Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

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

$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE] GODERICH, C. W., THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1864. [VOL. XVII.—NO. 8

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., MARCH 18, 1864

MR. BROWN'S REPRESENTATION MOTION.

On Monday last Mr. Brown, according notice previously given, moved as follows:

Resolved, That on the 2nd day of February, 1859, the Hon. G. E. Cartier, the Hon. A. T. Galt, and the Hon. John Rose, then members of the Executive Council of this Province, while in London, and acting on behalf of the Government, of which they were members, did address a dispatch to the Colonial Minister, in which they declared that, "Very grave difficulties now present themselves in conducting the Government of Canada in such a manner as to show due regard to the wishes of its numerous population;" that "differences exist to an extent which prevents any perfect and complete assimilation of the view of the two sections;" that "the progress of population has been more rapid in the Western section, and claims are now made on behalf of its inhabitants for giving them representation in the Legislature in proportion to their numbers;" that "the result is shewn, by an agitation fraught with great danger to the peaceful and harmonious working of our constitutional system, and consequently detrimental to the progress of the Province;" and that "the necessity of providing a remedy for a state of things that is yearly becoming worse, and of allaying feelings that are daily becoming aggravated by the contention of political parties, has impressed the advisers of Her Majesty's representative in Canada with the importance of seeking for such a mode of dealing with these difficulties as may forever remove them;" that a Select Committee of nineteen members be appointed to enquire and report on the important subjects embraced in the said despatch, and the best means of remedying the evils therein set forth; the Committee to consist of Messrs. Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Dickson, A. A. Dorion, Dunkin, Foley, Galt, Holton, Joly, McDougall, McGee, McKellar, Scoble, Street, Turcotte, and the mover.

Whether or not Messrs. Cartier, Galt and Rose were sincerely desirous of finding some adequate remedy for the evils entailed upon the country in consequence of the "differences which prevent any perfect assimilation of the views of the two sections," it is undeni bly the case that those differences were never greater than at the present moment, and never, consequently, was the necessity for an effectual remedy more urgent. The simple fact of the matter is that we need a vast change in our Parliamentary Representation, and one of two courses only remains to be taken. We must convince the Lower Canadians, if such a thing is within the bounds of possibility, that what we ask is *simple justice*, neither more nor less, and if calm reasoning will not do, endeavor to carry the day by the votes of our Representatives which, of course, is next to impossible; or we must bow before an inferior race—one which despises us, and which will, if unresisted hold us in bondage for years to come. Now, it does seem to us that as this Representation question stands, and considering the fact that it is almost impossible for any Ministry taking it a platform of their policy to carry the plan proposed by Mr. Brown is the most feasible that could be adopted. It makes no violent appeal to the prejudices and passions of either section, and, it provides for a calm, serious, statesmanlike consideration of a most important subject. If we could get to understand each other—if the dangerous and mischievous *dividing line* could be removed in reality—as it is in name—if, by any means, our legislators could exercise more genuine *patriotism* more love for what is *right and just* than greed for place, a new era would dawn upon us. Is it absolutely impossible that there can ever be a true Canadian Nationality, in which people of every country and creed shall unite their energies to build up the fabric of permanent Empire? If not, every means calculated to repair the breaches at present existing between the discordant elements should be eagerly seized upon. It may be urged that Mr. Brown and others, in thus persistently dragging forward the Representation question, are but stirring up strife uselessly, and that while the public mind is at rest with regard to the matter it should be kept in abeyance.—Why, we would ask, defer the evil day—why not come to an understanding at once? There was a period when the American Legislature might possibly have settled nice sectional questions; but the propitious time was allowed to pass in the tumult of political squabbling, and at last the sternest of all arbitrements had to be invoked, to deluge a continent with blood, and to turn the sword of brother against brother in awful strife. These sectional differences are dangerous to the peace as they are inimical to the prosperity of any country in which they exist, and no amount of labor or trouble would be too dear a price to pay for their immediate removal.

We are exceedingly sorry to observe the spirit in which the debate was taken up by French members They displayed an amount of dogged bitterness calculated to enforce their declaration that Lower Canada would *never, never, never* consent to a change in the Representation of the country. Mr. Perrault, for instance, said that "there was now an enthusiasm in the "country for drilling, but if Representation by Population were forced on the "people of Lower Canada, those fine "battalions, of which we were justly "proud, *might find work within our own* "*limits, and be employed, not against a* "*foreign foe, but against a foe from* "*within!!*" Or, in other words, that sooner than give the 90,000 people of Huron and Bruce two additional members without a corresponding increase of Representatives in Lower Canada, they would *go to war!* That is the stone wall against which such debates usually run. The Lower Canadians know very well that an appeal to arms would be an ugly business *to them*, but they, by using such language, think to frighten the advocates of Upper Canadian Rights, under the impression that rather than create trouble, we we will submit to any amount of injustice. The whole case is indeed surrounded with difficulties, and *may*, for aught we can tell, be fraught with danger. How much greater than ever, then, is the necessity for some adjustment that will satisfy both sections. A Committee of the ablest members in the House, if once organized and at work with a hearty desire to secure the good of the United Provinces *should* be able to settle upon something feasible. But, of conciliation is met with sneers—if Lower Canadian members unite in refusing the Committee asked for by Mr. Brown, then we may depend upon it that harmonious, cordial, useful legislation with regard to National consolidation will be out of the question for many years, to come, and as of old, it will be possible for a miserable renegade minority from Upper Canada to subject us systematically to French domination. We cannot do better than conclude in the manly words of Mr. Scoble, after remarking that the motion was made the first order of the day for Wednesday:—

Mr. Scoble said that, after the language used by Messrs. Galt and Cartier in their celebrated despatch quoted in the motion, they were bound to support that motion, in order that the whole question might be calmly and fairly considered in a committee of the House, with a view to arriving at a conclusion that would be satisfactory to the House and country. He went on to argue that this question of Representation by Population should be disembarrassed from questions of nationality or creed. It was a question of high politics and statesmanship, concerning not only the present but the future. Where ever political injustice existed there was danger. That danger was received and admitted by gentlemen opposite in 1858. It has not passed away in 1864, but he firmly believed that the danger in connection with the non-settlement of this question was greater to-day than it was then. He repeated that this was not a question of nationality. He would not admit there was any other nationality in this Province than a British nationality; but if the question of the origins of our people was raised, it would be found that those of French origin were only about one third of the whole population, and was it to be expected the other two thirds would bow their necks in political servitude? (Hear, hear.) He traced the difficulties in which we were now placed, to the Act of the Union. That Act did great injustice to Lower Canada; but that was no reason why justice should now be refused to Upper Canada. He proceeded to consider the other remedies which were suggested. He pronounced against the Double Majority scheme as unscientific and unconstitutional. He was opposed, also, to Mr. Gait's scheme of Federation of the Provinces. He did not wish to see repeated in British North America an experiment which had been tried and found wanting in the United States."

"200,000 MORE."

Uncle Abe makes another levy upon the life-blood of the American nation, to the extent of 200,000 men. As has been truly observed, the chief magistrate of the Republic disdains any figures less than hundreds of thousands, and were he to call out every male of military age in the country it could hardly surprise us. These raw recruits will be drilled for a few days and then sent to Virginia to meet the veterans of Lee. We can well imagine their fate—that ere spring ripens into summer the plains of the Old Dominion will be whitened with a fresh crop of bleached bones! The following is the order for the new draft:—

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"Washington, March 14, 1864.

"In order to supply the force necessary to be drafted for the navy, and to provide an adequate reserve corps for all contingencies, in addition to the 500,000 men called for February 1st, 1864, a call is hereby made and a draft ordered for 200,000 for the military service, army, navy, and marine corps of the United States.—The proportional quota for the different wards, towns, townships, precincts or election districts, or counties, will be made known through the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, and accounts will be taken of the credits and deficiences of former quotas. The 15th day of April, 1864, is designated as the time up to which the numbers required from each ward of a city, town, etc., may be raised by volunteer enlistments, and drafts will be made in each ward of a city, town, etc., which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the number required to fill said quotas. The draft will be commenced as soon after the 15th as practicable. The government bounties as now paid continue until April 1st, 1864, at which time the additional bounties cease. On and after that date $100 bounty only will be paid as provided by act approved July 22nd, 1861.

(Signed) "ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

MR. DICKSON ON "CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES."

During the debate on Mr. Brown's motion for a Committee to consider the Representation Question, our worthy member delivered himself of the following pithy remarks:—

Mr. Dickson deemed it his duty to say a few words before the vote was taken. It had been said that the Representation by Population question was as dead as "Julius Cæser," but it would be found that the populous counties in Western Canada must sooner or later be heard. He stated that the Counties of Huron and Bruce, which he represented, contained a population of over 80,000, equal to about one fourteenth of the population of all Lower Canada, and it could not be expected that such a state of things would be permitted to continue. A federation of the British North American Provinces had been suggested; but what would hon. members think when they were told that Huron and Bruce were nearly the same size as the Island of Prince Edward, and contained about the same population, and yet Prince Edward Island had an Executive Council, a Governor and a Legislature. He hoped a remedy would be suggested, and he was satisfied that the Committee would do their duty.

EXHIBITION OF SEED GRAIN.

The Spring Exhibition in connection with the County Agricultural Society took place in the Town Hall yesterday. The competition in Wheat was pretty keen, the number of samples shown being somewhat greater than that of last year. Excepting a few lots of shrunken and otherwise indifferent grain, the quality was very good indeed. The first prize wheat, especially, was remarkable for plumpness, brilliancy of color, and cleanliness. No person acquainted with the requirements of first-rate grain could object to the decision of the judges, Messrs. Wm. M. Savage, S. Platt and John Mitchell. Several of the other lots were also quite superior in quality. There were only some four or five samples each of other spring grains, but the quality was first rate, especially so of the Oats and Barley. The following were the prizes awarded:

Spring Wheat.—Best, John Cox, 6th con., Goderich; 2nd do, T. Johnston; 3rd do, James Elliott, 3rd con., Goderich.

Oats.—Best, W J Hayden; 2nd, John Salkeld; 3rd, Patrick Carrol.

Peas.—Best, Charles Blake; 2nd, John Salkeld.

Timothy.—Best, Wm. Young; 2nd, Isaac Salkeld, 3rd J. Torrance.

Indian Corn.—Best, J W Elliott; 2nd Robert Gibbons.

Huron Railway.

We noticed a letter in a recent number of the *Leader* signed 'F. Shanly,' relative to the construction of the above line of Railway. This gentleman's explanations were no doubt, rendered rather glowing terms, of a speedy completion of his gigantic designs, and were obviously calculated to take with the credulous and inexperienced portion of the Huron Railway speculators. But this 'wild goose chase' over to England for funds—then a preliminary and long winding survey—and, finally, the shrill whistle of the 'Iron Horse,' over a large expanse of the Huron district will not take now a days. The time has gone by, when such 'moon shine' Railway schemes so ingeniously depicted by the writer, would be readily grasped at; but there has been sufficient experience of this kind already experienced by the people of Canada, for the last ten or twelve years, to warn against a repetition of the same extravagant undertakings. Besides, the programme set forth through the Press, in the above case, is just a second edition of Yankee professional abd of building tram roads. The first approximate estimate of building the Great Western Railway was $4,500 per mile; but before it was completed, the cost nearly doubled that amount and after all, which has not the Company had only a 2d class English tram road. The expenses necessary to keep in working order, such a road as that proposed through Huron, during the twenty years stated, would be, perhaps as much as the original cost, besides the danger attending life and property on such man traps. If the people could secure the opinion of Walter Shanly, Esq., M. P., the eminent engineer—then we would say, that they would be safe in investing their capital accordingly, and they would find that his opinion would corroborate what we have stated.

