swing a warlike pibroch. There is nothing we would like to know; on what sound the *New Era* says that larger township bonuses could be got for the London line *via* Clinton than *via* Seaforth. Give us the figures, please; just for information.

The London Railway.

The $100,000 campaign has begun in the Forest City and is being carried on with energy, at Ward meetings, by the pruners of the line. A few property-holers are disposed to resist the granting of a bonus, but the majority of the rate-payers are evidently inclined to shoulder the responsibility, with the idea that it will not be a burden but an impetus. The question has been often asked is $100,000, sufficient for London to give in return for the benefit to be received? The *Free Press* very satisfactorily answers this when, with another purpose in view, it says:—

"The opinion of those promoting the railway is that that sum will be trivial and insignificant in comparison with the benefits that will be derived in constituting London more completely a commercial centre; in lessening the cost of building material and cord-wood; in regaining a trade in which all will share, which the building of the Grand Trunk to the north of us rudely snatched away."

Should not the City of London give a sum that is neither trivial nor insignificant?

"The Old Camp Ground."

The general order is issued, that, on 16th June, the London Field Battery, 7th London, 28th Perth, 29th Waterloo, 30th Wellington, 32nd Bruce and 33rd Huron Battalions, in all 2200 strong are to go into brigade camp, under canvas, for 16 days' drill on the Flats of the Maitland.—This will be about three times the force which assembled there last year. Target practice is to be carried out to the extent 15 rounds ball ammunition per man. The ranges are to be 200, 400 and 600 yards, and badges as well as money prizes will be given. For the best shot in the company $5.00; in the battalion $10.00; in the military district $15.00; and the Adjutant General gives in addition a money prize of $50.00 to the best in the Dominion.—The gathering here will be a splendid one, and the season of the year the most suitable, in every point of view, which could have been chosen.

—The fruit raiser who takes most of the premiums in Western Michigan is a colored man named Smith, who came from Canada. He first bought four acres of land for fifty cents an acre. He now owns 240 acres and has thirty acres in fruit. He expects to sell 2,400 bushels of peaches and apples this year.

K. K. K.

These mystic letters, since the suppression of the Southern rebellion, have been symbols of terror and death to the dwellers in Dixie's Land. Where a notice, so headed, has been served on an individual and disregarded, armed men masked and disguised, have hurried off the victim, man or woman, to agony and doom. The Ku Klux Klan has overridden all law, set aside the verdicts of courts, broken open prisons, either to rescue or destroy the prisoners, disorganized civil society and made life more insecure amid the pursuits of peace, than the thunders of the battlefield. Sheriffs have appealed in despair to Governors of States for aid, but 'authority' has as yet failed to baulk the designs of this wicked organization. Congress took the matter up at its recent session, and placed in the hands of the executive plenary powers to suppress the secret conspiracy at all hazards. President Grant is not a man of many words, and prefers a straight line to a circle, when he has a goal in view. Taking up the duty imposed on him by congress the President officially tells the K. K. K. that "he will not hesitate to exhaust the power vested in the executive whenever and wherever it shall become necessary to do so, for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States, the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed them by the constitution and the laws." That the President means and will with unflinching severity carry out what he proclaims, we have no doubt. That he will succeed is only probable if the smouldering spirit of rebellion is not strong enough to burst into open flame. We should have had more hope of a happy issue if the President had been instructed to couple with this proposed action, a proclamation of universal indemnity to all who took part in the rebellion. The following are specimens of notices served last month on parties who had become obnoxious to the Klan, and a lamentable confession of enforced weakness by the Sheriff of a county in South Carolina:—

General order no. 97.—K K. K.
Attention, John Martin, Fairfield Co'y.
Patience has ceased to be a virtue.
Beware. Beware!
You are ordered to resign your office at once. Or in ten days you will be visited.
By order of Grand Chief K. K. K.
O. D. Secretary.
Take heed while you have a chance, and shun the penalty.
Winnsboro, Fairfield Co., S. C., April 30th, 1871.

To his Excellency the Hon R. K. Scott, Governor of the State of South Carolina:—

Sir:—This is to certify that certain county officers of the county and State aforesaid, have been threatened publicly by posted orders on the Court house door, signed K.K.K., posted by a body of disguised men who paraded the streets on Saturday night, the 29th inst., numbering from fifty to 100 that if they did not resign their several offices forthwith, they would be visited a second time, and that they might fear the worst. And that I, as Sheriff of the county aforesaid, consider myself utterly unable to preserve the peace and protect the threatened officers, should the disguised body carry out their threat.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
L. W. Duvall, Sheriff Fairfield Co.

K. K. K.
Head-Quarters 44th division.
Special orders.—I.—S. M. Smart, you are hereby ordered to resign the office of "Representative" for this county *forthwith*, which office you hold in opposition to the wishes of every honest man in the community.

II. Let one warning suffice—the eye of the Order is upon you—for when we come again our mission will be of a different character.

By order of T. B. C., Commanding.
O. L., A. A. G.

K. K. K.
Head-Quarters 44th division.
General orders, No. 105.—I.—W. B. Penke, G W Barber, John McDowell. Alfred Moore, S M Smart, Jas Cooke, Milton Dunlop and Henry Smyth, you are each and severally ordered to resign the offices you now hold.

II.—Let one warning suffice. We respect no orders.

III.—The Sheriff, Treasurer and Auditor we trust; yet they must beware! We respect all good men; yet they must act in good faith. This is the first notice, and must be obeyed.

By order of T B C, Commanding.
O. L., A A. G.

The Southern States urgently need an importation of capital, energy, enterprise and muscle, but at present the most foolhardy cannot make the venture. The encouragement to immigration into Dixie's Land was forcibly depicted in the recent number of an illustrated paper. A traveller, valise in hand, is trudging through a beautiful valley as the sun is sinking, while two masked assassins stand behind a tree, with their rifles presented and their fingers on the triggers, waiting for him to come within range. There is a trifle of exaggeration in the picture, but an element of truth as well.

The Civil War in France

Paris, May 6.—The Commune has ordered the immediate release from confinement of the Commandant of Fort Vincennes, who was recently arrested on suspicion of disloyalty to the authorities. The new Minister of War, Gen. Rossel, is unpopular with the Commune. The Commandant of Fort Issy has been dismissed by Gen. Rossel for insubordination. The German commander, Gen. Von der Tann, has, in a communication to the Commune, protested on an excess of 200 troops in the garrison of Fort Valleynes. The Prussians still intercept provisions intended for Paris, and refuse explanations to the cause of their action.

Paris, May 6.—The forces of the Commune have occupied the Park of Issy. The Commune declare that Fort Vanvres is still tenable, and that their troops have carried the barricades on the islands of Grand Jotre and Bineau. (Probably a cable blunder for Puteaux)

Blanchet, a member of the Commune, has been arrested by order of his associates.

Gen. Rossel, in his operations against the Versaillists, avoids all useless destruction of property.

The *World's* special from Paris, May 6, says that Gen. Rossel is preparing for an offensive movement with 40,000 of his best men. The Communists still retain Fort Issy, and cannot be expelled.

Trocadero's batteries have been advanced, and have opened fire against Fort Vallerien.

Versailles, May 6.—There was cannonading during all last night. This morning there were several engagements in the trenches, and some prisoners were taken. All means of communication between Forts Issy and Vanvres have been destroyed. The government works are being completed despite the heavy fire kept up by the Communist batteries.

The elections to fill the vacancies in the Assembly have been postponed until after the surrender of Paris.

At noon to-day there was a sharp engagement in the trenches in front of Forts Issy and Vanvres. The Versailles troops carried by assault a small redan defended by a force of Communists, who were taken prisoners. The work was however, evacuated by the Versaillists in consequence of its exposure to the fire of Fort Vanvres.

New York, May 6—A special Versailles despatch says that Jules Favre and Quertier, Minister of Finance, have started to meet Bismarck at Frankfort. It is thought that the cause of the meeting has reference to money matters.

The truth is, that the German authorities have telegraphed that if the Versaillists do not enter Paris by Monday, the Prussians will on Tuesday. Favre hopes to gain an extension of time, but he is unlikely to succeed. It is probable the Prussians will bring back the Empire if they enter.

Favre and Simon are likely to resign shortly, in consequance of dissousion in the Assembly.

Another Goderich Man in Colorado.

From a letter received by Mr Wm Somers of this town, from his son John, who is well-known to our readers, we are allowed to make the following extract:—

1st May 1871. I arrived safely at Denver City, Colorado, a week ago last Saturday being four days on the way from Chicago. Three is the usual time it takes, but we were detained at Omaha five hours by a hurricane that had blown for three days and stopped the ferry boat. Such tempests sweep over the plains with great force, where there is not a tree hundreds of miles. West of Omaha to Cheyenne, along the Platte river, the soil is of the worst description and fit for nothing but the Antelopes that roam over it. The river is a wide shallow stream, flowing over a bed of sand and not a creek running into it in a hundred miles. It has numerous sand bluffs on either side and the soil is of a sandy nature all the way and the winds blow it in thick clouds over the country. The flourishing towns and villages you see marked on the map exist only on paper, as they consist without exception of three or four saloons built of prairie sods, roof and all, together with a grocery of the same style of Architecture, and a frame house where the section men of the R. Road live. From this you may form an idea of the great and rich Platte valley that the government and R. R. Co. puff and lie about. Cheyenne is a miserable little town and likely to stopped growing in its childhood, because it drank too much whiskey, or was born in the wrong place, as most of the houses are vacant. I got the first view of the Rocky Mountains some mile east of them, and they are in full sight at Denver. I was greatly deceived in the distance they appeared from the track. I noticed one high peak with a ravine running down from the top and thought it about five miles off, but after riding forty miles it seemed no further away. It is call'd Long's Peak and is one of the highest in the range and can be seen 150 miles off. Pike's Peak is the most lofty and lies 70 miles south, but can't be seen from Denver on account of hills that intervene. I find that to know what the climate of a country is you must see it, to me this has been any thing but an agreeable one, so far as I have seen. The first Sunday was very fine, but the two following days, rain snow and frost, while last Friday was as hot as a July day in Canada. When the wind blows strong, as I am told it does every third day, there is so much sand flying that people are half blinded. Still it is never cold in winter and snow lasts but a few days. The trees are not in leaf yet, and are three weeks behind Illinois. Denver is nearly as large as Brantford and I think will become a large city. I had some difficulty in finding work, there are so many looking for it. I met with a German who employed myself and comrade, an Englishman with whom I got acquainted coming from Omaha. I may leave soon for Golden City a mining town in the mountains, as I had a letter from another travelling companion who informed me work is plenty there. I will try toget in with the Chief builder here who has given me encouragement. Carpenters have from three to four dollars per day, board $8.00 per week some of the saloons give it for six. My health is good but I find it harder to breath here than at Goderich or Chicago, it is so high and the air thin.

The Synod of London.

After our report of Wednesday the Synod took up and considered an overture from the Rev. Mr. Proudfoot, recommending that the representation of Presbyteries be changed from one third to one-half, and also that no elders be elected to the Assembly, save those who may be at the time of election members of Presbytery. The Synod agreed to transmit, and Mr. Proudfoot and Dr. Waters were appointed to support the overture in the General Assembly.

Mr. Proudfoot was heard in support of an overture, recommending considerable changes in the Record or Denominational Organ of the Church.

The Synod adjourned to meet at half-past seven.

After the opening exercises in the evening the Records of several Presbyteries were ordered to be attested as carefully and correctly kept.

There was read an extract from the session of the first Presbyterian Church (Mr. Proudfoot's) transmitting a memorial to the General Assembly, praying that leave might be granted to the first Presbyterian congregation to use an instrument in public worship, and praying the Synod to transmit their memorial to the General Assembly.

Mr. Proudfoot was heard on behalf of the memorialists, after which Rev. Thos. Macpherson moved, seconded by Mr. Cuthbertson, that the memorial be transmitted.

It was moved in amendment by Rev. Mr. Hale, seconded by Mr. Fotheringham, that the Synod agree to transmit the petition, and recommend it to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly. After a spirited discussion, the previous question was moved and carried. The vote was then taken, when the main motion, simply to transmit, was carried over the amendment to transmit and recommend by 42 to 28.

The Committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's book reported that it was correctly and carefully kept; that many of the congregations had not contributed the amount required from them, and that the amount of contribution required from congregations for the first year of the Synod's existence would be sufficient for all purposes for the time to come, provided it be punctually paid.

On motion of the Rev. Thos. Macpherson, the report was received and adopted.

It was then agreed that the thanks of the Synod be given to the Treasurer, the Hon. A. Vidal, for the faithful and efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties.

The next meeting of the Synod was appointed to be held in London, in the First Presbyterian Church, on the first Tuesday of May, 1872, at 7.30 p.m.

The records of the Presbytery of London were ordered to be attested as correctly and carefully kept.

Reports from Presbyteries on the state of religion were received, and ordered to be transmitted to the convener of the Assembly's Committee on the State of Religion.

An overture on Sabbath school libraries was received, adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the General Assembly. The Rev. Thos. Mcpherson, and Rev. W. Fotheringham were appointed to support the overture at the General Assembly.

The following votes of thanks were passed:

1st. To the friends in London for their hospitality.

2nd. To the minister and managers of St. Andrew's Church, London, for the use of their building.

3rd. To the G.T.R., for their courtesy to members of the Synod.

The Moderator then addressed the Synod, and closed the proceedings with prayer.

AMBERLY.

May 5th 1871.

Weather.—The weather has been very wet, close and sultry for two days past, and farming operations have thereby been somewhat retarded, but as the business of the season has for the most part already got through, the hindrance is not likely to affect the general interest to any very serious degree. The woodlands are coming out strongly in the leafy grandeur of the season and all the auguries of Ayer's Sarsaparilla almanack are likely to hold genuine. The Bullfrogs are as happy as they could possibly desire to be performing daily, and nightly, on their multifarious waterpipes all the melodies of their buoyant souls in anthems as varied as their musical category can furnish, a circumstance of no mean consideration in a country like Ontario to which the *Old World Nightingale* has not as yet found means of obtaining funds for emigrating. I have just been thinking that if my old friend and quondam hero, the Immortal Tailor of bounteous memory, could be persuaded to blow up his volant vehicle the far famed Balloon, and make an aerial voyage over the Atlantic and forthwith return with a cargo of Nightingales, he would be conferring on the musical population of Ontario, a boon of much higher poetical grandeur, and importance than he possibly could by any of those Leonardi flights in which he has whilome been indulging: If he still continues to vegetate at the establishment of Mr H. Dunlop, please convey him this useful hint *en Passant*. If he undertake the project and carry it out successfully he will soon become as famous as *Miss Rye* who has virtually handed her fame down to posterity by introducing into Canadian Society, the surplus sophisticated nightlarks of so many British Cities. Verily there is nothing like patriotism!

Testimonial.—A few days ago a deputation of the young men residing in and around the north section of the Township of Ashfield, called at the residence of the *Signal's* Veteran Poletical Corrispondent, Mr. W. Bannatyne, whom they found (Philometus like) chopping wood and presented him with a tidy little purse, well plugged with dollar bills, as an earnest of the high respect which they entertain for him on account of his many estimable principles both as a man and a neighbour, and also for his merits as a poet and newspaper *paragraphist*. This is surely a hand some way of recognising a person of Mr. Bannatyne's standing in a social as well as mental capacity, than that resorted to a few days previous, when a certain prosy but precocious little David, sought to overthrow the Poletical Goliath, by hurling at his time honored *cranium* certain missiles too condensed in their degree of consistency to be mistaken for dollar bills.

The Minister's Horse.—A good many people in this neighborhood, who have subscribed for a purchase of a horse for the Rev. Mr Grant, are wearying very much to obtain an occular glimpse of the animal. If the person or persons entrusted with the purchase of *the critter* have been successful in making a suitable selection for the purpose of his reverence, it would certainly be satisfactory to all interested therein, if he could be trotted out, some day soon. It is to be hoped he will not be too slow in making his appearance, or *debut dramatically speaking*.

Distressing and Fatal Casualty.—A very distressing and fatal circumstance occurred at Pine River on the afternoon of Monday the 1st inst. A little girl, two years of age, the daughter of Mr. James Campbell, whilst amusing herself with some beans unfortunately in endeavouring to swallow one, received it into her windpipe. Medical aid was procured with as much dispatch as possible but proved of no avail, and after several hours of agonizing torture, during the paroxysms of which the poor little sufferer is said to have probed out one of its own eyes, death was the melancholy result. The surrounding inhabitants deeply sympathise with Mr. and Mrs. Campbell in *their unfortunate bereavement*.

Mr. Andrew Haliday, the long established and respected blacksmith of Amberly, lies at present in a very precarious and exhausting state of illness. The doctors seem much divided in their opinions regarding the nature of his complaint, and his ultimate recovery seems in the meantime, rather doubtful. Mr Haliday has long enjoyed the good will of all who knew him, and many would fain indulge the pleasing hope that they may yet have the pleasure of witnessing the glowing sparks, radiating from his sounding anvil. So mote it be.

News is rather flat at present in our vicinity, but in the absence of other paragraphs please insert the following verses, as they are the composition of your own poetical correspondent, and are somewhat in unison with the sentiments of the season. The air to which they are adopted is "*I had a horse I had nae mair.*"

Now winter's auld reign is ower:
The snow hath left the mountains;
Fair spring unfolds her verdant store,
And sunshine gilds the fountains.
Adown the woodlands winding glade
Dear Mary let us wander,
And share the joys by nature spread
In wild, sweet, simple grandeur.

By racing burn, and hazel screen
The flow'rs of May are springing
And songsters gay, thro' every scene,
Their lays of love are singing
There far from fashion's faithless show
Its cares and fruitless pining
We'll share loves fondest, blissful glow,
Beyond proud wealth's divining.

Let mad ambition climb to power!—
Give pride its tinsell'd grandeur:—
Give sordid minds their golden dower
And fashion, halls of splendour!
Give me Ontario's leafy groves
And thou my Mary, by me,
To roam at will, and talk of love
Ev'n Monarchs might envy me.

We'll stray till night in starry pride,
Unfolds its beaming glories:—
Truth hallow'd love our course shall guide
And hope dance light before us!
Enfolded to my ardent breast
With faith that nev'r can vary,
In warm devotion fond y press'd
I'll bless my blue eyed Mary.

Goderich Township.

May 1st 1871.

The Council met to day pursuant to adjournment, as Court of Revision. Members all present. Resolved that the assessment of John Inglis remain as assessed. Resolved that the following person be exempt from taxation viz: Margaret McGibborns, Berry Longworth, Anne Hamilton, Joshua Calaway, Robert Bray and John Pennebocker. The assessment roll having been revised and amended, was confirmed. Court of Revision closed. Minutes of two last meetings were read, approved and passed. The petition of Mr. Brown and others was laid over until next meeting of Council. Geo. McKee and David Patton to make enquiry and ascertain the most convenient place for establishing a pound near Goderich, and report thereon at next meeting of council. Hugh Davidson and Donald Bruce, to perform the Statute-labor of lots 21 & 22 in 1st Con. on the side-road between said lots, under the Supervision of the Path-master. John Dempsey to perform his statute-labor on the side-road between lots 35 & 34 11th Con. Paul Cleve, David Richards and David Stacker, to perform their statute-labor on the west end of the Gayf. Con. John Moseley to perform his statute-labor on the side road leading from his residence to the Maitland Con. The following accounts were ordered to be paid viz; Wm Townsend $2.00, Joseph Young $7.00 Amos Baker $3.00, Thos Elliott $30.00, Robert Disney $3.00, Geo Steel $50, Joseph Proctor $8.00. Widow Lavin and John Elliott were exempt from taxation for the year 1870. The petition of Henry Morley and others cannot be complied with at present as it would require the expenditure of a large sum of money, to make the road in question at all passable. James Hincks was paid the sum of $7.50 for keeping a foundling for ten weeks. Wm Hall assessor, was paid the sum of 50 dollars as part payment of salary for the current year. The time for receiving the tenders for the construction of Hall's Bridge, is extended to the 15th inst. the Reeve to give notice through the Goderich *Star* and Clinton *New Era* Newspapers, and get notices printed and distributed to that effect.

Council adjourned to meet again on the 15 inst.

Port Albert.

We regret to record the death, in the prime of life, of Mr James Shields of the Township of Ashfield, near this place, on Monday, 1st inst., of typhoid fever. He was attended by two medical men, but their help was of no avail. The deceased had been a respected member of Ashfield L. O. L. No. 383 for several years; and by his upright character and agreeable manners had won the esteem of all by whom he was known. The deceased leaves a wife and helpless family to mourn his death. His remains were interred in the Goderich Cemetery on Wednesday 3rd inst

Ashfield Prairie.

May, 1871.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal

Sir—Whence the origin of the above appellation is not known to your humble contributor; but, suffice it for the present that, there may be in future a striking resemblance when, "giants of the forest," have mingled their ashes with common mother earth. When the spiral hemlock and drooping cedar, now mixing with the beech, birch and maple, to form a border to the fair field of human industry, have vanished away; then, as upon the prairie may we hear the wind saying:

"Now for a frolic! now for a leap! Now for a mad-cap galloping chase! I'll make a commotion in every place!"

Immigration.—But the most important feature in this part of Ashfield is, the late immigration that has taken place. Under the kind care and excellent skill of Dr. McKay, the emigrants are, in every instance, doing remarkably well. They have found happy homes, kind mothers and ready employment. One of those kind mothers whose illness has long excited the medical fraternity; and currently reported as dropsical, is now able to rejoice over a fine boy. Those who have been ill, would, [illegible] in a fair way of recovery.

Absconded.—A lass about 16 years of age, has left her parental roof, and sought refuge in some unknown part She is the daughter of one who was sent to Kingston, to learn a trade.

Farming.—The prospects of the farmers are bright in the extreme. The fall wheat never looked better at this season of the year nor indeed well could, field after field may be seen without one blade having suffered by the blighting influence of *Jack Frost*. The spring crops are receiving a due amount of attention and many have succeeded in placing at the disposal of the fair brown earth, most of their cereal crops.

Prolific.—Mr. Leigh, one of the noted pig raisers in this part, has one sow that brought forth 18 pigs, at one litter. He must be a man fond of *grunters* as the mother sow well knows. He has also two fine male calves from one cow. (I think he must belong to the Old Abraham.)