*** What a commentary upon the vast constituency of Huron and Bruce, is the above luminous article, which we clip from the Ingersoll *Inquirer!* Here is a writer living only a few miles beyond the border of Huron, who is so little up in Canadian Geography as to imagine that to extend a railway from Guelph or Berlin to Southampton it is necessary to pass through the County of Huron. It is not proposed to build a Huron Railway—Huron railway speculators have nothing to do with the scheme, we were until now ignorant that Bruce was included in the "Huron Trace," and finally most of our Huron men think that we have now as many railways as we can get along with. Perhaps our friend is not aware that we have a railway through this county already. We agree with him however in the opinion that Mr. F. Shanly should be watched pretty closely.

The House on Wednesday.

The House yesterday adopted the first report of the Printing Committee, so that tenders for the printing, printing paper, and binding required by the Legislature for five years, from the first day of January next, will doubtless be advertised for at once. An amendment, to renew the present contracts, received a large vote.

The question of the Easter recess was yesterday settled, An overwhelming majority of the House decided to have only an adjournment from the day before Good Friday, to the beginning of the following week. This decision will no doubt have the effect of hastening the close of the session.

Mr. Carling moved for the papers respecting the recent settlement of the Quebec Fire Loan. This motion brought from the Attorney General East an explanation of the mode in which the Government had decided to deal with that loan. He said that an attempt to collect the whole debt and interest, by process of law, would have entailed heavy losses upon the Government, and that it had been decided to offer such terms of settlement as would induce those indebted to make payment. No reduction, however is made to any person except the original borrowers who suffered by the fire. Parties who purchased property encumbered by this claim are still to be liable to the full extent, Original borrowers who pay cash before a certain date, are to be discharged on paying four-fifths of the capital while those who are willing to pay in instalments—the first one to be paid in eighteen months—are also to be arranged with. Under this plan of settlement $82,000 have been paid since the fifteenth of November last. We find that in five years previously only $28 681 38 was collected—an amount which must have been nearly swallowed up by the expenses. Mr. Dorion has, therefore, collected in these months nearly three times as much as was collected in five years before the adoption of his scheme for the adjustment of the loan. Though there was some talk about the necessity of bringing an Act of Parliament to sanction the Ministerial settlement, there does not seem to have been much said against the settlement itself. The Opposition papers have been making a great outcry about the's business, but their leaders in Parliament seem to have taken a different view of the matter.

After the recess there was a brief debate about a Bill to amend the law relating to weights and measures. That Bill and a few others got their second reading and were referred. The House adjourned at a little after nine o'clock.—*Globe.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, March 16.

The Royal Mail steamship "Arabia," from Liverpool on March 5th, via Queenstown on the 6th, arrived at this port this evening.

Danish affairs are reported unchanged.

The Archduke Maximilian arrived at Paris on the 5th, and it is reported that he will embark for Mexico on the 25th, all difficulties having been settled.

The ship "Yorktown," bound from London to New York, which put back to port on the 1st inst., with damage, is discharging her cargo for repairs.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—There is nothing important relative to the Danish war.

A Vienna telegram says the mission of the Prussian Minister, Manteuffel, to Vienna had the desired result, Austria having consented to a continuation of operations in Jutland.

The Federal Diet still daily announces that it has received no invitation to a conference.

St. Petersburg, March 5. The Bank of Russia has reduced its rate of discount to six per cent on short bills.

LONDON, March 5.—A telegram from the Persian Gulf announces the successful laying of 450 miles of new cable to India, and that the paying out of the line towards Europe was about to commence.

There was a report that the Government had resolved to make Falmouth the packet station for all foreign mails, instead of Southampton.

The appeal to the House of Lords in the "Alexandra" case had been entered for hearing, and will, probably therefore, be taken up before the Easter vacation.

The *Daily News* replies to the sneers of the *Times* at General Banks' General Order, regulating negro labor in Louisiana, and applauds the measure as necessary, preparatory to the step from slavery to entire freedom.

The *Times*, in an editorial on the invasion to which America must be subjected, says that the levitation of income are at length on the American mind, and that the Americans can and must make up their minds to bear with equal and equitable taxation.

In the House of Commons, on the 4th, the Attorney-General said that the superintendent of Education for Canada West, in the place of the Chief Superintendent, who is absent on the Cape of Good Hope, agreed to postpone and would be laid before Parliament in a few days.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre called attention to the course pursued by the Confederate agents in England, in fitting out war vessels and enlisting seamen, and moved for the papers on the subject. He denounced the proceedings, regretted that the "Alabama" was not detained, and contended that all such vessels should be prohibited entering British ports.

The Solicitor General explained and defended the course of the Government, and asserted that every effort had been made to honorably carry out the laws and maintain neutrality. He admitted that the vessels might be prohibited entering British ports, and said that the Government was considering the subject of how they could remonstrate with the Confederate Government.

THE DANISH WAR.

No fighting is reported.

The remonstrance of France to Prussia against the advance of the Prussian troops into Jutland, it is said to be far less favourable than England's, but the tone of the document it is considered indicates that Napoleon, fairly means what he says.

Neustadt in Holstein is blockaded.

It is asserted that the Prussians have notified Denmark of an intended early attack on Fredericia.

The Austrian semi-official correspondence of Vienna denies the rumored warlike preparations in Venetia, and most positive yet declare that Austria has not the remotest intention of assuming the offensive. The rumors are, nevertheless, repeated via Queenstown.

LONDON, 6 p. m.—It is reported that the Austrians are marching on Fredericia, in Jutland.

PARIS, March 5.—The 'Patrie' publishes a despatch from Hamburg, announcing that three brigades of Austrian troops received orders from Gen. Wrangel to enter Jutland rapidly, and invest Fredericia.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—Cotton sales to-day were 1000 bales, the market closing flat at unchanged rates.

Breadstuffs generally quiet and steady.—Flour downward and nominal. Wheat dull and easier.

The Queen's Rumored Abdication.

We have an authority for the rumor which attributes to Her Majesty the intention of abdicate. It is the Paris *Memorial Diplomatique*. That Journal is responsible for the extraordinary statement that at a recent Cabinet Council on the Danish question, the Queen rose from the table declaring that she should come to no decision without consulting with Prince Albert, retired into her closet, and on emerging, announced that the Prince was hostile to any act of war by England.—"This unmistakeable proof of mental aberration," says a New York paper, "is said to have determined Lord Palmerston to urge the abdication of the Queen; and the fact that, instead of joining his mother at Osborne, the Prince of Wales has gone with his Princess to St. Leonards, is interpreted as an intimation that Edward VII. is preparing to mount the throne and inaugurate a new foreign policy in the affairs of Great Britain. It is certain that the present attitude of the English Government cannot be maintained if England is to keep her place as a power of the first rank; and if the abdication of Victoria is a necessary preliminary to vigorous and honorable action on the part of Great Britain, that abdication is likely to be insisted upon with no unnecessary delay." The Queen's loving subjects here as elsewhere will be slow to credit such as this, without better authority than the *Memorial Diplomatique*. It is certain that British diplomacy has been sending the kingdom down. This can hardly be attributed to Her Majesty, but should abdication be regarded as desirable, the Prince of Wales may ascend the throne of his ancestors in a short time.

The New York World of Wednesday publish s the following despatch from Washington on the subject:

"It is rumored in diplomatic circles today that Queen Victoria is about to abdicate the throne of England. The advices by the City of New York confirm the reports which have hitherto been current, that the Queen is mentally incapacited from any longer holding the position of sovereign. She has not been able to sit at council without betraying her mental infirmity; and the recent action of members of the cabinet, particularly that of Lord Palmerston, has given the English public an intimation that a change in the monarchy may speedily be anticipated. The course of the Prince of Wales lately is indicated a preparation to assume the reins of power. It is undoubtedly the fact that, should she do so, an entirely new foreign policy would be inaugurated upon the Danish question immediately, and afterwards upon American affairs, to our advantage. He will reign under the title of King Edward the Seventh.

SELF-IMMOLATION OF THE GERMAN NATIONS.

(*From the London Daily News*)

So far, a though these Governments have failed to establish any hold upon the popular mind of Germany, their past history effectually cutting them off from public sympathy, their policy in the Danish question has coincided with popular wishes. But the time of trial is coming, and every bold word they speak on the side of Germany against the two Powers who have usurped its authority, hastens its inevitable approach. It will arrive when it is demonstrated in the sight of Germany that the Governments which recognize the right of the nation to be consulted on its own affairs are unable to make that right respected. The Würzburg Governments, by exciting expectations they cannot fulfill, are laboriously cultivating discontent, and educating the whole German people for revolution.—Nothing is so probable as that the excitement in Germany which has caused this attack on Denmark, will have its climax and recoil in a popular revolutionary explosion. The people of Germany possess little as any people in Europe to tempt princes, who, with insignificant exceptions, have done little but abandon, defraud, and betray them. It is impossible to foresee the effect which a schism in Germany may have upon Prussia and Austria. The Prussian people have taken quietly, and from fear, Manteuffel to Bismarck, a much which would have stung a people of ordinary spirit to resistance, and make it seek for a remedy in its own courage, that it would be unsafe to prescribe limits to their endurance, or to declare to what base uses their army and treasury may not be turned.

Fifteen years ago, the regiments which are now massing Danish children orphans, were shot down German patriots in the streets of Dresden and the fields of Baden. No Government ever thus employs the forces of a state but with the consent of a degenerate people. The position of Austria at this conjuncture makes her an object of mingled pity and amazement. The Austrian Government has allowed it to be worse against Denmark; and, if it be by what it can do, it is a mere army, soldiers, the control of its military, and the respect of friends. The statesmen of Austria can have no sympathy with the case which they obey; they have to do it apparently warmed by the fear of losing that influence in Germany to which they have so often been ready to sacrifice the interests of the people, and which, flying from them in the moment of danger, it is sought, would, if the nation were in a generous condition of the empire. If the Revolutionists were a real representation of the different races of Austria—if, like Saxe Dot, it included the deputies of form populations of various language, religion and blood, united by common patriotism—not an Austrian soldier would have crossed the Eider. The Hungarians, the Sclavs, and the Italians would have effectually restrained the Imperial Government of Germany. As it is, the sympathies of the Austrian empire are not in the army, and the absurd spectacle is witnessed of Poles, Magyars, and Croats, sent out by Austria to uphold the rights of German nationality in Schleswig. Its world seen as if every Government in Germany at this moment was bent on the ruin of which bode most directly to its own destruction.

A POINT OF SOME IMPORTANCE.—Mr. F Wainwright, a respectable and respicable gentleman, a member of the Maryland Legislature, has communicated to a committee of Congress the fact that soon after the battle of Antietam, Gen McClellan had an interview of some three hours with Gen Lee, the commander of the rebel forces. In a card published over his own signature, Mr. Waldron states that Gen Lee came within our lines on this occasion, he having received from Gen McClellan a pledge of personal safety for him—and that the interview was held at the suggestion of a mutual friend, and took place two or three days after the battle. This must be well authenticated before it can be made the subject of official investigation. Such personal interviews between the leaders of opposing armies, though possibly not without precedent, are by no means common, and are always open to suspicion. Whatever intercourse is necessary between hostile forces is usually conducted by responsible subordinates, in the presence of witnesses, and under flags of truce. Anything a secret under such circumstances is in the highest degree reprehensible. It is so much more for the interest of Gen McClellan that an unlikely rebel, that all the details of this interview, if any such meeting took place should be made public as speedily as possible.—*New York Times.*

Fires in Hamilton and London.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

HAMILTON, March 16.—About two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in C. H. Van Norman & Co's jewellery store, James street, near King street, which was speedily got under, but again broke out about 3 o'clock, and extended to the adjoining stores of J. Hutchison, tailor, and Hamilton, Muir & Co., druggists, corner of James and King streets. The wood work of Van Norman's and Hutchison's stores were badly damaged. Hamilton, Muir & Co's stock was damaged by water only; the roof of their building building only was destroyed by fire. Van Norman is insured for $10,000, which will about cover his loss. Mr. Hutchison lost nearly everything, and was partially insured. Hamilton, Muir, & Co.'s loss is about $2,000; fully insured.

LONDON, March 16.—Another fire took place this morning about two o'clock. The large brick building at the west end of Dundas street, occupied by D. Farrar & Co., grocers, was discovered to be on fire. The fire companies were soon on the spot, but could do nothing further than confine the flames to Farrar's premises. The building and stock were fully insured. The adjoining buildings were slightly damaged.

Spettigue, one of the sufferers by yesterday's fire, lost about $1,000 by removing his stock, which he placed in the store adjoining Farrar's, and as he had no insurance, he will lose it all.

The loss will be about $25,000, insured principally in the London and Liverpool and Phœnix.

Farrar's safe, one of Sterne and Marvin's was taken out after the fire, with the contents uninjured.

The numerous submarine telegraph cables now at work in Europe are in the aggregate upwards of 5,600 miles long. These cables range from four miles to 1 500 miles each in length, and they are sunk in water varying from 90 to 9,400 feet in depth.

Large Fire in Brantford.

We learn from the Hamilton *News* of yesterday evening, that on Saturday night last, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in a row of frame buildings at the corner of Market and Dalhousie streets in Brantford, adjacent to the Market Square, which destroyed James's Saloon, corner of Market and Dalhousie streets, two or three small shops on Market street, and the Auction Rooms of Messrs. R. B. & T. Webster, and a shop on Dalhousie street.—No apprehensions of any further extension of the conflagration seemed to be entertained by any one; but about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning the bell rang out the alarm of fire, and the large barn belonging to the Commercial Hotel was discovered to be wrapt in flames. It was quickly reduced to ashes, and the fire extending to the frame buildings adjoining the Bank of Montreal, on Market st eet, and which were saved the evening previous, they, too, were soon reduced to ashes. On the east, the fire from the barn reached a small frame shed attached to the west end of the Commercial Hotel, and used as a storeroom by H. Racey & Co., Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, and that, also, was nearly destroyed. The flames were arrested by a brick wall at the west end of the Commercial Hotel, on the one street, and by another wall surrounding the Bank of Montreal on the other. Thus, all the block of buildings from the corner of Market and Dalhousie streets to the Commercial Hotel, and all those from the same corner extending northward on Market street to the Bank of Montreal were consumed. The contents of all, however, except the hay and straw in the barn and smokehouse, were removed in safety. The Bank and the Commercial Hotel were in considerable danger, but were saved by the intervening brick walls. At one time, Brockington's hotel, west of Market street, and on the south side of Dalhousie, caught fire from the falling sparks, but the flames were almost immediately extinguished. The block of frame buildings belonging to the Bank of Montreal, and were insured in the Royal for £100, a sum sufficient to cover the whole loss. The stables belonging to John Turner, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, and was also insured. The value of the buildings destroyed, they being all frame, and with the exception of the barn, only one story high, did not exceed $1,500. The fire originated about the chimney between James's saloon and Gibsons' shoemaker shop, but it is suspected by many that the burning of the barn was the work of an incendiary. The firemen worked well.

THE SEXES IN CANADA.—In Upper Canada we find 55,059 more males than females.—There is not one of the counties in which the males do not predominate, and in the little Niagara district there are only 227 females to 1,957 males. The females predominate in all the western cities, with the exception of Hamilton, which has a surplus of 348 males. Toronto has 1467 more females than males; Kingston, 437; Ottawa, 153; and London only 79. There are in Lower Canada 24,165 fewer females that there are males. Out of the sixty counties there are only six where females are in the majority, namely, the counties of Montmagny, Napierville, Nicolet Richelieu, Verchères, and Yamaska. In the county of Pontiac, with a population of 14,125, there are 2,311 more males than females; while Saguenay, with a population of 6,101, can boast of only 1,819 females, all told. All the Lower Canada cities have a surplus of females. Montreal has 2,717, Quebec 761, Three Rivers 194; while the town of Sorelbourke has one solitary male as a surplus.

A SPANISH TRAGEDY.—Advices from Madrid state that the unusually quiet town of Bonnard, near Burgos (Castile), was thrown into consternation last week by a fearful crime committed on the person of Don Pedro Maliano, one of the wealthiest inhabitants of the place. Donna Matilda, the wife of Don Pedro, was reading one evening in her room, with no other attendant than her page, a lad 12 years of age, her husband having gone out. Hearing a strange noise on the stairs, the lady ran to ascertain the cause, and was surprised in presence of a man holding a long bloody knife in his hand. The ruffian commanded her to be silent on pain of death, adding that he had two companions below ready to assist him if she resisted. After he had bound and gagged the boy he threatened to kill Donna Matilda on the spot if she did not give him a thousand pesetas. She replied that she had not so much, but would spare her life. Not being satisfied with this, he attempted to stab her, but she eluded herself by her hands and arms were dreadfully cut. Meanwhile her cries had been heard by the neighbors, who forced an entrance, and found her lying insensible from loss of blood. She died of her wounds two days afterwards. A servant girl was found lying in the stable with her throat cut, and quite dead. The assassin, who was arrested, proved to be the son of a respectable shoemaker in the town. It appears that he had long meditated the robberies and to effect his purpose had made offers of marriage to the servant, who impudently admitted him into her house during her master's absence, and thus gave him an opportunity of carrying out his design.—[Indianola Messenger.

GEN. MEADE ILL.—The Washington *Republican* of March 12th, regrets to learn that Major General Meade has not sufficiently recovered from his late attack of pneumonia to warrant his ordering upon another campaign with army of the Potomac. His physicians advise him not to attempt such a thing, and there is little doubt he will yield to medical advice, and retire for a little time from active service.

A gentleman belonging to Kinross, at present in the Holy Land, has been commissioned by the British Consul at Jerusalem to convey a box containing water from the river Jordan to be used in the baptism of the royal infant.

NAVIGATION OPENED.—The steamer Comet, Capt. Morgan, of the Goderich Line, left Chicago March 1st, at 5 p. m., made her trip to Two Rivers and returned to Milwaukee, making all her landings in the usual time. She found no ice to impede navigation. Snow was two feet deep in some places north of here.—[Mil. Wisconsin.

OUT OF WINTER QUARTERS AND LOADING.—The brig City of Milwaukee has been taken from her winter quarters in the bayou to the Toledo, W. Railway Elevators, and is receiving a cargo of 20,000 bus wheat. The freight to Buffalo, 4½c, a low figure, and is regarded by some as an indication that rates will rule lower than usual on the opening of navigation.—[Toledo Blade, 8th.

NEW STEAMBOAT LINE.—We learn that a new steamboat line between this city and Saginaw has been organized for the season of 1864. The line will consist of the steamers Forest Queen, Capt Kenyon, and Susan Ward, Capt Strach.—[Toledo Blade.

☞ The Hamilton *Times* of Tuesday says: We understand that a respectable young man, of good connections and standing in society, belonging to somewhere in Huron or Bruce, was arrested yesterday in this city by a constable from the locality above mentioned on a charge of being concerned in the exhuming of the body of a lady who died lately. Another individual was before that arrested, and in Goderich gaol on the same charge.

Fire in London, C. W.

LONDON, March 15.—A fire broke out above three o'clock this morning, in Talbot's shoe store, east of Strong's hotel, north side of Dundas street. Talbot's store, Spettigue's general store, Saunder's drug store, Fysh's confectionery, and Brown's shoe store, were totally destroyed, besides several stocks of goods damaged by removal, and by fire and water. Loss estimated from $20 000 to $25,000, nearly all insured. The Liverpool and London, Royal and Western insurance companies of Toronto are the principal losers.

The Balance Sheet.

Admitting the statement of the administration press, that slavery is abolished, to be true in its widest sense, somebody makes up the national balance sheet thus:

EMANCIPATION.	Dr.
"To 500,000 white American citizens killed.	
"100,000 maimed, wounded and disabled.	
"A devasted country, filled with orphans and widows.	
"Loss of national prestige,	
"$4,000,000,000 of national debt.	
"A divided Country. (Dr. side of the balance account.)	
CREDIT.	
By 4,000,000 free negroes.	

The four millions by which we stand credited we wot to us immensely less than nothing. In fact, if the government had given four thousand million dollars and five hundred thousand lives to force the states where the negroes are to keep and provide for them, as contemplated by the Constitution, it would have made a comparatively excellent bargain.—[Buffalo Courier.

Retrospective and Prospective.

[From the Oil Springs Chronicle.]

There seems to be an impression prevailing abroad that Oil Springs is retrograding; that the prospects for the future prosperity of the town are dull; in short, to use a very expressive term that it is "played out." To the inhabitants of the town, to those whose opinions are based on a proper knowledge of our real circumstances, it would be superfluous to offer arguments to refute that impression,—But to those whose knowledge of our circumstances is necessarily limited, and whose opinions are founded upon one or two prominent facts, it may not be out of place to offer a few suggestions in refutation of that impression.

It is true that the yield of oil is much less than formerly; it is true that prices range low; and it is true that our financial condition for the last three months has been none of the most flattering or satisfactory; but that those facts necessarily indicate a permanent failure of the business of the town, we most emphatically deny. None but the most superficial observer could see, in the above facts, anything to justify the impression that has gone abroad. But the evils in this town, as well as in every other, a certain class of individuals known as "croakers," who can see, in everything with which they come in contact, the seeds of dissolution. To them not an east wind blows but it is freighted with disease and death; and not a cloud arises in the Western horizon but it is surcharged with irresistable storm and ruin.—They can see in everything the elements of destruction, and not an ominous sound do they hear, but it portends to them the speedy wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds. If an oil well is struck they expect a fall in the market and ruin of the trade; and if there is not one obtained every five minutes then they are absolutely certain that the trade is already ruined, and predict a financial crisis second to none in the annals of history. With this class we have no sympathy, and these remarks are not intended for their consumption.

The fact is, there never has been a time since the first oil well was struck in Enniskillen when there were greater elements of prosperity here than at present. The stoppage of the flowing wells was the best thing that ever occurred to this town. Whilst they were in operation the price of oil was so low that even those who owned flowing wells were scarcely able to live by the product of their wells; and those who had made pumping well obliged to resort to other means to obtain a livelihood. The moment they ceased to flow prices rose, and every one who had a barrel of oil to sell could get a remunerative price for it. But, as is often the case, during the excitement consequent upon high prices, oil rose to a figure above what refiners could afford to pay, and the very natural consequences was that a reaction took place, and oil fell again to a figure below its intrinsic value, and so low that many do not find it remunerative to work their wells. This is the state of affairs which is in existence at this time, and one great cause of the present depression in the oil market. So long as oil is down we cannot expect the trade to flourish. It is be very great, for men will not purchase them without a prospect of remuneration; but let oil come up to its true value and the trade will at once be increased ten fold.