Political.—The community around here have settled down to a perfect calm. But, like Huron after a hurricane has churned her placid breast in lashing fo am, you might have heard many a *deep sigh*!

Yours &c, JABUS.

HATS FOR THE MILLION!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ESTABLISHED AN EXCLUSIVE HAT, CAP, & FUR STORE In the new building, erected by himself, last summer, on West Side, Market Square IS NOW RECEIVING AND WILL OPEN for the inspection of the public, on

On Saturday the 4th day of March, 1871,

The Largest and best Stock of Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods ever brought to Goderich. Consisting of the Newest Styles of

English, New York, & Canadian Fashionable Silk, & Beaver Hats, Fur & Wool Felt Hats

ALSO, Silk and Cloth Caps, of the latest Styles and Patterns for spring wear. Most of this Stock has been made specially to my order, and as I claim to have a thorough knowledge of the HAT and CAP business will be able (with the large and varied stock I have on hand and am continually receiving,) TO PLEASE THE EYE AND FIT THE HEAD OF THE MOST Fastidious, and at prices that will defy competition.

W. M. SAVAGE.

Goderich, March 1st, 1871.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

ANOTHER LARGE CONSIGNMENT JUST RECEIVED BY W. M. SAVAGE

Come & see them.

EVERY BODY wants a Hat at this season of the year, and this is the place to get your Hat at 20 per cent less than City prices, Collars Shirts and Ties of the newest paterns. Ladies Sundowns and School Girls hats and Flats in great variety.

Goderich, March 23rd, 1871.

C. McKENZIE,

HAS PLEASURE IN INTIMATING TO HIS customers and the Public generally, that he has opened a New Store next door to the old, where they will find constantly on hand, a full supply of

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,
TWEEDS & CLOTHS,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
GROCERIES, &c.

N. B. The old Store to be kept Ex

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Having found it necessary, as explained in our last Daily issue, to stop the publication of the HOME JOURNAL, we have made arrangements with the proprietors of the HURON SIGNAL to supply to our subscribers who do not take that paper their weekly edition instead, for the period to which the subscription is paid up. We regret the necessity which has made this necessary, but trust our friends, under the circumstances, will pardon us, and be satisfied with the arrangement.

HOME JOURNAL PRINTING CO.

Town Talk.

ANOTHER RE-UNION.—We understand the young ladies of Knox's Church intend to give a Social on the evening of Thursday first, 11th inst., everything connected with which may be expected to be of a superior order.

ENNISKILLEN SALT WELL.—The boring at the derrick, now erected at the old station, has been let to Mr James McCourt, who has commenced operations.

THE ASSIZES dragged their slow length along an entire week, only terminating on Monday at noon. We never were present at a more tedious court. It is a pity so many people should be so ill-advised as bring into court civil questions that could be so easily settled outside, if judgment and common sense were allowed to be in the ascendant.

BUGGIES!—R. J. Whitely & Co., are turning out some splendid work in their line. The phaetons made for Messrs. A. Smith and H. Martin are models of lightness and elegance, combined with durability. Mr. McMicken's buggy is handsome in appearance and constructed for service. Messrs. J. & J. Story's new light waggon is perfect of its kind. They have now several buggies, phaetons and democrats in process of manufacture, for different parts of the country; and a large, three-seated light waggon, for Mr James Bell to take to Red River. It is very foolish indeed of people to go to large cities for their vehicles when such work is turned out at home.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.—The young men of the congregation will give their usual Annual Social, on the evening of Tuesday, 16th inst., which we hope will be well attended.

THE CHICORA which our citizens expressed great anxiety to see, eluded the vision of the most vigilant, coming in at the "wee sma' hour" on Wednesday morning and sailing before 5 o'clock for Collingwood, thence for Lake Superior ports.

THE HERALD, Steam Barge, came into port on Tuesday night with some 70,000 feet of lumber from the Sauble, for Mr James Smaill.

FISHING.—The very poor fishing for several weeks, has made the enterprising men who own the boats think seriously of decamping to other and more prolific regions. Last two evenings however having been a little more favorable will probably induce them to hang on for a time.—We hope they will not find it necessary to leave us.

CATHOLIC SACRED CONCERT.—A pressing engagement on Wednesday evening prevented us from making use of the complimentry ticket sent us by Rev. B. Boubat Since then, we have conversed with many good judges present, who express great appreciation of the musical feast provided, which they consider of the most *recherche* character, both vocal and instrumental. The audience was good and the amount realized will considerably reduce the expense incurred in improving the organ.

OPENING NEW STORE.—Geo McKenzie advertises the opening of his new Store, with a complete stock of Dry goods, Boots and Shoes and Hardware.

H. GARDINER & Co., advertise in this issue large arrivals of Nails, Paints, Glass, Mechanics' tools, and general hardware.

Grand Trunk Land Sale.

THE LOTS IN GODERICH.

The sale, recently advertised in our columns, of lands in various places belonging to the Grand Trunk Railway, took place at Mr Coate's Sale Rooms, Toronto, on Thursday, 4th May. The Goderich lots offered sold as follows:—

MAITLAND HOTEL AND 7 ACRES, to Mr Kirkpatrick for $6200.

LOT 13, HILL BELOW STANDLY'S SAW MILLS, about 15 acres, to Horace Horton, Esq., for $500.

LOT 14, FLATS BELOW THE ABOVE, about 14 acres to A M Ross, Esq., for $480.

HILL IN FRONT OF STATION HOUSE, about 12 acres, to Mr Metcalfe, for $400.

IRISH FLATS, about 38 acres, to A M Ross, Esq., for $1550.

BIG MEADOW OR RACE COURSE, 62½ acres to Sheriff Macdonald, for $950.

ST CHRISTOPHER'S BEACH, about 6 acres, below the light-house to A. M. Ross Esq. for $2000.

CRESCENT, in front of Sheriff Macdonald,'s 1 acre to Mr Innes, Toronto, for $410.

FLATS, Below Platt's mill, 25 acres to Mr Innes, Toronto for $450.

2 LOTS NEAR HAWLEY'S 1-5 acre to Mr Hawley for over $1000. and 1-5 acre to Messrs Standly & Co. for over $1000,

2 LOTS BEHIND DETLOR'S WAREHOUSE about 2-5 acre to the Messrs Detlor for a trifle over $1500.

POOR HORSES.—There are thousands of poor horses dragging out a miserable existance, suffering from a variety of diseases, rendering them almost worthless, that would be restored to a healthy and sound condition and a value given to them of which their owners never dreamed, would they but use the means within their reach. From 1 to 3 packages of Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine will in all cases produce a satisfactory result, hundreds have testified to this fact.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W. proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine dealers.

☞ Is your throat sore, or are you annoyed by a constant cough? If so, use promptly "Regan's Pulmonic Wafers," free of opiates or mucous, and allay inflammation, and no safer remedy can be had for coughs, colds, or any complaint of the throat or lungs, and if taken in time their efficacy will soon be proved. Sold by all Druggists and country dealers. Price 25 cents per box.

Insolvent Act of 1864 and 1869.

IN THE COUNTY COURT TO THE COUNTY OF HURON.

In the matter of Harmon W. Hunt, an Insolvent.

PURSUANT to an order of BECKER BROWN Esquire, Judge of the above Court, dated at Chambers at Goderich, the eighth day of May, instant, the debts of the said Insolvent will be sold by Public Auction at the Auction Rooms of BENJAMIN HAZLEHURST, Kingston Street, Goderich,

On FRIDAY, the 9th day of JUNE next. A list of the said debts together with the books containing the accounts will be open to inspection at the office of Walter Keating, Esq., the assignee's Solicitor, West street, Goderich, from this date up to time of sale.

Dated this eighth day of May, A.D. 1871.

[w16 4t] JOHN HALDAN, Assignee.

Dr Livingstone Safe.

London, May 5.—Earl Granville announced in the House of Lords to night that the government had received official despatches, confirming the reports of the safety of Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller, and also giving assurance that his immediate wants had been provided for.

Interesting to Volunteers.—An important article in the outfit of a soldier is a good medicine in a convenient form, and the 'Canadian Pain Destroyer' is just the article. It cures wounds, bruises, and frost-bites, and is the best medicine that can be used for diarrhoea, and summer complaints generally, and it is a sure cure for rheumatism, and that class of complaints brought on by exposure or fatigue. Price 25 cts. per bottle, to be had of all medicine dealers.

Eminent Men of Science have discovered that electricity and magnetism are developed in the system *from the iron in the blood*. This accounts for the debility, low spirits, and lack of energy a person feels when this vital element becomes reduced. The Peruvian Syrup, a protoxide of iron, supplies the blood with its iron element, and in the only form in which it is possible for it to enter the circulation.

Mr FELLOWS is daily in receipt of letters of enquiry, from various parts, respecting his Syrup of Hypophosphites. One recently received, leads to the belief that the public mistake his meaning in reference to its effect in imparting superior energy to the mind. Where the intellect has been impaired by overwork or by kindred causes, the use of the Syrup, together with proper precautions in the use of food, clothing, exercise and rest will restore full power to the brain and nerves. Superiority of genius consists in great capacity of brain for assimilating material from every quarter, and of developing in proportion, but as by far the greater number are not well endowed by nature, consequently lacking this capacity, it would be quite impossible to find cranium space for material necessary to constitute the brilliant genius. Hence, although the Syrup will assist in restoring the mind which is lost, it cannot change a natural born idiot into an intelligent man.

MARRIED.

At Seaforth, on Wednesday 3rd May, by the Rev. Wm. Price, Mr. John Buchanan, Rodgerville to Miss Mary Smith, Seaforth.

Special Notices.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Amongst the diseases overcome by the use of

Fellows' Compound Syrup of HYPOPHOSPHITES,

ARE

Constipation, Asthma, Consumption Laryngitis, Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, Chronic Bronchitis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Melancholy, Debility resulting from Typhoid and other low fevers, Diphtheritic Prostration, Hysteria, Hypochondria, Amenorrhœa, Chlorosis, Anæmia, Leucorrhœa, Nervous Excitability, Marasmus or Wasting of the Muscles, Aphonia, or Loss of Voice, Chorea or St. Vitus's Dance, Sluggishness of the Liver, Interrupted and Feeble Action of the Heart, Suffocating Feelings caused by mucous obstructions of the Lungs and Air Passages leading thereto, and Debility from various causes, many cases of which appeared hopeless.

SOLD BY APOTHECARIES,

Price, $1.50, Six for $7.50.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist,

St. John, N. B.

Husband (returned from the village)—Mary here my dear, I have just returned from town and brought with me your entire list—Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Calico and a sheet a waggon full of—

Wife: (hastily)—And forgot the PAIN-KILLER!

Husband:—Oh I no; couldn't forget that; it's the most prominent object in every store in town; and besides, the fences and sheds and buildings all have "PAIN-KILLER" painted or pasted on them to remind one of it every minute. The storekeepers say that the PAIN-KILLER should be in every house and where one can put their hand on it in the dark if need be.

Wife:—It must be valuable, else the Parson's wife wouldn't name it to the sheep as she does.

(To be Continued).