One great cause of the idea that the business of the town is retrograding is, that an impression has gone abroad that our oil lands are exhausted. There never was a greater mistake than this. The fact is, not one tenth of that which is positively known to be oil territory has yet been worked to any extent. Operations have hitherto been confined to certain sections of land, which have been tested sufficiently to know that they are productive, have been suffered to lie comparatively unworked, simply because they lie a little farther from the centre of the town.—From lot 16 to 20, inclusive, in the first Concession, there is at least one thousand acres of oil land which has been worked but very little. From lot 16 to 20, in the 2nd Concession, there is another thousand acres, not over one half of which has yet been thoroughly worked. In the third Concession, from lot 17 westward to 15 oil in large quantities is known to exist. How much farther the oil extends in either direction of course remains to be tested; but that is all confined to the localities mentioned is not at all probable.—One thing is certain, and that is, there is enough of good oil territory known to exist in this locality to put the question beyond a doubt as to there being an ample supply for the next ten or fifteen years. The oil is here and all that is required is patience and perseverance to place every branch of business in the place on a sure footing, and render permanently remunerative both the production and manufacture of this great staple article of our commerce.

THE MILLION AND A HALF CASE.—The Court of Appeal did not assemble yesterday, as was expected, to decide the point reserved in their judgement of Thursday; but their decision was announced through the Clerk of the Court. Their Lordships have decided that the appellants, the Great Western Railway, may have a new trial, if they desire it, upon payment of costs; and if the Bank wishes a new trial, they may take it without costs. In case both parties elect not to take a new trial before the first of April, then the sums in dispute will be decided by the award of the arbitrator; but if both parties fail to make an election before that date, a new trial must be had at the next Kingston Assizes.—*Globe.*

Beer Drinking in Germany.

In common with the rest of Germany Austria has its beer vats; and all over Germany beer drinking is one of the institutions of the country. Whoever passes through any of these cities without looking in upon the beer shops will have failed to see a very important place of "life as it is" in Europe. In company with several other Americans I have just taken a walk for the purpose of inspecting these establishments. You enter only to find the first room full of tables, each with its three or four drinkers about it, and these with mugs, holding from two to four pints of beer before them. The mug being emptied more is supplied, until the parties are satisfied and give place to others. You pass to another room, and another, and another, only to find the same busy scene.—You look around from room to room, as though you were searching for some missing friend, until your are satisfied, and pass out. If you wish to see another company, of one or two hundred engaged in the same way you can do so within ten rods in any direction. In this way thousands of the people pass their evenings. The beer is not very expensive costing about three cents a glass—and it is not so strong but that those who are accustomed to it can drink several quarts in the evening without becoming disabled. But a large proportion of the coachmen, "commissionaires," and hangers on in general whom you meet in the streets are constantly soaked in this beer, and as to perfect sobriety they don't know what it means. The mass of the people are constantly steeped in beer and tobacco smoke.—*Letter in the Morning Star.*

The Siege of Charleston.

We extract the following from a private letter from South Carolina, dated December 14:—"After 150 days' siege Charleston is much more secure than when the first gun opened. Shelling is as impotent at four miles distance as it is malicious. Two women only have been killed, and no houses burnt. Mine was struck, but the damage not worth mentioning. All the inhabitants have moved to the upper wards out of reach of the missells. The spirit of our people is stronger than ever, with an unanimous determination never to be reunited to the Federal Union under any circumstances. President Davis's message is as truthful a picture as ever was drawn of the state of the Confederacy, and ought to convince every unprejuced mind that we are able and determined to work out our own independence. All we ask of the nations of Europe is perfect neutrality, not the one sided character described in the Message."—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Effect of Emigration

Mr. Bright believes, with ourselves, that the great pressure on the landlords will come from emigration. With the American Government offering 160 acres gratis to every adult person who applies for it, and to minors if they have served

The Speech of Hon. George Brown

ON 'CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.'

From the Quebec Mercury.

[*The motion was published in our last.*]

Hon. Mr. BROWN, in moving the above, said that during the debate on the Address, an hon. gentleman opposite made a remark in regard to the position which he held on the subject of Representation according to Population. He did not then make any reply, because, in the first place, he did not think it of any great moment that he should justify his course of conduct. It mattered very little whether he was consistent or not, or whether other advocates of the principle were consistent or not. The great matter was the merit of the question itself, altogether apart from the position which individuals may hold upon it. With regard to himself he had very little fear of being misunderstood in the country, however much he might be misunderstood or maligned in the House. Another reason why he made no reply at that time was that he was about to bring forward this resolution, and he thought it would be exceedingly undesirable to call up any party feelings in relation to it. He would fain believe that they had reached that point when the question of the great difference between the population of Upper and Lower Canada could be approached without party feelings being excited—that political feelings upon it had so far subsided as to enable every hon. gentleman to see that it was absolutely necessary that we should have all causes of variance between the two sections removed—that the time had come when they could approach a question like this with a degree of harmony that they never could bring to its consideration in former times. He had sought to bring the subject before the House in the least objectionable form. He did not now bring forward a proposition of his own, but appeared as a defender of the policy that was enunciated by his hon. friends on the opposite side of the House—the hon. Mr. Cartier and the hon. John Ross. (Hear, hear.) He determined that he would take ground that could be assailed—that was perfectly indisputable—that both sides of the House had agreed to. He would ask his hon. friends opposite to take that course now that they considered it desirable to take five years ago. Hon. gentlemen would please observe the clear, unmistakeable and incontestable grounds on which his hon. friends based their appeal, and the comprehensive manner in which they approached the subject. He was sure there was no hon. gentleman on the floor of the House who would not subscribe to every one of the propositions. The hon. gentlemen composing the deputation spoke not for themselves only, but for the whole cabinet and for the country. There never was wiser or more sound and patriotic advice given by Ministers of the Crown than was given by his Excellency's advisers upon this subject, in the words he had quoted.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER—That is the first time you have ever said so—the first time you ever gave us credit for sound advice.

Hon. Mr. BROWN replied that he could on that account say it with the more force now. And he could say it with all his heart. If he had been unable to give the honorable gentleman at the Government credit for what good actions they might have performed upon other subjects, he had always given them credit for their bold and manly enunciations on this, and he had been sorry that the Government of his hon. friend from Kingston had not carried the question to a practical result. He asked no more, at present, by his motion than that a committee should be appointed to consider the great propositions which the hon. gentlemen had laid down in 1859, when acting in the responsible position of sworn advisers of the Crown. Some hon. gentlemen might be of opinion that there was not sufficient ground for the advice tendered to His Excellency at that period. Well, he was fully prepared to show that the advice was most wise, and that the positions taken were perfectly indisputable. It must be observed that the advice referred to was given in 1859, when they had nothing later than the census of 1851-2 to guide them and substantiate their positions. But we now had the census of 1861, which showed that the population of Upper Canada had gained very largely upon that of Lower Canada, and that if the statements alluded to were true in 1859, they were doubly true in 1864. They said that at that time there was a grave disparity between the population of the two sections respectively, and that it was necessary that the evils growing out of that disparity should be provided for by a fair representation on the floor of that House. By the census of 1861, the population of Upper Canada was shown to be 1,396,091, while that of Lower Canada was but 1,111,566, making a majority in the Upper section of 284,525. Three years had elapsed since that census was taken, and at the same same ratio of increase as that exhibited during the previous nine years—Upper Canada at 4½ per cent. and Lower Canada at 2½ per cent—the difference must now be 333,181. (Hear, hear.) But the ratio of the previous nine years was not a fair one, he thought, to apply to the past three years, for it was well known that the population of Upper Canada had increased at a much greater ratio during the past few years, in many of the western counties, than for many years before. Some hon. gentlemen had given it as their opinion that Lower Canada would eventually settle the question by such an increase of her population as would give a reasonable prospect of an equality being eventually obtained. (Hear, hear.) None would be more rejoiced if a solution were arrived at in that way than himself, and if Lower Canada obtained a preponderance, he would be quite willing to accord her a proportional increase of her representation. But there was no prospect whatever that the question would ever be settled in that way. At the time of the last apportionment of members, the ratio was a member for every fifteen thousand of a population, and taking that basis, Upper Canada was now entitled to twenty-six more members than Lower Canada; but at the present proportion, in Lower Canada, of members to population, the Western section would be entitled to a preponderance of twenty members. It was a proposition that could not be disputed, that the 334,000 Upper Canadians ought to have an representation on the floor of the House. That large number of the people of his section of the Province was practically disfranchised. The relative amount of taxation borne by the two sections, also, carried with it a very strong argument in favor of some change. (Hear, hear.) He might proceed to analyse the Public Accounts, page after page, and show that a very large preponderance of the whole taxation was borne by the people of Upper Canada. Very fortunately, however, it was necessary for him to do that. He could stand on the doctrines enunciated by honorable gentlemen opposite, The honorable member for Montreal East, when addressing his constituents in Verchères, had alleged that Upper Canada paid two thirds of the entire taxation of the Province. That was in 1855, and nearly ten years had since passed, making a greater disparity than formerly, as he had shown, in the population, and increasing the proportion of the taxation. He, the speaker, was not satisfied that even at that time, Upper Canada did not pay for more than two thirds of the taxation, but he was willing to take that figure for argument's sake. The honorable member for Kingston had also declared that his section of the country paid two thirds of the taxation. He would put it to the people of Lower Canada whether, in case they had a preponderance of 333,000 of population, and paid two thirds of the taxation, they would quietly submit, without a murmur or an effort, to be deprived of the increased representation to which they would thereby be entitled.

Mr. PERRAULT—The hon. gentleman ought to remember that we were in that position once.

Hon. Mr. BROWN replied that he never approved of that state of things, and if he had been in Parliament he would undoubtedly have been found advocating Representation according to Population. He asked no more for Upper Canada than he was willing to concede to Lower Canada, if the tables were turned. But the lesser representation of Lower Canada after the Union, in proportion to population, was a matter of Imperial policy with which the colonist had nothing to do. But all the disadvantage that Lower Canada labored under at that time had been more than repaid, long ago. In 1847 the population of Upper Canada passed that of Lower Canada. The latter had the disadvantage of an undue representation, to a slight extent, for seven years, but Upper Canada had now borne a greatly augmented injustice for seventeen years. For all that time Upper Canada had not only been deprived of proper representation, but had borne the heavy end of the taxation. Oh, but, it is said, the Union inherited a heavy debt from Upper Canada. But the surplus of the taxation paid by Upper Canada had more than paid the interest of that debt, so that Lower Canada had not suffered in the slightest degree from the Union on that account. He did not complain of the paying of a larger amount than one-half of the taxes. On the contrary, the people of Upper Canada were quite willing to pay in proportion to their population and their wealth, but they could not be expected to endure being kept constantly in a position of disadvantage—deprived of the right to an equal representation, according to their population, or wealth, with Lower Canadians.—He did not wish to bring back this great question on pounds, shillings and pence, but this consideration came up incidentally. There had been a measure recently to increase the revenue from excise duties, and the taxation apportioned to Upper Canada was $578,231; to Lower Canada, $192,932. But although this disproportion was so great, the people of Upper Canada did not complain of that; they complained that they had no equitable representation in the parliament of this Province. Some remedy must be found for this state of things; for he was no statesman, no friend of the Province at large, no friend of Lower Canada who endeavored to avoid the settlement of that question. He might show that with regard to industry and exports Upper Canada was decidedly in advance of Lower Canada. In the matter of wheat, for instance, he found that in 1861, the Upper Province was credited for twenty-four millions bushels, and the Lower Province for two millions six hundred and fifty-four thousand bushels—that was to say, twenty-four millions to two. The proportion in other agricultural products was largely in favor of the Upper Province. In Upper Canada there were nine million bushels of peas to show against two in Lower Canada; in oats the Upper Province was the greatest producer, and in butter could show twenty-four millions against fourteen. Now, whether as regard population, taxation, or exports, he affirmed that the people of Upper Canada were far in advance of Lower Canada; and he would also assert that the inhabitants of the Upper Province were placed in a most injurious and in a most unfair position, when they were asked to be content with the present number of representatives on the floor of this House. The people of the Upper Province asked no more than Lower Canada on account of bearing heavier taxes, on account of larger industrial products, but on the ground of population they felt they were entitled to representation on a more extended scale.—This was the sole reference on which he intended to make this a sectional question, and he regretted it was necessary to go that length. He would now wish to call attention to the position of this question in a united point of view. There—for instance—was the hon. member for Huron and Bruce, sitting as the representative of 79,453 souls, while there were no fewer than ten members of this House sitting for the same population. His friends from Lower Canada thought they could go on with that system; but he would tell them that they laboured under a delusion.—To look at it in another light, he would state that there were thirty-nine members sitting here for half the population, and ninety one for the other half. Could any one state that this was right? He could not conceive that any one would say so. He would say so.—He would recommend the hon. members for Montreal East and Sherbrooke to ponder this matter well, to dismiss the question of politics, go into the Committee Room, and have the matter settled once for all. If the present state of things were defended on the ground of territory, wealth, education, on family or hereditary grounds he could understand the matter, for there was common sense in all these claims to a certain extent, but there could be no argument for the absurd system we had in force here. Was it because there happened to be an absurd line drawn in 1791, that the present state of things was to continue? Were we to declare that no matter what happened we were to keep up that line, and have always the same state of things exist on either side? A more senseless proceeding he could not conceive, than to argue that a line drawn seventy years ago, was to exist for all time. If a man went to the United States, or to Europe, and if he were asked what sort of representation we had here, and if he replied that it was regulated by a line drawn in 1791, when the two Provinces were separate, and that they were brought into union on the same conditions, he would be laughed at. There could be no doubt that such a state of things would be laughed to scorn in any other country, where people knew any of the details of free institutions. Were any argument necessary to sustain his position, it was the position in which parties were found at the present moment.—Nothing could show more clearly the necessity for some change in our system of representation than the position in parts of the Province at the present time. It had been the case ever since the Union that Upper and Lower Canada had had a line drawn between them, and of late years, the question had especially come to this point, "which is to preponderate?" It had come to be the question—Is Upper Canada to rule Lower Canada, or is the lower to rule the Upper Province? This was the position we now to speak and we had the spectacle of a Ministry, with a large majority from Upper Canada, and an Opposition with a large majority from Lower Canada. But it could not be said that this Administration was not supported by Lower Canada on account of its measures—there was no opposition on that account. He had listened attentively to the debate on the Address, and he had not heard any one object to the policy of the Administration; he had heard objections to acts and to persons, but not to any public measure. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. CARTIER.—We will see when the time comes.

Hon. Mr. BROWN said that a large number of measures had been passed in the 8, each and it was very true that the Opposition might not agree in the details, but they had not dissented from policy enunciated. When the Coalition was in power the Upper Province returned its members to a party, but the hon. member for Kingston with his small band was taken in hand by the hon. member for Montreal East and the Government selected the patronage of the Upper Province gave that Province acts which it did not want and refused the acts which it did want.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER.—How?

Hon. Mr. BROWN said he was not going to preach what he did not believe. He deeply regretted that we had the same thing now, but not to the same extent. He knew the Hon. Mr. Dorion, and he thought to know him well, as he had sat with that hon. gentleman for years, and he could say that that gentleman was not the man to sit on the Ministerial Bench and to do that which was unjust to his own portion of the Province. (Oh, oh, from the Opposition.) The speaker proceeded to say that the hon. gentleman opposite might sneer, but he was well aware that the Hon. Mr. Dorion would be found true to his own section of the Province, and would force no measure down the throats of his own countrymen. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON observed that the hon. gentleman, in a speech he had once made, had enunciated sentiments different from those he now uttered.

Hon. Mr. BROWN replied that if the hon. member would only take the trouble to look up the paper in which the speech was reported, he would find that what he had stated then and what he had said now, were in perfect concord. What he had always contended for was this, that in his opinion it was not at all desirable that a Ministry should rule while in a majority in one section and a minority in the other; he considered that no Ministry ought to govern the country until they had tried every effort to get a majority in both sections. He should not like to see imposed on Lower Canada that which had been suffered so long in Upper Canada.—Here upon one side, was the Hon. Mr. Cartier and on the other the Hon. John S. Macdonald; the one had a majority in Lower Canada, and the other had a majority in Upper Canada. Now, the question was, which of these two gentlemen should prevail? He thought that until every effort had been exhausted by the hon. member for Cornwall, to obtain, a majority from both sections, that he would not be justified in governing the country. He never had any hesitation in enunciating this principle when his friends were on the other side of the House, and he had no hesitation now. The hon. member for Cornwall had the responsibility of knowing whether he had exhausted every effort to obtain a majority in both sections. (Applause and laughter.) He was very glad that the hon. gentleman opposite enjoyed themselves so much; but the hon. member for Montreal East when he represented Verchères was not so jocular when he (Hon. Mr. Brown) told him that he ought not to rule Upper Canada by a Lower Canadian majority. (Hear hear.) The hon. member for Montreal East said he could not do otherwise, he was tied to try it, but he never thought of doing so. He (Hon. Mr. Brown) knew what he would do if he were in the position of the hon. member for Cornwall. He would go to His Excellency and say—I am constituted by a majority of this Chamber as constitutional ruler of this country; I have a majority of this House; I am in a position to speak the views of the parliament of this country, but I do not think that on important measures to be submitted, I have a majority sufficient to carry me through. He (Hon. Mr. Brown) would then ask his Excellency for power to go to the House and state his position freely, frankly and honestly, and would obtain the power to reconstruct. He would then go to the gentlemen opposite, and would appeal to their patriotism, and see whether, in view of an Upper Canada majority on the Ministerial side of the House, they would not lend their assistance in forming a strong government. This would be a patriotic movement, and might prove effective. He hoped that his friends opposite were tired of crises for a general election would surely come if this thing were not done. (Hear, hear.) He stood here as an independent member—as a thoroughly independent member—(hear, hear)—and did he consider that the interests of the country would be advanced if the principles he advocated would be advanced tomorrow by the removal of this Administration, he should give his vote for that purpose without hesitation. But when he compared this Ministry with their predecessors—when he reflected on their purity of purpose—on the absence of all corruption in their Government, and they measures they proposed, and he challenged the hon. member for Kingston to put a finger on a single corrupt act. (Loud and continued cheers from both sides.) He made preference this Administration. The Government had submitted measures of a practical kind, tending greatly to the advancement of the country, and if he had to choose between them and any administration created by the hon. member for Montreal East, then he should not have the slightest hesitation in knowing what to do. (Hear, hear. The question for him was, how he might best do his duty to his country and carry out the principles he always professed, and he had no doubt he would justify his course to his conscience and his country by supporting the gentlemen on the Treasury benches. (Hear, hear.) It would rest the attention of the House to the effect that this system of carrying on the affairs of the country had produced. There had been constant jarring between Upper and Lower Canada, and numerous occasions of crises in the successive Governments. There was a crisis in June, 1854, and another in September of 1854; in 1855 there were two, and also in 1857. In July, 1858, there was a crisis when the Brown-Dorion Government was formed, and another in August, and another in December. Then there was the Robinson crisis, and the Carling crisis, and the Cauchon crisis. Then there was a great crisis in 1862, and another in 1863, and how many they should have in 1864 no one could tell.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER.—It is a chronic state. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. BROWN replied that undoubtedly they had been in a chronic state of crisis for eleven years past. No hon. gentlemen would presume to say that that was a desirable state of things to have continued. It was of the utmost importance that they should find some means of going on without having a break up so very often. (Hear, hear.)—Undoubtedly most of those crises had grown out of the unsettled state of this question. The object of so many changes had been to satisfy public opinion on this and kindred subjects. The question that would be put to him he supposed, would be—What remedy ought to be applied? They had, on the floor of the House, gentleman who were in favour of different schemes. The hon. member for Montreal West was in favour of a Confederation of the Provinces, and of a Monarchical Government. He did not know whether the hon member for Sherbrooke was in favor of a Confederation of all the Provinces, or of the Canadas alone.

Hon. Mr. GALT.—Of all the Provinces.

Hon. Mr. BROWN.—Then there were some in favour of a dissolution pure and simple, and same favored a legislative union of all the Provinces, and others were in favor of the Toronto Convention. (Laughter.—Well, hon. gentlemen might laugh, but there never was a fairer proposition broached, and he doubted if a more satisfactory one could ever be found. Then, there was another proposition, and that was to leave the constituencies precisely as they were at present, but to pass an Act authorizing each to elect an additional representative it possessed over say, forty thousand of a population and there would at once be sixty members. Perhaps, though he had his preference, he was prepared to accept that policy which, on a fair consideration by the House, should be found to be an adjustment, or an approach to a settlement, or which would be a considerable instalment of justice to Upper Canada. He had no doubt but that the Committee would be able to discover some basis upon which the Legislature could agree. His hon. friend from Richelieu had presented an amendment, proposing to go to England, but if the people of Lower Canada went there, the people of Upper Canada would go to.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A very melancholy affair took place in the village of Newcastle, in this county, on Saturday last, 12th instant, which resulted in the total destruction of the house and effects of Mr. Eli Gallop, on that place, as well as the loss of one of his family. It appears that Mr. Gallop was busying some pitch pine knots at the stove, and incautiously commenced stirring it, at the same time holding a lighted candle over the pan. The result was that it ignited. Mr. Gallop, in his hurry to extinguish the flame and having the element in his hand, he slipped, and the contents of the pan was dashed on his face and breast. It at once set fire to the house. In a bunk which was not far from the stove, there were four little children.—This caught fire, and two of the children were badly burned—one of them, a little girl about 11 years of age, died from the effects on Saturday morning, and the other is not expected to recover. Mrs. Gallop saved two of the children by carrying them out of the house. Mrs. Gallop is badly burned, and we are informed that she, with one of the children, would have perished in the flames had it not been for the noble heroism of Mr. Thomas Robinson, hotel keeper, who rushed through the flames into the burning building, and bore them out safely. Mr. Gallop is so badly injured that he is not expected to recover, and is now lying in a dying condition at Robinson's hotel. Mr. Gallop is a saddler, and has lost all his stock, together with his tools and household furniture. Mrs Gallop was doing a grocery business, and lost all, besides about $250 in money. The affair is about as heartrending a one as it has been our lot to chronicle.—*Georgetown Champion.*

☞ A curious trick of rifle shooting was performed in Paris the other day. A Swiss gentleman backed himself to take aim, with his carbine, then support it with his right arm, then with his left hand put his hat over the muzzle, and hit the center of the target. This he did three times, and 'landed' his money.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., MARCH 24, 1864

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The following which we take from yesterday's *Globe* will give as clear an idea of the state of affairs in Quebec as can be expected until some definite point is reached:—

"The effort to strengthen the Administration among the representatives from Lower Canada is going on; and I have good authority for saying that the progress already made justifies the expectation that the movement will be crowned with success.