☞ The PAIN-KILLER is an internal and external remedy for pain. For bowel pain, Cramps Spasms, Sudden Colds and Bowel difficulties, a few drops in water will give immediate relief. As a liniment it is without an equal; it stops pain almost instantly. Be sure and get the genuine made by Perry Davis & Son and sold by all Druggists and Grocers

DARLEY'S ARABIAN OIL

FOR HORSES & CATTLE.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY

THIS VALUABLE PREPARATION COMBINES all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Fistula, Sweeny, Internal Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Whitlows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Horn Distemper, Swellings, and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.

This celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties thoroughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public—it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchants throughout the Dominion. Price 25c. per bottle.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle Ont., Proprietors.

Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and F. Jordan; Gardiner & Co. Bayfield; James Bentham, Rodgerville; J. Pickard, Exeter; J. H. Combe, Clinton; Secord, Lucknow; E. Hickson, Seaforth, and all Medicine Dealers. w38

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

A Family Medicine, well and favorably known for the past ten years, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its Virtue and Magical effects.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER has won for itself a reputation, as a blood purifier, alterative stomach tonic, unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It seldom fails to cure Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Kidney Complaints, Acid Stomach Pithsis or Asthma, and restores to vital activity the system debilitated by suffering and disease.

Its magical and wonderful success in curing sudden colds, Sore throat, Coughs, Diptheria pains in the side, loins and back, neuralgia, tooth ache, rheumatic and other pains in any part of the body and from whatever cause, has given it a place in every household and is fast superseding all other preparations of the kind.

It is also an effectual and prompt remedy for Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Cramps in the Stomach, Diarrhœa, Cholera morbus, Bilious Cholic, Cholera Infantum, Dysentery, &c.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.
General Agent for Canada.

☞ Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and F. Jordan; Gardiner & Co., Bayfield; James Bentham, Rodgerville; J. Pickard, Exeter; J. H. Combe, Clinton; Secord, Lucknow; E. Hickson, Seaforth, and all Medicine Dealers. w38

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY

Job Moses' Periodical Pills.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE IS UNFAILING in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

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

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

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

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

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

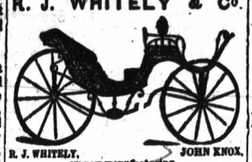
NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W., general agent for Canada.

☞ Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and F. Jordan; Gardiner & Co., Bayfield; James Bentham, Rodgerville; J. Pickard, Exeter; J. H. Combe, Clinton; Secord, Lucknow; E. Hickson, Seaforth, and all Medicine Dealers. w38

New Advertisements

DOMINION CARRIAGE WORKS.

R. J. WHITELY & Co.



R. J. WHITELY. JOHN KNOX.

are now manufacturing,

Phætons Buggies and Spring Waggons.

which for appearance and durability cannot be surpassed, and are securing the patronage of all who want a first-class article.

☞ All Work Warranted.

CARRIAGE TRIMMING.

in all its branches well and tastefully executed, with despatch, under the superintendence of Mr John Knox (formerly of Hamilton) one of the firm.

LUMBER WAGON.

Orders in this line carefully attended to.

Jobbing and Repairing.

Strict attention paid to all orders entrusted to us. N. B. Inspection of the work now being turned out is earnestly solicited.

Goderich 1st May 1871. w20

H. GARDINER & CO.

Carpenters Wanted!

TO BUY THE LARGE STOCK OF

Nails, Tools, and other MATERIAL,

Which we have just received.

Painters Wanted,

To clear out the Large assortment of Paints, Oils, Colors, Glass and Putty, all of the best Quality.

Blacksmiths Wanted,

To select their supplies of Horse Nails, Iron and Steel, in which we can give them the very best value.

Coopers Wanted,

To suit themselves out of a great variety of the Tools of their trade.

A large Quantity of **Rope** on hand.

☞ **Hardware** of all kinds, in endless variety.

N. B.—Everything sold at the Very Lowest rates at

H. GARDINER & Co.'s,
Market Square, Goderich.

Goderich, 5th May, 1871.

DUTCHER'S Lightning FLY KILLER. DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT for Bed Bugs.

TRY THEM, AND SLEEP IN PEACE. sw & w16-1m

AGENT WANTED.

A OLD ESTABLISHED FARMER'S MUTUAL Fire Insurance Company, desires an agent to canvass in South Huron.

Address immediately
SYDNEY S. FROST
Clinton P. O.

Goderich 9th May 1871. w1

London Commercial College AND Telegraph Institute.

O SUMMER VACATION.

TEN PER CENT ALLOWED ON SCHOLARSHIP till the first of June.

Our Business Course is decidedly the most thorough and practical ever introduced into any College in Canada.

Every facility for teaching Telegraphy.

☞ Students may enter at any time.
Send for Circular, &c.

JONES AND McCHARLES
Proprietors.

London, 9th May 1871. w16-4t

GODERICH LODGE NO. 33

G. R. C. A. F. A. A. M.

THE REGULAR COMMUNICATION is held on the first Wednesday of each month at 7.30 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

W. DICKSON,
Sec.

Goderich 4th May, 1871. sw73-1y

THE EXCELSIOR GROCERY,

STEPHEN YATES.

HAS GREAT PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO the public of town and country, that he has bought out the interests of Mr. A. H. Green in the above Grocery, and now intends to run it on his own account. He has on hand,

A GOOD STOCK OF GROCERIES.

CONSISTING OF

TEAS
COFFEES
TOBACCOES,
SUGAR,
SYRUP,
MOLASSES,
RAISINS,
CURRANTS,
RICE,
SPICES,
PEELS,

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

CONSISTING OF,

CHINA SETTS, TOILET SETTS.
STONE " COMMON "

STONEWARE IN PIECES

And by the Dozen.

Flour, Feed, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Buckwheat Flour, and Provisions generally, always on hand.

GOOD AS THE BEST, AND CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST,

FOR CASH OR PRODUCE,

☞ Opposite the Market, and next door to Jordan's Drug Store.

Goderich 4th May, 1871. sw73-1f

GREAT ENLARGEMENT!

COMPLETE STOCK

BOUGHT LOW AND TO BE SOLD CHEAP

D. FERGUSON,

has just finished the enlargement of his Store to twice its former capacity, and has opened out in

The Ladies' Department

AN

UNUSUAL VARIETY OF

Summer Dress Goods
Summer Prints
Summer Hosiery
Summer Boots and shoes,

AND NO END OF,

Hats, Parasols, Ribbons,

And Other Knick Knacks

At the Lowest Prices.

THE GENTS' DEPARTMENT

IS FILLED WITH

HANDSOME TWEEDS,
STYLISH CLOTHING,
FASHIONABLE HATS & CAPS,
SERVICEABLE BOOTS & SHOES
USEFUL SHIRTS & SHIRTING,

And all the other necessaries of a complete outfit. Gents wishing to save money will give D. F., a call before buying.

IN THE

Grocery Department,

The same full assortment as usual of all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Insqection Invited.

Goderich 1 May, 1871.

Farm Lands for Sale.

THE following valuable Farm Lands are hereby offered for sale by the undersigned at low prices for cash or on time:—

1. Lot 18 in the 15th concession Township of Greenock, County of Bruce, containing 100 acres, about 30 of which are clear—Timbered with valuable pine and cedar; situated within about a mile of Glammis,
2. Lot 10 in the 5th concession, Township of Huron, County of Bruce, containing 100 acres, about 20 of which are clear.
3. Lot 33 in the 10th concession, Township of Kincardine County of Bruce, containing 100 acres, 20 of which are clear, the rest well timbered, including pine and cedar.
4. Lots 13 and 14 in the 1st concession, Township of Proboy, County of Grey, containing 200 acres, 80 of which are cleared.
5. First and Second Divisions of Lot 16, East side of the Owen bound Road, Township of Arthur, County of Wellington, containing 100 acres. 70 of which are clear, A good frame dwelling house. This is a very superior farm. A Station of the W. G. and B. R., will be on this farm or near it.
6. South half of 5 and the north half of lot 6, on the 1st concession, Township of Arthur, County of Wellington, containing 200 acres, 80 of which are clear. A good dwelling house, very fine lots situated within a few miles of the village of Arthur and Mount Forest.
7. Part of Lot 8 on the 9th concession Township of Garafraxa, County of Wellington, containing 60 acres, partly cleared.
8. East half of Lot 27 on the 4th concession Township of Garafraxa, County of Wellington, containing 100 acres partly cleared situated with a few miles of the village of Arthur & Fergus.
9. East half of Lot 21 in the 9th concession, Township of Garafraxa, County of Wellington, containing 100 acres, about 40 of which are clear. Situated not far from the village of Fergus.
10. Lots 5 and 6 on the 3rd Con. North of the Durham Road, Township of Glenelg County of Grey, containing 100 acres, 35 of which are cleared, the remainder timbered with hard-wood.

The undersigned will be at the *Queen's Hotel*, Kincardine, on Saturday, May 6th.

At *Hartley's Hotel*, Walkerton on Thursday, May 11th.

At *Coynes Hotel*, Mount Forest on Saturday, May 13th.

At *Green's Hotel*, Arthur, Tuesday, May 16th.

At *Whyte's Hotel*, Fergus, Thursday, May 18th. To receive applications of intending purchasers. Very reasonable terms will be given. Apply personally or by letter (prepaid) to H. D. CAMERON.

April 25th, 1871. w14-8 sw71-2t—

Lazarus, Morris & Co.

Opticians and Oculists, MONTREAL.

HAVE, WITH A VIEW TO MEET THE INCREASED demand for the celebrated Perfected Spectacles, appointed F. JORDON, chemist and Druggist, Goderich Ont., as their Sole Agent for this place. They have taken care to give all needful instructions, and have confidence in the ability of their Agents to the requirements of all customers. An opportunity will be thus afforded to procure, at all times, Spectacles unequalled by any for their strengthening and preserving qualities.

Too much cannot be said as to their superiority over the ordinary glasses worn. There is no glimmering, wavering of the sight dizziness, or other unpleasant sensation, but, on the contrary, from the peculiar construction of the Lenses, they are soothing and pleasant, causing a feeling of relief to the wearer, and producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural healthy sight. They are the only Spectacles that

PRESERVE AS WELL AS ASSIST THE SIGHT.

they are the cheapest because the best, always lasting many years without change being necessary.

☞ We employ no Peddlers.

F. JORDAN,
Sole Agent for Goderich

Goderich Aug 16 1870. w18

SOMETHING NEW!

BOYS' AND YOUTH'S CLOTHING!

Children's Knicker-Bocker Suits,

neatly and tastefully basted and finished.

BOYS' COATS, All SIZES,

—ALSO—

A full assortment of Men's Clothing.

A NEW STOCK OF CHILDREN'S STRAW AND FELT HATS.

LADIES' HATS TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED

Men's Straw and Felt hats.

R. B. SMITH.

Goderich, April 20th, 1871.

Ten Minutes Ahead of Time.

OUR GOODS CAME SAFELY TO HAND YESTERDAY, FROM THE EASTERN MARKETS BY THE

GRAND TRUNK R. R.

TEN MINUTES AHEAD OF TIME.

THE GRAND TRUNK IS IMPROVING

—AND—

GROCERIES ARE DOWN IN PRICE.

Black and Green Tea,	EXTRAORDINARILY CHEAP!
$1.00 Young Hyson,	FOR 75 CENTS
75 cent Young Hyson,	FOR 60 CENTS.
$1.00 Black Tea	FOR 75 CENTS,
$1.12½ Imperial	FOR $1.00
A Capital Twankay	FOR 50 CENTS.

And all other Family Necessaries in Proportion

—AT—

MEGAW AND MULLIN'S,

Next Door to the Post Office.

☞ Choice Seed Potatoes, such as Early Rose, Goo Irish and Harrison, For sale at low prices.

Goderich, March 28th, 1871.

NEW SPRING GOODS AT THE EMPORIUM

J. C. DETLOR, & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED SEVERAL CASES NEW SPRING TWEEDS

FANCY COATINGS.

A CHOICE LOT OF FASHIONABLE MANTLES IN SILK, VELVETEEN AND CLOTH.

A Large quantity

—OF—

SPRING AND SUMMER TWEEDS,
GENTS' HATS, (NEWEST STYLES)

TWO BALES COTTON, JUST AT HAND

A LARGE STOCK OF CARPETS IN TAPESTRY, ALL WOOLS, (3 ply and 2 ply) THE NEW VIENNA CARPET, 45c PER YARD.

ANOTHER LARGE SUPPLY OF NEW TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES.

HARDWARE

NEARLY EVERYTHING REQUIRED IN THIS LINE.

CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

FIRST-CLASS CUTTER, &c. First-class Tailors constantly employed.

J. C. DETLOR, & Co.

Goderich, March 24th, 1871.

NEW COTTONS! NEW COTTONS!
NEW COTTONS!!!

AT JOHN HARRIS'S.

NEW PRINTS! NEW PRINTS!! NEW PRINTS!!!

AT JOHN HARRIS'S.

New Hats, Spring Season 1871,
New Caps, Spring season 1871,
New Paper Collars, Spring season, 1871,
New Ties, Spring season, 1871,

AND IMMENSE VARIETY AT JOHN HARRIS'S.

NEW TEAS! NEW TEAS!! NEW TEAS!!

OF DELICIOUS FLAVOR, ALMOST AT COST.

AT JOHN HARRIS'S.

Unrivalled Coffee, Fresh ground daily.

AT JOHN HARRIS'S.

Goderich, March 23rd, 1871. sw51 tf—

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

W. & J. HAY

HAVE ENGAGED A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER,

AND ARE PREPARED TO MAKE SUITS TO ORDER AT CHEAPEST RATES

THEY HAVE RECEIVED NEW

TWEEDS AND COATINGS, NEW ALPACAS, NEW PRINTS, &c.

Goderich, March 6th, 1871. sw55-tf

SPRING COME AND SUMMER COMING.

HUGH DUNLOP,

NEXT door to Montreal Bank, has now received a full stock of

CLOTHS and TWEEDS

suitable for Spring and Summer wear, which he is prepared to make up, in any style.

Good FIT Warranted,

Ready-made Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, always on hand.

All Cheap for Cash.

Goderich, April 13th, 1871

GODERICH PUMP FACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO FILL ALL orders for,

PUMPS,

and give satisfaction. Parties sending orders by mail will please give depth of well from platform, naming Township, No. of Concession and Lot. He has also on hand,

REVERSIBLE MOLEBOARD

ROOT SCUFFLERS,
CHURNS AND STRAW CUTTERS.

☞ All sold on liberal terms, and orders promptly attended to

Stand previously occupied by Mr. H. Dodd.

Goderich March 4th 1871. J. D. ARMSTRONG. w sw14-tf

FRESH ARRIVALS

—OF—

Ready-Made Clothing

—OF—

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

LARGE VARIETY

OF

BROAD CLOTHS,
CASSIMERS
and TWEEDS,

ALL of which will be made on short notice and in first-class style.

☞ FIT and Workmanship guaranteed or no sale.

MY STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

QUITE COMPLETE.

N. B.—An assortment of the best Sewing Machines constantly on hand.

ABRAHAM SMITH.

Goderich, March 23rd, 1871 w9—

COURT OF REVISION.

THE Court of Revision for the Town of Goderich will be held in the

Town Hall, on Monday, 15th

May next, at 7.30 p. m.

JAMES THOMSON,
Town Clerk.

Goderich, April 21st, 1871 sw69-4t—

JUST OPENED THE SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM.

ALL the best Canadian Sewing Machines now on hand, with all the latest improvements and Attachments, and to be sold at the Lowest cash price. Particular attention is called to the

Wanzer, Lockman, Osborne, GARDNER.

Which may be seen in operation, and the use of which will be taught by a Skilful Operative, who will also be prepared to do all kinds of Machine Stitching. A full supply of the best Machine Thread and Needles.

LADIES' DRESS PATTERNS

of every description from the latest designs of Butterick & Co., New York, on hand Scale Drawing Chart to enable Ladies to cut and fit their own dresses and mantles, to perfection, without the annoyance of trying on. This is the famous patent of Willett Cornwell of Chicago and full instructions are given for the use of it. The Ladies of Goderich and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and inspect.

W. SMITH

Next door to John Robertson's Millinery, Market Square

☞ AGENTS WANTED, ☜

Goderich, April 25th, 1871. sw70—

COLBORNE.

THE ADJOURNED COURT OF REVISION FOR the Township of Colborne, will be held at the Tomhall Smith's Hill on Saturday the 13th day of May at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m.

JAMES TEWSLEY
Tp Clerk.

Goderich 8th May 1871. w16-1

HORSES FOR SALE.

A span of heavy bay horses, six year year old, suitable for either teaming or farming. Apply to,

COX & MACDONALD.

Goder Ap 7th 1871 w61-tf—

VETERINARY.

Notice to Stock Owners

WM. CHURCHILL

HAVING ATTENDED THE REQUIRED NUMber of Sessions at the

ONT. VETERINARY COLLEGE

passed the final examination, and obtained a diploma; is now ready to attend to the diseases and accidents of all domesticated animals. Calls promptly attended to. References, Prof Smith V. S. Prof Thorburn, Prof Barret, Prof Buckland, all of Toronto.

OFFICE Residence and Stables on and after 1st May on Montreal St. next Block to the *Signal Office* and directly opposite Polley's Livery Stable.

☞ Veterinary Medicines always on hand.

N. B. Until he gets possession of his own premises, parties requiring M. Churchill's services will please call at Main's Colborne Hotel.

Goderich 21st April 1871. w14-1y

TORONTO GREY AND BRUCE RAILWAY.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE SHAREholders of the Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway Company, that a Special General Meeting of the said Shareholders will be held at the offices of the said Company in the city of Toronto on Monday the fifth (5) day of June A. D. 1871, at the hour of twelve (12) o'clock noon for the purpose of giving to the Directors of the said Company, the sanction of the said shareholders, to the issue, by the said Directors, of the Bonds of the Company, under, in pursuance of, and for the purposes declared in the 21st section of the act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario incorporating the said Company.

By Order
W. SUTHERLAND TAYLOR
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto this 28th day of April 1871. w16-4t

60 BUILDING LOTS

FOR Sale in the Town of Goderich. Reid's Survey. These Lots are very favorably situated for building purposes for Mechanics and others. All being within five minutes walk from the square.

For terms and particulars, apply to CHARLES WIDDER, Esq., or George H. Parsons.

Goderich, April 4th, 1871. w11-tf—

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed; or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a nasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted *merely for a*

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

NORTHUP & LYMAN, Newcastle, Ont., General Agents for Canada.

☞ Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and F. Jordan, Gardiner & Co., Bayfield. James Bentham, Rodgerville. J. Pickard, Exeter. J. H. Combe, Clinton. Secord, Lucknow. E. Hickson Seaforth, and all Medicine Dealers. w-17

MUSIC.

MISS SKIMMINGS, TEACHER OF Music for Pianoforte and Cabinet Organ. TERMS—$6.00 per quarter in advance.

Goderich March 1st, 1871. sw64-3m—

CAUTION.

THE undersigned having purchased the whole right of selling and vending throughout the County of Huron in the Province of Ontario, D. C. A. certain DOUBLE ACTING SPRING known as the Little Giantess patented by one John Gray of Toronto, I hereby caution all parties against infringing this right as is so doing they will be prosecuted.

ALEXANDER FRASER.

N. B.—For Township rights, Apply to A. FRASER Chief P. O. County Wellington.

March 7th, 1871. sw57-tf—

TIME IS MONEY.

If you want to do two days work in one day, of the

PATENT GROOVED IRON HARROWS

the best and cheapest ever offered in Canada. Only $17 cash, worth $25.00. Inspection invited at

D. K. STRACHAN'S
Blacksmith Shop,

Goderich, March 30th, 1871. w11-tf—

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Flooring, Siding;

and all kinds of

CIRCLE WORK,

such as Circle and Gothic Sash and Frames. They think from their experience in Factory Work, that they can give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

20,000 feet of Dry inch and a quarter Flooring on hand.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

JAS BUCHANAN,
DAVID LAWSON,
WM. ROBINSON.

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

Notice to Debtors

ALL parties indebted to the undersigned, whose accounts were rendered last winter, are hereby notified to pay up on or before 1st June, failing which they will be put into court for collection.

BUCHANAN, LAWSON & ROBINSON.

Goderich, April 20th, 1871. sw66-tf—

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore existing between PARKER & CATTLE as Chemists and Druggists in Owen Sound, Durham and Goderich, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said Partnership in Goderich are to be paid to GEORGE CATTLE (who will continue the Business in the old stand), and all claims against said Partnership in Goderich are to be presented to said George Cattle, by whom the same will be settled

Dated in Goderich the 19th July, 1870 sw955

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in payment of a Mortgage bearing date the 1st March, 1869, made by Thomas Sanderson and John Sanderson of the Township of Stanley, in the County of Huron, Yeomen, and pursuant to a Power of Sale contained in said Mortgage, the following property, viz: Lot number Fifteen, in the Thirteenth concession of the Township of Stanley, in the County of Huron containing by measurement One hundred and five acres of land more or less; will be sold at the TRUEMAN'S Auction Mart, in the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the

15th April, 1871,

unless the amount due on said Mortgage be sooner paid.

Terms made known on day of sale.

Deed under Power of Sale contained in said Mortgage. For further particulars apply to D. S. GOODING, Solicitor for Assignee of Mortgage.

Dated 3rd April, 1871. sw64td

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, 29th inst., same hour and place.

D. S. GOODING.

Goderich, April 15th, 1871.

The above sale is further postponed to May 13th, at noon, in Morgan's Hotel, Bayfield.

Goderich, May 1st, 1871.

FOR SALE

THE Brick House one and a half story high, containing 9 rooms and a good cellar, and 1 acre lot, adjoining the residence of James Smaill, Esq., on East Street.

Apply to,

JOHN OSLER.

Goderich, April 13th, 1871. sw63-tf—

STORE TO RENT:

THE COMMODIOUS STORE FORMERLY occupied by Mr. Wm Kerr, Grocer, and presently as the office of the HURON SIGNAL, which is to be removed next door. Good cellar accommodation and a Bachelor dwelling house. For terms apply to this office or to

ABRAHAM SMITH

Goderich, March 3rd, 1871. w11-tf—

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, trading under the name style and firm of Yates and Green, at the Town of Goderich, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business heretofore carried on by the firm will be continued by Stephen Yates, who assumes all the liabilities of the said firm and to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid.