"Nothing definite with regard to the pending negotiations has publicly transpired; and I believe they are not yet sufficiently advanced to warrant the mention of any names.

"Numerous rumors in regard to the negotiations have been flying about here all day, but nearly all of them are mere *canards*. One story most industriously circulated, has been to the effect that there are dissensions in the Cabinet, and that two Ministers had actually resigned. There is no truth whatever in these statements. I have the best authority for saying that the members of the Cabinet are quite harmonious, and are acting with entire unanimity in the present movement. The only color for this story is in the fact that several of the Ministers have, in the most prompt and generous manner, expressed their readiness to place their portfolios at the command of their colleagues, in furtherance of the movement for reconstruction, and to give effect to the negotiations now going on for strengthening the Government among the Lower Canada members.

"Among the friends of the Ministry, the impression has prevailed very generally to day—and I suspect not without good foundation—that on Monday Government will ask an adjournment of the House for three weeks, so as to enable the work of reconstruction to be completed. This impression, however, is based on the supposition that the proposed new arrangements will be sufficiently advanced on Monday as to permit of their being then announced to the House.

"The Upper Canada supporters of the Government are calmly waiting the result of the negotiations now in progress for obtaining increased support in Lower Canada, in the hope and expectation that the new arrangements will be of such a character as to entitle them to their cordial approval and endorsement."

LAKE AND RAILWAY FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

Our respected contemporary of the Sarnia *Observer*, in his issue of the 18th inst., under the above heading, lays before his readers the pleasing intelligence that daily lines of propellers are to be established this spring between that port and Chicago, and then goes on to say that:—

"The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company had a similar line in operation between Goderich and Chicago last summer; but we see by last week's *Signal* that there is to be no regular line of Propellers on that route this season. The cause assigned is, that an arrangement has been made with the Grand Trunk for a joint conveyance of passengers and freight between Sarnia and Buffalo, in opposition to the Great Western. The *Signal* says the Railway officials deny that such an arrangement has been made; but taking into account an announcement made in the Montreal *Witness* some weeks ago, that the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway was to be brought into the meshes of the Grand Trunk, the *Signal* seems to have no doubt that such an arrangement has been made between the two Companies. Our contemporary admits, however, that the Buffalo and L. H. Co. lost thousands of dollars last season by the arrangement, but believes it was chiefly through the neglect of some of its agents at Buffalo, in sending through freight to Rochester instead of to proper destination, New York, and thinks "it looks like suicidal policy to throw away an established trade, simply because it did not prove remarkably remunerative. (That is, because the Company lost thousands of dollars by it!) for a particular year, and after a harbor, freight-house, elevator, and every other necessary appliance had been provided. It is a tacit acknowledgment that the line cannot be made to pay at all." If so, it is certainly unfair to blame the Company for discontinuing it. The *Signal* further says, that it is doubtful whether communication will be kept up between Goderich and Saginaw this season. Negotiations are going on which *may* result in the employment of a boat on that highly important line—important, if only for the immense amount of Salt alone, which would fill its way over it. The prospect is rather discouraging for Goderich, in the meantime, but may not turn out so bad as the *Signal* apprehends."

Our friend is scarcely ingenuous in his strictures. Had he given the *whole* of the article in question, as published in the *Signal*, it would have been evident that we acknowledged our inability to give the true cause for the change, and that our reference to the article of the *Witness* was by way of inference, no other solution being practicable to one not behind the curtain. Again, the whole tenor of our article was based upon the idea that if a line of propellers between Chicago and our Canadian Railways could be made to pay at all Goderich was the most favorable terminus, *simply because it supplied the most direct line to the East both by Lake and Rail*, which must be admitted, and if it is conceded that "thousands of dollars were lost to the Company through the incompetency of forwarding agents," it is only an argument for the employment of better men in future, not a reason why the line should be discontinued in disgust. Every business man is aware that no trade of this kind, involving the movement of vast quantities of freight, can be diverted from other channels, and rendered eminently successful in one or two years; nay, that in most cases a loss must be sustained for a season or two. Then, when ordinary difficulties are overcome, the tide turns and enterprise reaps its legitimate reward. There were indications of prosperity for the Goderich and Chicago line. The propellers laid down as much freight as the Railway, with the amount of rolling stock in its possession, could move, and the Saginaw line, even with a third-rate boat was doing first rate. We are glad to hear, however, that there will be an improvement in the latter this season. But there is another side to the question. If the line between Chicago, Goderich and Buffalo *did not pay*, how in the name of common-sense can the Sarnia arrangement be an improvement upon it? The distance by Lake is much greater, and any person glancing at the map of Upper Canada will see for himself that there is a great difference between the two lines, in so far as Railways are concerned, in favor of Goderich. Taking every practical view of the subject, it must be allowed that any attempt to establish such a line of propellers will fail, or else we must fall back to our former inference, that the *Buffalo and Lake Huron between Goderich and Stratford has fallen into the meshes of the Grand Trunk!* We hope events will prove that the carrying trade is lucrative, and that Mr. Fell may be able to make ample arrangements for sharing the trade of the West with the rival lines of the Province, by the time another season comes round.

POISONING CASE IN TUCKERSMITH

A MAN POISONED AND TWO PERSONS ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Coroner's Inquest.—Verdict against deceased's wife, with strong suspicion against the other prisoner. Both lodged in Goderich Gaol.

A CASE of poisoning has occurred in the generally peaceable township of Tuckersmith, which, to say the least, is surrounded with much mystery. We will give the case as succinctly as possible, without unnecessarily prejudicing the public mind against parties accused of crime. About two and a half miles from Harpurhey there lived in a shanty a laborer named Joseph Gallagher, his wife and two children, and a young man who had been boarding with them for a year or more, named Matthew Foster. It appears on inquiry that Gallagher was jealous of his wife and had on one or two occasions accused her of undue intimacy with Foster. Their life together was not, evidently, a very happy one. However that may be, Gallagher was in perfect health up to the morning of the 23rd of February last. On that fatal morning he got up early, kindled a fire, singing lustily as he did so, and made preparations for breakfast.—Previous to sitting down to table, it was proposed, (by whom we have not learned) and agreed to that Foster and Gallagher should take a *dose of salts* each, by way of appetiser. The salts were accordingly mixed in separate cups by Mrs. Gallagher, and Foster swallowed his first, but he threw them off his stomach or pretended to do so. Gallagher also swallowed his, but took sick at breakfast and went to the door, took cramps in his extremities and had to be lifted into bed, where he lingered in great pain until ten o'clock of the same morning, when he died, his only remark being "that he was a fool for taking the salts." It is mentioned as a curious circumstance that a man who was working within a few feet of the shanty in which the tragedy took place heard nothing of it by way of alarm or otherwise until some hours after Gallagher's death. When the fact of deceased's sudden death leaked out, an inquest was commenced by Dr. Coleman in Morton's hotel, Seaforth, (on the 24th Feb.) and has been going on up to the 18th of the present month.—A post-mortem examination of the body was made by Drs. Fitzsimmons of Egmondville and Smith of Seaforth, who testified that in their opinion death was caused by "blood poison," the appearances indicating the presence of *nux vomica* or strychnine. Mr. J. Bryden, constable, of Egmondville, was sent with the stomach to Prof. Crofts of Toronto, who reported that he had detected some strychnine in the contents of the stomach, but expected to find more in the tissues. His final report had not been received when the inquest closed. There were eighteen jurymen, Edward Cash, Esq., Harpurhey, foreman. After listening to an immense amount of evidence, more or less relevant, the jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against Mrs. Gallagher, with a strong suspicion of her having been aided and abetted by Matthew Foster. The two, who had been in close custody all the time, were brought up by express train and lodged in gaol on Saturday night by constables Moran and Brydon. Foster is described as a huge sixfooter, about 27 years of age, rather timid, having a treacherous bad memory. Mrs. Gallagher is a diminutive, emaciated, sunburned old woman, the last woman a young man could fancy. She has one son about 14 years of age, and another between 4 and 5. She is near accouchment; parting from her child was a most heartrending sight. They both declare their innocence and assert that deceased often threatened to take his own life. They made no attempt at any time to escape.

THE MAYORALTY NOMINATION

Took place in the Town Hall, on Saturday last. There was a very large attendance of parties interested; the magnificent gallery of the building, as well as the standing room below, being crowded with an eager throng. Perhaps it is ominous of the fate of the election that several awkward individuals fell half way through the floor of the gallery, damaging seriously the ornamental stucco forming the ceiling of a portion of our fine Town Hall. Such disgraceful conduct should be inquired into by a commission of inquiry. The momentous hour having arrived, the Clerk read the famous Mandamus, his warrant for holding the election, dated March 14th, and the notice calling the meeting. The work of nominating candidates then began with a solemnity befitting the occasion and worthy a Roman senate. We should have stated, however, that Mr. Gibbons, as Reeve, explained the course he had pursued, remarking that although he had grave doubts as to the legality of the proceedings, he had done all in his power to meet the requirements of the Mandamus.

Mr. A. Lefroy, seconded by Mr. A. M. Ross, proposed James Watson, Esq., as Mayor.

Mr. Amos Martin, seconded by Mr. M. Moran, nominated Christopher Crabb, Esq.

Mr. Crabb here entered a protest against the re-election of Mr. Watson on the ground of his being disqualified.

Mr. Horton proposed and Mr. Pollock seconded Hugh Johnstone, Esq., as a fit and proper person.

Mr. A. Smith seconded by Mr. T. McLennegban nominated Mr. Sinclair.—(Great laughter and applause.)

Mr. Sinclair, not to be beaten, proposed, and Mr. Hays seconded Mr. A. Smith. (Counter cheers, laughter and confusion.) It being considered a decidedly drawn game, the two last nominations were withdrawn by mutual consent.

Then came the speaking. Mr. Lefroy exhausted his laboratory of wit against Mr. Crabb and in favor of Mr. Watson, and Mr. Ross denounced Mr. Crabb in strong terms.

The mover and seconder of Mr. Crabb, not wishing to speak, Mr. Watson took the floor. He deprecated the manner in which he had been treated, comparing his persecutors with Shylocks and blood hounds, and ended by expressing his confidence that he would be returned by a large majority.

Mr. Crabb followed, retorting to the speech of Mr. Ross, and declaring the illegality of any re-election of Mr. Watson.

As we do not see that the interests of the public at all demand it, we refrain from publishing an extended report of the speeches.

A show of hands being called for resulted in favor of Mr. Watson by a large majority, and Mr. Crabb demanded a poll. The polling days were then named by the Clerk, viz., Monday and Tuesday following, and the meeting quietly dispersed.

THE NOMINATION.

To the Editor of the "Signal."

Dear Sir,—Opposition is said to be the life of trade, and I suppose in Election matters, every voter may be allowed to play some part in the programme. We have had our supplementary Nomination to fill the vacant office of Mayor, and from the number proposed as being duly qualified to fill the vacancy, Goderich has no cause to complain for want of material to work, but as properly speaking, owing to the withdrawal of some of the motions, Mr. Watson and Mr. Crabb are the only parties offering themselves. As to claims and qualifications of these gentlemen, the Electors of Goderich don't require to be told which to choose, that is left to themselves. I congratulate the two candidates for their good taste in leaving personalities aside as regards each other in the address at the Nomination.

I think it would have shown better taste had the proposers and seconders adopted a similar course, but this is a free country, and as they thought otherwise, be it so, on certain occasions it is customary that the first dignified personage to present themselves is the Clown, and who could but guffaw at what a clown says? when there is not much to bring forward, it may be necessary for diversion to the audience to provide a clown for the occasion, and why not, either in the "Hamlet, or the Baron's Hall." Let them praise their candidate to the skies, if he requires it, but not show that they are afraid of his opponent by stooping so low as to vent their spleen on account of some family quarrel. Silly Exhibition. It is amusing to see the attempt to make capital out of the Suretyship, just as if any one believed that it was on Mr. Fletcher's account personally that Mr. Watson's qualification was tested, how very fine and plausible to try to make it appear persecution for a kind act, that won't do, try again.

I am,
Dear Sir,
A VOTER.

Goderich, 19th March, 1864.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

It is expected that the commission on Foreign Affairs will take strong ground on the Mexican question. The Gold Bill has been passed. Gen. Grant, the new candidate for Richmond honors is expected to take the field in person, and to go in to win, but so did his predecessors. The rumors about Stuart's preparations for a raid have created quite a sensation. The daring general is located near Fredericksburg, where the Confederates are strengthening their position. A story is in circulation of a plan concocted for the purpose of nabbing old Abe. The Confederates are threatening Chattanooga.—It is stated via Philadelphia that Lee's encampment across the Rapidan was broken up on the 18th, and that he was marching in the direction of the Shenandoah valley. Firing had been heard in the direction of Dumfries. Never, perhaps, were the rumors of one kind or another more wild and contradictory, but we can gather sufficient to convince us that the Confederates are extremely active at all points, and that stirring events are not far distant. With reference to Mexico it is reported that the Emperor Maximilian is inclined to confer titles of nobility upon secessionists on an extensive scale. A mere straw indicates the direction of the wind.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, Leonard Scott & Co., N.Y., T. J. Moorhouse, Goderich. Contents: 1 Thermo-Dynamics. 2 Flavian Cæsars and the Antonines. 3 The Marquis de Dangeau and Duke de Saint Simon. 4 The Progress of India. 5—Jewish History. 7 The Negro Race in America. 8 Froude's History of England, Vols. V.—VIII. 9 Ireland.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Convincing testimony.—Rev. Jno. Robie, Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are the best preparations I have ever known.—They have restored my gray hair to its original color." Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich st., New York.

"BRITTANIA RULES THE WAVES."—It is a suggestive fact that 54 first-class steamers now running on the Atlantic Ocean, not one is owned in the United States. For years before the war, British steamers had been steadily winning the monopoly of steam commerce, and the outbreak of hostilities consummated their success.

Hurrah for Bould Kristy Kerlumbus.

BY BARNEY BRALLIGAN.

Och, Kristy Kerlumbis, but ye're the man
To charm the heart av a wild Irishman,
Wid yer langwidge so bould,
And yer inglish so pure, indepindint, complate,
Like the rap av a stick on a tithe procther's pate,
Jimmy's out in the cowld.

Go it me darlint boy while ye are young
Niver fear while yeve got sich a gift av the tung,
Give it till em strong.
Tell thim that ye and Lord broam agree
An' the juties belongin to maraltee
An ye'll not be far rong.

Av the lawyers, bad luck till thim, intherupt ye
Ye can shut thim up short and sharp *sint dee*
Ye're a match fur'em all.
But a word in yer ear, me dear, d'ye hear,
Don't go to kotin' eni skriptures fur feer
Ye be caut by Rumball.

An whin ye are maor be shure an' take care
Whin the lawyers are there ye're latin so rare
Ye will use frequentlee,
Siskler or Moor, Shade or Billy Haze
Ye'll nock into what we call *bellehase*
Wid yer *sine quee quee*.

An' whin ye're elected, as shure you will be,
Don't forgit till shake hans wid poor Barney B.
For widout any blarney
I've fath in the good sinse of "naburs an' frends"
That for Kristy they'll jine both harts an hands
An' throth an won't BARNEY.

Donik's Hotil, 17 march,
St. Pathrick's Day.

Town & Counties.

☞ The Schedule of Convictions will appear in our Weekly issue of the 31st inst.

☞ We would direct attention to the advertisement announcing Messrs. Smaill & Thomson's sale. Bargains may be expected.

☞ Moorhouse has received Godey for April. It is a splendid number, containing Spring Fashions, &c., in great profusion.

☞ The weather is still wintry, cold, blowy, snowy, and in fact as little like Spring as possible.

☞ Mr. Dickson will please accept our thanks for a full supply of valuable Parliamentary papers.

BRUCE REGISTRY OFFICE.—It will be seen by reference to another column that Mr. M'Lay has entered upon the duties of his office at Southampton, where letters connected with the same should be directed.

☞ Talk about hard times,—the sale held by Mr. Trueman on Saturday last, in Pridham's old stand, according to adv. in the *Signal*, was one of the best ever known in Goderich!

NEARLY A FIRE.—Mr. Platt's Flour Store, and the whole block in which it is situated, had a narrow escape in the latter part of last week. After those in charge of the store had left for the night the floor took fire about the stove, and but for the timely discovery of smoke issuing from the building by Mr. Henry Smith, the whole inflammable pile would have been consumed.

THE ELECTION commenced yesterday and is going on as we go to press. The degree of interest taken in it by the ratepayers may be inferred from the fact that in St. Patrick's Ward only *three* votes were recorded this forenoon, and the other wards are little better. Elections at this season appear to be pretty well "played out." The polls as we write stand Watson far ahead, Crabb next and Johnstone last. An effort, however, will probably be made to run Johnstone ahead of Crabb towards closing time. Two protests were fyled yesterday, one by Mr. Sinclair on the ground of the election being illegal, and another by Mr. Crabb against Mr. Johnstone, no poll having been demanded for him especially.

LATER:

The following is the state of the polls at the close:

	Watson.	Crabb.	Johnstone.
St. Patrick's	21	11	15
St. David's	31	15	11
St. Andrew's	34	6	17
St. George's	19	3	22
	105	35	65

Total of votes polled ..... 205.
do do at Jan. election ..... 428.
Difference ..... 223.

ACCIDENTS ASSURANCE.—We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement respecting assurance against accidents which will be found another column, accidents are constantly occurring, and every person is more or less exposed to them. So frequent is their occurrance in England, that it is estimated that one person in every twelve of the population meets with an accident every year. There are several Insurance Companies in England who devote their entire attention to accidents assurance. The Provident Life Assurance Company, of Toronto, of which Hon. John Hilyard Cameron, is the President has lately introduced this class of assurance into Canada and is meeting with great success. Those of our readers who are exposed to danger travelling or otherwise would do well to call upon John Haldan, Esq., the agent for Goderich, who will give them full particulars as to rates, &c.

BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING.—Nothing gives us more pleasure than to hear of the success of parties patronizing our advertising columns—and their name is Legion. During the past month or two we have witnessed numerous striking instances of the benefits derived from advertising in a widely-circulated journal. We have received many letters assuring us that persons advertising lands in the *Signal* have found good bargains. Auction sales so advertised are, we may say, universally successful, returning to the advertiser a hundred fold of the trifle expended in that magical fluid "Printer's ink," and even persons at a distance have been benefited. Only a few days ago a lady residing in Dundas recoved a valuable satchel through an advertisement in this paper, and a far

ll was a source of great
aceful citizens.
tried the same system in
als of his bell vibrated
of our rustic village. But
r on the alert, discovered
tioneer had been selling
cordingly a constable was
London, where he found
icing in his happy exit,
tly evaded detection.—
d the extreme pleasure of
inton, the constable's fees;
ollars.
ature had better provide
nses before attempting to
.

in a Bad Fix.

Brydon and Moran of
rge of two prisoners for
llagher, were ordered by
n to proceed to Goderich
The Constables were out
not leave the prisoners to
, and could borrow no
uld defray their and the
oderich, from Mr. Sproat,
ersmith. After finding
odgings in the 'Jug,' they
themselves. Brydon be-
rk's Hotel, got lodgings
Moran asked lodgings
nger—his first night in
ould not and would not
the "Queen's Officers"
et paid. "What will I
Brydon. "Go to your
ave enough to do to beg
reply. The Constable
Gibbons for lodgings who
back to Brydon. Here
r Majesty's servants on a
a strange place without
pped in the jail itself be
ings. At length he found
he person of Mr. W. T.
o gave him a ticket for
sh Exchange until Mon-
es are resolved to act on
ter this.
OULD BE A CONSTABLE?
21, 1864.

an o'er true tale, and we
better provision should
out the ends of justice,
constables to assume any
It may be that applies-
not made in the proper
are can be no law com-
out of $50 or $60 for
. The matter requires

ROM QUEBEC.

OF THE MINISTRY.

obe of Tuesday.
Dorion Administration
The negotiations insti-
o strengthen the Min-
ada were not success-
morning, at half past
ncil was held to consid-
uld be adopted The
s a unanimous deter-
office. Accordingly, at
premier waited on the
and placed in His Ex-
resignations of all the
inet. His Excellency
pt the resignations, and
office until their suc-
ppointed.
o'clock the Governor
d to send for the Hon
r, and to charge that
formation of a new
Mr Blair asked time to
l friends, and to this
once assented. Mr
hwith to place himself
rith Sir E P Tache,
n being absent from
communicated with by
omas.
eived from Sir Etienne
ald return to Quebec to-

attend Mr. Blair's appli-
ache, or what shape the
take should the move-
, it is, of course, im-
e can but wait patiently
for an answer to these
dly this fact is certain,
be constructed with a
efore it, that does not
n of representative re-
t the new Government,
just expired, will leave
abeyance; and even
men of integrity and
cal earnestly and firmly
stions now pressing for
doubt that it will be sus-
majority of the present
ly, the best men among
pper Canada will do so
do so simply because
do better, and will do
ation of demanding a
tation for Upper Canada
at all hazards.
rion Administration has
istence, and a very bril-
under the circumstances,
ossibility. But, in the
dministering public af-
e hearty gratitude of the
t in the public expendi-
by it to a large annual
s offices have been abol-
flagrant abuses in the
en exposed and redres-
lt by it to unfaithful
s, will long exercise a
pout the country. And
been a total absence of
pt on that so disgraced
years—but there has
roceedings of the Mac-
ernment a degree of
se in dealing with the
ther commendable. We
o dissent from the policy
at has just expired; but,
ances of the situation,
at the country has deep
was not permitted to
s of reform on which it

ity of Baltimore.

19.—The City of Balti-
1 5th, and Queenston
ning, she took the place

5th contain little addi-

American, from Port-
iven on the afternoon of
ded to Queenston, all

published at Christiana
orway will be grateful
ning from war. The
less approve this view.
patch, dated on the night
austrians had arrived be-
attack on that place was
o, that those districts of
ed by Austro-Prussian
rs of the Danish Rigs-

the candidates favor-
prosecution of the war

—An imperial manifesto,
pation of the peasants,
med to-day
The Prussian war ships
l orders to proceed to

Poetry.

For the Signal.

On the Death of Mary E. Quipp.