Dated this fourth day of May 1871.

Witness
JAMES T. GARROW
STEPHEN YATES.
A. H. GREEN.

Goderich May 4th 1871. w18-3t

Courting.

What is it? It is the art of wooing a girl or young man, the art of winning her or her affection. Some are better courters than others, both by nature and practice; though all are the better to be taught. 1st. Whom shall we court? By all means court the lady you love and esteem, and court no other for the time being at any rate. 2nd. When shall we court? As a general rule, court whenever you get the chance. Court in the morning, court at noon, and above all, court in the glowing, when the sun is sinking in the west, rosy and red, and nature invites you to enjoyment and love; when gentle, persuasive, words have the most influence over the "dear one" by your side. Do not, however, court by night or under the moonlight, if you can possibly avoid it. There is nothing manly or good in that love which waits for a girl in back closets and dark entries; nothing elevating in standing at a dyke-side or behind a hay-stack with the lady of your affections. Let no young man keep company with a girl unless he can go to church with her; and let no young girl meet a young man unless she can take him into her father's house, and with a flush of innocent pride on her lovely cheek, say, "Father here's my sweetheart." 3rd. How to court. Well, each person has his or her own method of courting. The English have their way, and so have the Scotch, as well as the Irish. Scotch courting consists in praising and dispraising, pretending you don't care for each other at one time, and maintaining you are ready to die for each other the next; it consists of falling out the one day and making it up the next. In courting, however, do not be too rash in declaring your love, allow it to speak by your actions and kind words. In courting, moreover, do not let kissing become too common. Give, perhaps, just a kiss when you meet, a long sweet kiss when you part, and a wee bit smirk in the middle to keep you in good humor. How long should courtship last? Just as long, and no longer than you become thoroughly to know and understand one another. Some court for years, others only for months; but if all things are ready, it is better not to delay. What should be the object of all courtship? Why, marriage. No one should trifle with another's affections, and go encourting unless he means to marry? What is marriage? It is the inflowing of two kindred harmonious souls into one channel, ever more through all life's journey to become one in sympathy, one in aim, and one in destiny; it is the union and communion of two beings who feel they cannot remain separate if they are to be happy. Marriage is the copestone on the fair and sumptuous temple of human love: it is the ripe fruit on the beautiful tree of human courtship. Love is the essence of marriage. None should marry unless they love each other. A life union should be no mercenary matter.

Battle Legacies.

DARK SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

Private letters received from landwehr pioneer troops describe the horrible work they have to do on the vast battle fields around Metz. However great were the battles of August of last year, what a terrible sight the thousands of killed and wounded' how pestilential the odors which rose from the shallow trenches!—they cannot exceed the degree of shuddering disgust which we have experienced for three weeks, day after day, in our labors of disinfecting these dismal mounds. It may be called an easy job to pile earth on graves exhaling abominable miasmas, where, the rain having washed away the soil, portions of corpses are lying bare; but to open these trenches, to bury deeper the half-decomposed bodies, to strew disinefectants over them, to search out the bodies of officers, or to take out, as often happens, all the bodies and transfer them to a more suitable place, is a work of indescribable horror. Still it is a necessary labor, as otherwise the whole of the neighboring country would be uninhabitable. The effluvia had so penetrated our garments that we can not get rid of it day or night. Disgust and nausea deprive us of appetite and sleep. Even cognac is not relished and fails of its effect, as after drinking is we are chased by appalling dreams, in which our ghastly work rises up before us. The worst of it is that we can see no end to a task so exhausting and injurious to health, and that ten times the number of men engaged upon would be insufficient to set in order this city of the dead.

Not for the sake of contrast, but as a matter directly connected with the mournful picture just given, we may mention extensive preparations on the artillery shooting grounds around this city for the purpose of testing, during the coming summer, a variety of different ordnance, newly composed powder, monitor platings and especially projectiles of the largest calibre.

German Peace Festival.

TRIUMPHAL ARCHES—A PULIC HOLIDAY.

Berlin, May 1—The peace celebration of the Germans of Ontario, which takes place to morrow, promises to be a great success. Vast preparations have been made during the day, and a large number of triumphal arches have been elected, and other manifestations of public joy are being displayed. The town is in a great state of excitement. Tomorrow will be observed as a public holiday, in order that the programme which has been arranged, commencing with the firing of a salute at six o'clock, may be successfully carried out. Large deputations from all the outlaying districts and Buffalo, are expected this evening at half-past seven. The deputation from Hamilton entered the town, headed by the 13th Battalion band. Otto Knotz, of Preston, welcomed the deputation. Messrs Magill and Williams were in the procession, and together with Messrs James Young, Bowman, Harlegen, and Clemens, will take part in the proceedings to-morrow. All the hotels are crowded, and private inhabitants are throwing open their houses to visitors.

THE PARIS ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS AND THE SIEGE.—Mr. Frank Buckland has furnished an interesting account of the manner in which the zoological collection of the Jardin des Plantes sustained the horrors of the Paris siege. The whole stock of the Jardin d' Acclimation, which belongs to private individuals, was disposed of before the capitulation took place, but the managers of the Jardin des Plantes did not sell anything. It was a curious fact that none of the animals were destroyed by the Prussian shells, though they fell near enough to cause them great alarm. An exact list of the losses of the valuable collection has not been given, but it is know that much suffering was caused by want of proper food and the severity of the weather. More than a hundred monkeys perished, and a fine African elephant died from want of nourishment. Several bears, porcupines, and deer could not stand the effects of cold and hunger. A lion was pining away when he was killed and eaten by the guardians. The mortality was great among the tropical birds. The carnivorous animal held out the best against the perils and privations of the siege. At first all the stray dogs were thrown into the lion's den, but after a while these were considered too precious, and meat unfit for human food was reserved for the wild caste. The elephants killed at the Jardin des Plantes were abandoned without the difficulty that had been anticipated. The skulls and many of the bones of the elephants have been kept as monuments of the dreadful period.

LAY UP THE PIECES.

Any farmer who does not practise saving the pieces would be surprised at the real profit derived by laying up odds and ends about his premises. Every day almost there are bits thrown away, at the same time considered of no value, which perhaps not many days subsequent would save both time and money. How many times a year does a farmer want a strip of board, a piece of wedge or pine timber, something for a hammer or rake tooth which cannot be obtained without spoiling valuable material, or going to some carpenter shop, and perhaps while this delay is made, a hired man and team are standing still waiting for a broken tool to be put in order.

But very little would be required while working at the wood pile to sort out and split into proper shape bits of tough timber, and lay them up in some out of the way corner, and also to throw up small pieces of board, such as are usually used for making kindling wood. A strip of board not more than two inches wide may sometimes be wanted in a hurry for a seat upon a waggon box, or of some other size for another purpose, and the saw have to be applied to a whole board to obtain it. The repairs upon buildings, making board fences, splitting stakes or stove wood, always make pieces in just about the shape that will be wanted at some future time and they should never be wasted. These fragments possess of themselves no real value at the time of laying them away, but their worth is in hindrance and perplexity im a busy time.

It is just as essential to save pieces of leather, scraps of iron, screws, nails, bolts, hinges, wire, buckles, rings and rivets. Any amount of this material is cast away annually or sold for one cent per pound, which if saved would have been worth dollars perhaps.

By this we do not intend to advocate that when a breakage occurs upon any farm implement, patching up will answer for permanent repairs, for all tools should be kept in the best of order, but there are times when plowing, harrowing or some other work, the harness or some tool will give out, and by the aid of wire, buckle, or a piece of tough timber the breach may be quickly repaired, and with sufficient strength to last until the hurry is over, and time can be spared to take the implement to the workshop.

A stitching awl and a few wax ends kept on hand will often give a hundred times their cost.

The Little Dutchman.

O, I'm a little Tuchman
My name is Van der Doss,
An' vat I cannot get to eat,
I smells it mit my nose.

An' ven dey vill not let me play,
I takes it out in vork;
And ven dey makes me vork too hard,
I soon de job vill shirk.

An' ven dey sends me off to bed,
I lays avake all night;
An' ven dey comes to vake me up,
I shuts my eyes up tight.

For I'm a little Tuchman,
My name is Van der Doss,
An' vat I do not know myself,
I never vant to know.

It is only necessary for an expedition to be announced, having for its object the discovery of the North-West passage, to secure innumerable offers to accompany it, from volunteers who are willing, in many cases at their own costs and charges, to encounter all the risks and discomforts attending such a voyage. In 1497, the first Arctic expedition was projected by John and Sebastian Cabot; and during the four centuries which have since elapsed, a vast number of expeditions have sailed for the purpose of solving, if possible, the problem of the North-West passage. Another expedition sets sail on the 1st of May, under the command of Captain Hall, already famous for his Arctic explorations. Perhaps at this latest epoch of time' the riddle, which has defied solution so long, will be unravelled.

A YOUNG man fresh from the country, visiting Edinburgh, being informed of an exhibition of wax figures, resolved to see them, and on going within the gateway his sympathy was directed to an old cripple upon two crutches in the corner of the courtyard. After looking awhile upon the object of pity, he drew out a coin and presented it to him, but was rather nonplussed at his making no effort to take the proffered alms. "Hae, mon, there's a penny tae ye," says he, but got no answer; and it was not until the bystanders burst into laughter that he discouvered it was a wax man tha aroused his generosity. Determined not to be again taken in, he entered the spacious hall of figures, and in walking through among the various groups he observed one isolated figure with its glassy eyes apparently fixed upon some object at the far end of the room. He walked up and examined it round, and, lifting his hand, he rubbed it over the shoulders of the supposed model and down its arm, observing to a companion, "Mon, is nae thae nat'ral! I dinna ken fou they can mak' them see like life," and, peering into the eyes of the figure, was thunderstruck to see it burst out into a broad grin. He left the room with hurried steps, declaring that "he didna ken the dead frae the living, nor the living frae the dead."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, NEW YORK.—A New York correspondent writes:—Plymouth Church (H. W Beecher's) is thriving. At the annual business meeting of the Trustees, after raising the pastor's salary to $20,000, allocating larg sums for the Sunday School and Bethel Mision work, and increasing the item paid for music, they still had a surplus of nearly $8000, which they voted should be used for extended missionary work in the destitute localities of the city. In addition to all this, they have monthly collections for various missionary, denominational, and benevolent purposes, by which they raise large sums. The congregational singing in Plymouth church is said to be the finest in America. They have a splendid choir of about eighty voices. Mr Camp, the leader, is getting a salary of $2000; Mr Lundel, organist, $1500; Miss Stirling, the contralto, $1500; Mrs Hoyt, soprano, $1000, and Mr Leggat, tenor, $1000.

It seems that a new trade has sprung into existence between Liverpool and the United States, and is daily assuming greater proportions. Some few years ago the quantity of apples brought as freight into Liverpool was comparatively small, but at present it appears as though they were to form one great feature in the business of the port. A Scotch paper mentions that one of the largest importers of apples at Port Huron, Michigan, has been in Liverpool for some time, and has returned to his home, after having contracted for the delivery in Liverpool of 10,000 barrels of the best Michigan apples. It is said he will clear about five shillings on each barrel. One singular fact in connection with this new addition to the commerce of Liverpool, is that large quantities of the apples thus sent to Liverpool are transhipped to the Mediterranean in exchange for other fruit.

A new and splendid monument is to be raised over the grave of Beethoven, at Vienna, the monument having been begun by a distinguished Austrian nobleman, who does little else in his leisure than play the great master's sonatas.

How To Get a Dinner.

A party who travelled about pretty extensively was greatly perplexed to understand how it was that other persons were waited upon promptly and served at the hotels, while he was almost entirely ignored, and could scarcely obtain a dinner at any price. Eventually his eyes were opened to the dodge of feeing the waiters liberally, and being of an ingenious turn of mind, he determined to improve on the idea. The next hotel he dined at, he took his seat very pompously at the table, and took out a well-filled pocket-book extracted therefrom a ten dollar bill, which he laid on the white cloth beside his plate, and placed his goblet on it.

In an instant almost he was surrounded by waiters, who seemed to vie with each other in attentions. Every wish was anticipated, and all the delicacies of the kitchen and pantry were placed before him in most tempting array.

Having fared sumptuously on a time (to the envy of many of the other guests), he took up the greenback, and beckoning to the nearest waiter, was immediately besieged by a half dozen or so. Holding the bill in one hand, he pointed to it with the other, and inquired of the crowd:

'Do you see that bill?'

'Oh! yes, sir!' they all exclaimed, in chorus.

'Then take a deuced good look at it,' he replied, 'for you will never see it again.' Saying which he departed.

The Martini-Henry Rifle.

At last the British soldier has obtained a weapon which he may look upon as his permanent arm. The small Arms Committee have made their final report, in which they recommend, unanimously, the Martini-Henry rifle, and the recommendation has been confirmed by the 'Ordnance Council' of the War department. It is probable therefore, that instructions will be immediately issued for the conversion of the 'Snider' machinery in the small arms manfactories to Martini-Henry machinery, and the manufacture of these wonderfully accurate and useful rifles will be pushed with the utmost vigor. The enquiry as to the most suitable arm for the British soldier was commenced, we believe, in 1867, and has been going on ever since. The Committee originally appointed, recommended the Martini-Henry; and it was ordered that samples of the arm should be distributed to the army in all parts of the empire. It has, therefore, undergone the most thorough test, under various circumstances in different climates and in different hands; and the reports from the various regiments all speak in the warmest praise of the weapon. But while it has been subjected to the most violent and determined opposition at home from rival gunsmiths and mechanicians, and Mr Cardwell has been driven almost to distraction by the extreme difference of opinion as to the merits of the weapon. But the weapon, having stood every test to which it has been subjected has triumphed over all opposition, and it is now to be the British soldier's companion. It is perhaps well that the rifle has been put through these severe tests, for it is proved to be a military arm which both the soldier and the nation may have confidence in.

Household Hints.

Some cooks will throw out the water in which meats have been boiled, without letting it cool, to take off the fat.

Bits of meat are thrown out which would make hash meat or hash.

The flour is sifted in a wasteful manner, and the bread-pan left with the dough sticking to it.

Pie-crust is laid by to sour, instead of making a few tarts for tea.

Cold puddings are considered good for nothing, when oftentimes they can be steamed for the next day.

Vegetables are thrown away that would warm for breakfast nicely.

Dish-cloths are thrown down where mice can destroy them.

The scrubbing brush is left in the water.

Tubs and barrels are left in the sun to dry and fall apart.

Nice-handled knives are thrown into hot water.

Silver spoons are used to scrape kettles.

Cream is allowed to mold and spoil.

Coffee, tea, pepper and spices are left to stand open and lose their strength.

The cork is left out of the molasses jug, and the flies take possession.

Vinegar is drawn in a tin basin and allowed to stand until both basin and vinegar are spoiled.

Dried fruit is not taken care of in season, and become wormy.

Potatoes in the cellar grow, and the sprouts are not removed until they become useless.

Pork spoils for want of salt, and beef because the brine wants scalding.

Bones are burned that would make soup.

Clothes are left on the line to whip to pieces in the wind.

Brooms are never hung up, and soon are spoiled.

California is introducing one, two, three and five cent pieces for the first time in her history. Hitherto a "bit" has been the smallest change.

The site of a Roman villa has been discovered in making some excavations at at Beddington, England. Some coin, pottery and tiles were also found.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between CHARLES CHURCH and WILLIAM H. FISHER as Farmers in Colborne has been this day dissolved by Mutual Consent All Debts owing to the said partnership, are to be paid to Charles Church who still remains here. All claims against said partnership are to be presented to Charles Church by whom the same will be settled.

March 24th, 1871 w10-3t—*

COLBORNE HOTEL, GODERICH.

E. MARTIN, Proprietor.

Good Accommodations. Ample Stable Room.

This is admitted to be a First class house kept in Good Style.

August 15th, 1870. xw1-tf

HURON HOTEL, ZURICH, CO. HURON

JOHN PRANG, - - Proprietor.

This house is fitted up with every convenience fo the travelling public.

Good Stabling and prompt attendance

Aug 15, 1870 w15-6

MRS. DAYS' HOTEL WROXETER.

ON the direct road from Seaforth to Walkerton. Every necessary accommodation for the travelling public.

HANNAH DAYS.

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 Shortest Notice 1417

THE LITTLE WANZER.

THIS LITTLE FAVORITE IS THE MOST COMPLETE

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

EVER INTRODUCED INTO NORTH AMERICA OR EUROPE

OVER 15,000 FAMILIES HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED WITH THIS MACHINE within the last two years, and have made for themselves hosts of friends, and earned the reputation of being an indispensable article. These Machines are recommended by all grades of society from the opulent Farmer's Wives and Daughters to the Nobility and Royal Families of Europe.

THE LITTLE WANZER

Is the simplest, will do the greatest variety of work, is more easily managed, less liable to get out of order, and runs lighter than any other Shuttle Sewing Machine manufactured. Every Machine is complete, with Tucker, Gauge, Quilting Gauge, Hemmer, Self-Acting Feller, Binder, Shuttle, "Thread Other, Thread Cutter with oil, Screw Driver, 4 bobbins, 6 Needles, 1 Spool of thread, and Printed Instructions on full as to enable any person to use and keep the Machine in order.

Every Hand Machine is mounted on a Marble Slab, and packed in a neat little case, and is sold for $65 00
LITTLE WANZER, on a nice Iron Stand, with Treadle 75 00
" " Iron Stand and Wood Case, with Drawers 80 00
" " Imp. half Case 80 00
" " full Case 90 00

R. M. WANZER & CO.
FACTORY—CORNER KING AND CATHARINE STREETS, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

SHOW ROOMS—64 KING STREET EAST.

AGENT AT GODERICH

ABRAHAM SMITH, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Hamilton, Aug. 30th, 1870. w4-3mos

HURON FOUNDRY!

East Street — Goderich.

R. RUNCIMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

GRIST & FLOURING MILLS,

Muley and Sash Saw-Mills, Steam Engines and Boilers,

Thrashing Machines, Seperators,

Horse Powers, Drag Saws,

IRON AND WOODEN PLOUGHS!

With Cast or Steel Boards, Drill Ploughs, Gang Ploughs,

Cultivators, Land Rollers, Straw Cutters,

Agricultural Furnaces, Potash Kettles, Sugar Kettles, Salt Kettles, Wagon and Pipe Boxes,

COOKING, PARLOUR AND BOX STOVES,

of the most improved kinds. Brass Castings made, and Blacksmiths' Work and Repairing done on short notice. Call and see the STEEL MOULD-BOARD PLOUGHS, as you can get one very cheap for Cash!

Goderich, Aug. 15th, 1870 w30

GODERICH WOOLEN FACTORY,

(KNOWN AS PIPER'S MILLS)

J. INGLIS & SONS,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to farmers and others that they are prepared to fill all orders:

ROLL CARDING- MANUFACTURING,

Cloth Dressing, Custom Spinning, Dyeing, Satinetts,

Fulled Cloths, Winceys, Flannels, Blankets

On the shortest notice. Parties wishing to exchange their wool for good home made goods, will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we are satisfied we have the goods you require. Parties coming from a distance with wool to get carded may in nearly every instance rely on getting their wool home with them the same day.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Goderich Woolen Factory, Aug. 15, 1870. w11

CARDS, BILL-HEAD

Plain and Fancy, Printed at City Rates

MUNICIPAL BLANKS

Such as

Jury lists, Voters' Lists,

Notice of Appointment,

Oath of Qualification,

Convictions, Pathmasters' LISTS;

&c., &c., &c.

LAW BLANKS, Printed to Order.

DIVISION COURT BLANKS, Orders promptly filled and Prices moderate.

AT THE SIGNAL OFFICE.

New Butcher Shop
OPPOSITE HENRY MART'N'S HOTEL, HAMILTON ST.

THE Subscriber has pleasure in informing that he has opened a Butcher Shop at the above address And he will be prepared to supply the choicest quality of meats at a lower price than elsewhere in town.

Give him an early call.

Orders delivered to all parts of the town, a hours of the day.

ROBERT McLEAN.

Goderich March 7th, 1871. w7—

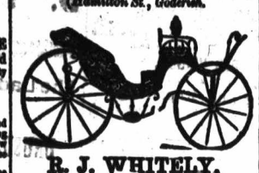
Salt & Flour Barrel HOOPS.

CAMPBELL BROS. of Watford have constantly on hand, and are continually buying Green Hoops. We have over 500,000 for sale at present. Apply by letter to Campbell Bros, Box 81, Watford.

Watford, January 1871. w45-tf—

Ontario Carriage Shop,

Hamilton St., Goderich.



R. J. WHITELY,

Is still in full operation, and is turning out superior

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons

of all kinds, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.

A number of first class Buggies on hand, and for sale cheap for cash Prices of all articles in the line that will compare favorably with any in the County

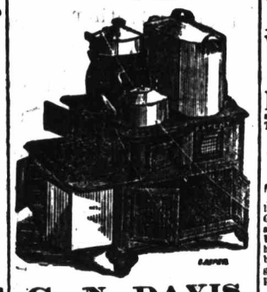
All work warranted

Particular attention paid to Wagon and Carriage Repairing

R. J WHITELY.

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

EXTENSIVE NEW PREMISES



G. N. DAVIS HAS THIS DAY REMOVED TO HIS COMMODIOUS NEW BRICK BUILDING

(NEARLY OPPOSITE F JORDAN'S DRUGSTORE)

Convenient to the Market.

His stock of stoves &c. IS LARGE AND COMPLETE

PARTIES IN WANT OF ANYTHING IN this line will save money by inspecting his stock before purchasing elsewhere

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK WILL BE DONE THE SAME AS USUAL.

Goderich, 1st July, 1870 w60

NEW BOOKS,

WALLPAPER

&c., &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

AT BUTLER'S.

A Beautiful Assortment OF JEWELLERY OF ALL KINDS JUST RECEIVED, and to be sold CHEAP AT BUTLER'S.

Fishing Tackles,

OF ALL KINDS, CONSISTING OF REELS, BASKETS, BAITS, HOOKS and LINES of the superior kind AND

SELLING AT COST AT BUTLER'S.

Goderich 19th Aug., 1870. sw.64

THE NEW GROCERY STORE.

WHITELY & ELLIOTT

DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES & LIQUORS.

Corner Kingston Street & Market Square GODERICH.

Goderich June 20th 1870. sw57-tf

CHEESE, CHEESE.

Shepharo & Strachan,

GROCERS, GODERICH

HAVE been re-appointed sole agents at Goderich for the sale of the celebrated Exeter Factory Cheese.

Local dealers supplied at the Factory Prices.

SHEPHARD & STRACHAN.

Goderich, Aug15 18"7 w30

GUINNES'S CELEBRATED DUBLIN PORTER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER, and sold extremely low by

GEORGE GRANT, GROCR.

WEST SIDE SQUARE, GODERICH

PRICE ONLY $1.75 PER DOZ. BOTTLES

AN EARLY CALL SOLICITED.

To be Had in Wood or Bottle

HOTELS PROMPTLY SUPPLIED

Goderich Sept. 23, 1870. sw10-tf

BRANTFORD BREWERY

THOS. SPENCER, PRO.

Spencer's XXX Ales & Porter

Spencer's Bottled Ale in Fine condition,

Spencer's Ales in Puncheon, barrels and Half barrels, at the

GODERICH DEPOT, MARKET SQUARE.

GEO. GRANT.

Goderich, Jan. 10th, 1871. sw51-1y—

FARM FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE.

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE ANDREW Garvey, being the South Half of Lot, No. 29 north of the town Plot, Ashfield, Co. Huron, 100 acres: first class land. 70 acres cleared; with buildings and orchard.

Terms Very Reasonable. Full particulars as to price &c., &c. to be had at the Office

DOYLE & SQUIER, Barristers Goderich.

Goderich December 23rd 1870

FOR SALE.

A NOPEN BUGGY, AS GOOD AS NEW FOLDING seat behind, for sale cheap.

L. CAREY,

Goderich March 2nd 1871. w7-

TO LET, A TWO STORY house, near the Market Square. Apply to

L. McINTOSH.

Goderich 20th, Feb. 1871. sw52-tf

TWO FARMS for SALE

FOR sale two very valuable FARMS in the Township of Goderich. For particulars apply to JOSEPH SHAW, Huron Road, Goderich Township

August 15, 1870 w30

HOUSE TO RENT OR SELL

WITHIN 10 MINUTES WALK OF the COURT HOUSE, containing 8 rooms, kitchen and pantry, with good garden, cellar and well. Apply at this office, or to

ROBERT WILSON.

Goderich, Feb. 28th, 1871. sw54-1m—*

VALUABLE TOWN & PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

LOTS 290, 289 and 287 on Brittania road, and about thirteen acres on lot No. five on Maitland Concession in Township of Goderich, within one mile of the Town. For particulars apply to A. R. ROSS, Goderich.

Goderich, Feb. 6th 1871. sw48-tf—

TO SELL

THE EAST HALF OF LOT NUMBER 8, FOURTEENTH concession of Hullett, on the boundary line between Blyth and Walton, post office each way. Good hardwood; watered with a never failing creek and never failing spring. Also well close by the house Forty acres cleared, well fenced, 17 acres in all. Log house and barn, a thriving orchard, 8 kinds of plums, black, white and red currants, pears, red and yellow gooseberries. For further particulars apply on the premises. TO RANKIN LAWSON and his Mother

Aug 18th, 1870. w35-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT 10, CON. 10, W. D. COLBORNE, 100 ACRES, 60 cleared, good dwelling house, frame 22x30, with a commodious kitchen attached, also good barn and shed accommodation, good bearing orchard, well watered by two creeks running through the farm, and good wells. One mile from gravel road, 5 miles from Goderich. For particulars apply on the premises to undersigned, or to Mr. D Ferguson, grocer, Goderich.

C. STEWART.

August 15, 1870 w30

LAND AND LOAN OFFICE.

Money to Lend on Mortgages, At as low rates as can be obtained anywhere. Lands bought and sold. Town and village lots Sale.

Sales of Canada Company's Lots Negotiated and latest Lists of Lands to be seen at the office of the subscriber.

LEWIS W. ORD, West Street, Goderich.

December 2nd 1870. sw28-tf

A BARGAIN.

50 ACRES, East ½ of Lot 29, 10th con. Culross, Co. Bruce. 7 acres cleared and good log house. Clear title for $500 cash or for $600 one third down and the remainder in 4 annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent per annum.

Apply to ABRAHAM SMITH

Lum'ev 5 Sept 1870 w33-10t Merchant Tailor

Farm for Sale.

LOTS 53 and 54, Bayfield Concession, in the Township of Goderich Containing 68 acres, of these over 50 acres cleared with good Frame Barn, and Log House, about 2½ miles from Clinton. For Terms of sale apply at the Division Court office at Goderich, or to Mr. WIGGINGTON on the premises.

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

TOWN LOTS

TO BE SOLD IN GODERICH. APPLY TO

W D. ALLEN, Huron Hotel.

Goderich 1st February, 1871. sw67-t

FOR SALE.

126 ACRES OF BUSH LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF COLBORNE 7 MILES FROM Goderich. For particulars. Apply to

W. D. ALLEN, Huron Hotel

Goderich 12 Nov., 1870. sw

LANDS FOR SALE AT BAYFIELD.

LOTS NO'S. 71 & 72 BAYFIELD CONCESSION Township of Goderich, comprising 146 acres of the best quality of land, within about 2 miles of the Market place of the Town of Bayfield. There is a clearance of 25 acres which could readily be prepared for crop. The remainder of the land is closely covered with the best of beech and maple timber of splendid growth, an excellent road passes on two sides of the property, which is situated in an old and well settled neighbourhood.

ALSO.—Lot 14, Range A Township Stanley, containing 39 acres of well reserved timber land, which would produce a large quantity of firewood to the acre. The lot runs to the River Bayfield with a considerable water fall which could be made available for milling or manufacturing purposes.

For terms apply to, JAMES D. ALLEN, Guelph.

or W. W. CONNOR, Esq. Bayfield.

Guelph, Aug 15, 1870 w30

FOR SALE

That Valuable Tavern Stand

IN the village of Dungannon, known as the 'Prince of Wales' Hotel, where a good and increasing business has been done for the past 10 years.

ALSO EIGHT ½ ACRE VILLAGE LOTS

all situate on the Main street of the Village, adjoining the Tavern, and very suitable for stores or other business purposes.

Also 50 Acres of Land

adjoining the above, on the Gravel road, the best clay, 35 acres cleared and the balance in fine growing bush. Excellent new house and barn and good water.

To be sold together or separate. Apply on the premises or by letter prepaid to

D. SWIFT.

Dungannon, March 24th, 1871. w11-3m—

NEW CABINET AND UPHOLSTERING SHOP,

WEST STREET

OPPOSITE BANK OF MONTREAL, GODERICH.

ERIC McKAY,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce that he has opened a new shop in the above line, on West Street, opposite the Bank of Montreal, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS.

Having on hand an assortment of Upholstering material, he will be prepared to fill promptly all orders in that line.

A quantity of Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings on hand.

Picture Framing to Order.

He trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

Goderich, Aug. 15, 1870. 30-tf

FARM FOR SALE ON THE BAYFIELD GRAVEL ROAD,

BEING lot 28, first concession Goderich Tow. p 110 acres, 50 of which are cleared, a never failing creek runs through the land. The lot is situated on the Gravel road about 5 miles from the town of Goderich. The land is a rich clay loam, being very suitable for wheat or fruit growing. The lot will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Possession can be given 1st October for particulars and terms, apply to G. H. PARSONS or to J. DAVISON, Esq. Goderich.

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

YOUR WANTS NOW SUPPLIED.

THE Subscriber having purchased a choice lot of timber and also having the most approved machinery, will be able to supply any quantity of

PINE AND CEDAR SHINGLES

at the shortest notice and the lowest price. He is also prepared to pay the highest price for pine or any other timber suitable for making shingles delivered at the Mile.

PETER LEONARD.

Nile, Feb. 4th, 1871. sw51-3m—*

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE

CRABB'S BLOCK. KINGSTON STREET.

Prices to Suit the Times.

Photographs reduced to $1.00 per Doz., on Tuesdays. PER HALF DOZEN.

Large Photograph Reduced in Proportion.

Also will make the largest Photographs made in Goderich, very cheap. Porcelain pictures from one dollar upwards at

D. CAMPBELL'S Photograph Gallery

Goderich Aug. 15th, 1870. w30

Feed! Feed!!

JUST RECEIVED AT

Shephard & Strachan's,

20 TONS OF BRAN, SHORTS & Midlings,

WHICH THEY WILL

Sell Cheap for Cash.

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870. sw1

Notice to Debtors.

ALL PARTIES INDEBTED TO THE LATE FIRMS of Robinson & Yates and Robinson & Hovell, are requested to settle up with me on or before 31st Dec. and save costs, as after that date all accounts will be sued.

Wm. ROBINSON.

Goderich 12 Dec. 1870. sw 8

Maitland Salt Well

PLATT'S PATENT EVAPORATOR.

The undersigned is prepared to FURNISH No. 1 SALT, IN ANY QUANTITY AT THE Lowest Price, FROM THE ABOVE WELL.

S. H. DETLOR.

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

IMPORTAN NOTICE.

F. R. MANN,

House Sign & Carriage Painter,

DESIRES TO ACQUAINT THE PUBLIC THAT he has fitted up a shop on North street next to the Wesleyan Methodist Church, with varnish room attached where he is prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at reasonable prices. Thankful for the patronage of the last 7 years solicits a continuance of the same.

Now is the time to Paint your Cutters Sleighs, and Carriages.

Orders from country Carriage shops attended, to with dispatch.

Sign Painting, Gilding, Graining, Glazing, Paperhanging, &c., &c.

F. R. MANN.

Goderich, Aug. 15, 1870 sw1

NOTICE OF REMOVAL,

MR Frederick Armstrong, Land Agent, has removed his office to Mr. Hugh Dunlop's building, next door to the Post Office, first flat. Farms and Wild Lands for sale and Money to Loan on very reasonable terms

Goderich, Nov. 29th 1870 sw28-tf—

EXCELENT LAND.

COVERED with Maple and Beech, 10 miles from Goderich. For sale cheap, being easterly 111 acres of lot 5, con 4, Eastern Division, Ashfield.

Apply to THOS WEATHERALD, Engineer & Surveyor Goderich,

Feb. 16th, 1870. sw51-tf—

MASONIC APRONS

FOR SALE AT H. GARDINER, & Co's.

Goderich, 5 July 1870. w

Extensive New Premises AND SPLENDID NEW STOCK

G. Barryl & Bro.

Cabinet Makers, Undertakers, & Wood Turners,

HAMILTON ST.

Have removed across the street to the store next door Wm. Acheson's Harness Shop, where will be found

A GOOD ASSORTMENT!

of Kitchen, Bedroom, Diningroom, and Parlor Furniture, such as

TABLES, CHAIRS (hair, cane and wood seats) CUPBOARDS, BEDSTEADS, WASH STANDS, MATTRESSES, LOUNGES, SOFAS.

WHATNOTS, LOOKING GLASSES

GILT FRAMING.

G. B & B. are prepared to sell everything in their line

Cheap for Cash.

N. B. A complete assortment of Coffins and Shrouds always on hand and a Hearse to hire; all on reasonable terms,

A CALL SOLICITED.

Goderich, 15