Little Mary slumbers sweetly,
In her lonely, narrow bed;
Pelting storms and howling tempests,
Can not reach her little head.
Sweet affection drops a tear,
O'er the spot where Mary lies;
Angels whisper, look up yonder,
Pointing to the skies.

On our memories deeply graven,
Stands her little image fair;
Sparkling eyes and shining temples,
Rosy cheeks and shining hair;
Ruby lips so full of smiling,
Neck and arms of spotless white,
Little feet so full of running,
Little Mary was so bright.

On the table lies her bible,
To the chair in which she sat;
On the nail in yonder corner,
Hangs her little hat;
O, remove these sad memorials,
Lay them carefully away,
Christ be thou our consolation,
In this dark and gloomy day.

Little Mary slumbers sweetly,
In her lonely, narrow bed;
Pelting storms and howling tempests,
Can not reach her little head.
On that bright and glorious morning,
Christ will whisper from above,
"Rise my child and let me dress thee,
In robes of white and spotless love."

M. J. S.

Goderich, 21st March, 1864.

Married.

By Rev. N. F. English, on the 11th inst., at the residence of Mr. Wm. Sharman, Goderich, Mr. Robert Hogarth to Miss Mary Emily Blackett, both of the town of Goderich.

By the Rev. Mr. Johnstone, at the residence of the Bride's father, Chingacoucy, on the 10th inst., Mr. James Morrison, to Miss Letitia, third daughter of Mr. John Sloane.

Died.

On the 17th inst., Mary E., eldest daughter of Mr. J. B. Quipp, aged 8 years and 8 months.

New Advertisements.

CARD.

MISS SKIMMINGS will re-open her School on Wednesday, March 30th, after the Easter vacation.
Goderich, March 21st, 1864. sw58w2t sx

John M'Lay,
REGISTRAR COUNTY BRUCE; OFFICE, Grosvenor Street, Southampton.
Southampton, March 14, 1864. w8-tf

GREAT CLEARING AUCTION SALE.

THE subscribers will sell at their Rooms, by public auction, the whole of their Large Stock, consisting of almost everything

REQUIRED BY HOUSE-KEEPERS,

Viz: stoves, bureaus, cupboards, bedsteads, chairs, knives and forks, Crockery, Overalls, Overcoats,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Ladies' Hoods, and many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold without reserve, commencing on

TUESDAY, the 12th of APRIL,

At noon, and continue from day to day, until the whole of the stock is disposed of. Sale to be CASH.

SMAILL & THOMSON.
Goderich, March 22nd, 1864. w8 td

ACICDENTS ASSURANCE.

PROVIDENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Established by Special Act of Parliament.

HEAD OFFICE:
NO. 20, TORONTO-STREET, TORONTO.

PRESIDENT:
Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron, M.P.P.,
MANAGING DIRECTOR:
HENRY ROWSELL, ESQ.

ACCIDENTS are UNAVOIDABLE, AND every one should provide against them. They are so frequent that, according to the experience of English Companies,
ONE PERSON IN EVERY TWELVE IS INJURED YEARLY BY ACCIDENT.

ACCIDENTS
BY ROAD, RIVER, OR RAILROAD;
ACCIDENTS
In the Bush, the Streets, or at Home,
may be provided against by taking out a Policy in this Company.

☞ Insurances for any sum, with weekly allowance in case of disablement, can be obtained on application to

JOHN HALDAN, Jr.,
Agent, Goderich.
March 22nd, 1864. sw58-6m

CHOICE LITTLE FARM FOR SALE

MUCH BELOW VALUE.

IN FRONT CONCESSION of PLYMPTON, nearly 50 acres, half cleared and half stumps; with a new frame house and log buildings. Price, $700—$400 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Apply, if by letter post paid, to

T. W. LAWFORD,
Land Agent.
London, C. W., March 21st, 1864. sw58w8-ot

20 Per Cent. Discount.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING ABOUT to remove into larger premises early in April, offers the above

Liberal Discount on all

Cash Purchases

Amounting to $2.00 and upwards on his large and varied assortment of
Miscellaneous Books,
Medical Books,
Photograph Albums,
Family Bibles,
and Blank Books,
During the Month of March only.

Now is the time for BARGAINS.

Books at Cost.

THEO. J. MOORHOUSE,
"SIGNAL" OFFICE!
Goderich, March 1st, 1864. w49

MONEY TO LEND

ON improved farms at 8 per cent; also a few hundred pounds on town property.
J. B. GORDON.
w8sw58

NOTICE.—I hereby caution any person or persons against crediting or harboring my wife, Rosanna Cronnyn, on my account, as she left my bed and board without any cause on my part, and I will not hold myself responsible for any debts she may contract after this date.

PATRICK CRONNYN,
Goderich Township.
March 22nd, 1864. w8w3t-sx

AUCTION SALE!

THE Subscribers will sell at their Public Auction Rooms, Kingston Street, the balance of the goods belonging to the

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE;

consisting of a first-class Electric Battery, a quantity of Chemicals, glass jars, &c., also two desks, all to be sold without reserve, for CASH. Sale to commence on

SATURDAY the 26th instant, at noon.

SMAILL & THOMSON.
Goderich, March 22nd, 1864. sw58-2t

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE AT TRUEMAN'S SALE ROOMS,

GODERICH, of

Valuable Farm Property IN THE TOWNSHIP OF KINCARDINE!

Lots 47 and 48, South Line, 7 miles from the Town.

G. M. TRUEMAN

HAS RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS from Mr. ROBERT PALLET, the proprietor, to sell by AUCTION without reserve,

AT HIS SALE ROOMS, GODERICH, ON

THURSDAY, MARCH 31st, 1864,

at noon, that very valuable farm, lots 47 and 48, South Line of Durham Road (about seven miles from Kincardine Town) in the Township of Kincardine, County of Bruce, containing 100 acres of land more or less; about 40 acres cleared, 15 of which are ready to crop. There is on the property a young orchard, good log house, stable and barn, a creek runs along one side of the entire estate. There are, in addition, two good wells, with other conveniences.

Terms of Sale liberal, and will be made known at time of sale.

The property will be put up at an upset price of $800, free from all incumbrances.—Title, Patents direct from the Crown.

Goderich, March 3rd, 1864. sw53w6 td

MONEY TO LEND AT NINE PER CENT.

ON MORTGAGE OF GOOD FARMS. Applications with very full particulars of the property to be sent post paid to

T. W. LAWFORD,
Land Agent, &c.
London, C. W.
March 14th, 1864. sw56w7*2t

NOTE LOST.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of hand drawn by ———, payable to Jacob Grist or bearer, supposed to be due in December, 1864, amount $26. When lost was the property of John Martin Turnberry, as no value has been received for the same.
Wroxeter, Ma ch 14th, 1864. w8-3*

STRAY SHEEP.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, Lot 26, Huron Road, November last, three sheep, one ewe, two weathers. The owner is requested to come and pay expenses and take them away.

THOMAS McCULLOGH.
Goderich, March 18th, 1864 w8- t

50 Acres of Land

FOR sale on Lake Road East and North Boundary of the Township of Hay, 35 acres cleared and a good frame dwelling house erected thereon, well situated for a tavern stand. For further particulars apply to

E. C. GRAHAM,
Bayfield P. O.
March 16th, 1864. w8-4

FARM TO RENT.

30 ACRES of a Farm to rent, Bayfield Road, Township Goderich; good land. Terms liberal. Enquire at the Signal office. w8-t

Note Lost or Stolen.

ALL persons are hereby forbid negotiating or purchasing a note of hand drawn by John Trick in favor of Donald McKennie, due 1st March, 1864, amount $17.80, as no value has been received for the same.

DONALD McKENNIE.
Rodgerville, March 16 1864. w8-3

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Bandon Post office, March 15th, 1864.

William Thomson	William Cole	Elizabeth Cole.
Alexander Perry	William Newall	Mr. Fermo.
Peter Shannon	Mr. F. Walton.	

T. SLIGHTON, Postmaster,
Bandon.
w8-3t

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by Angus Nicholson of the Township of Ashfield in the County of Huron, of the first part, and Nicholson, his wife, of the second part, And Thomas S. Tobin, Bartholomew Seymour, and John W. Seymour, executors of the last Will and Testament of the Honorable Michael Tobin, deceased, of the third part; default having been made in the due payment thereof, will be sold at the Auction Mart of Messrs. SMAILL and THOMSON, Kingston street, Goderich, on TUESDAY, NINETEENTH (19th) DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property, viz., the east half of Lot Number Three, in the Thirteenth (13) concession, Western Division of the Township of Ashfield, containing by admeasurement One Hundred (100) acres, be the same more or less. Deed under Power of Sale.

M. C. CAMERON,
Solicitor for Mortgagees.
w8-td

MONEY TO LEND.

A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS

Apply at once to

J. Y. ELWOOD,
Solicitor, &c., Clinton.
Clinton, March 14, 1864. w7

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and premises at present occupied by W and H. SEYMOUR, Esqs., on

WEST STREET,

with half an acre of land attached. Apply to

F. W. THOMAS, Esq. B. M.
Goderich, Feb. 26, 1864. w5sw51-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of two Writs of Venditioni Exponas and Feri Facias for residue, issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Anthony Black and James Black, at the suits of Lewis Elliott, Thomas Dark, and William Wallace, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendants, in and to a portion of Lot number twelve, in the sixth concession of the township of Ashfield, being composed of one half acre of the south east corner of the south of said lot, and lot fifty-nine in the village of Dungannon, with the buildings thereon erected, (known as Black's Tavern) in the said Township of Ashfield and County of Huron; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Nineteenth day of April next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.
By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 18th March, 1864. w8—

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Goderich will be held at the Holmesville Inn, on

Wednesday, the 20th day of April next,

for the purpose of hearing appeals against assessment, &c.

JOHN SHAW,
Township Clerk.
March 22nd, 1864. w8-3t

LAND SALE!

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of certain money and interest payable under and by virtue of a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-ninth day of April, 1863, and Registered in the Registry office for the County of Huron, on the eleventh day of May, 1863, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and made between Hugh Dyatt of the first part, and Jane his wife of the second part, (for the purpose of barring her dower) and John Innes MacKenzie of the third part. In pursuance of a Power of Sale contained in the said Mortgage, the Mortgaged premises, consisting of all and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the

Township of Usborne,

IN THE

COUNTY of HURON,

in the Province of Canada, and being composed of lot Six, in the third concession of the said Township of Usborne, in the County of Huron and Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement

One Hundred Acres of Land,

be the same more or less, said lot number six being more fully described in a Deed from the Canada Company to the said Hugh Dyatt, dated the fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and recorded in the Registry office Huron and Bruce, on the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

Will be sold by Public Auction

by P. C. BERNARD, at his Auction Rooms,

RICHMOND STREET,
London, C. W.,

On Thursday the 7th day of April next,

at 1 o'clock, P. M. Conditions will be made known on the day of Sale.

WARREN ROCK,
Solicitor for JOHN I. MACKENZIE.
London, 5th March, 1864. w6-5t

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Property.

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by John Anderson, the younger, of the township of Kinloss, of the first part; Sarah Agnes Anderson, his wife, of the second part, and John T. Naftel, of the Township of Goderich, Esquire, of the third part; default having been made in the due payment thereof, will be sold at the Auction Mart of Messrs. SMAILL AND THOMSON, Kingston street, Goderich, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property, viz., Lots Numbers Twenty-two, Twenty-three, Twenty-four, Twenty five and Twenty-six, in the second Range, south of the Durham Road, in the Township of Kinloss, containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Eleven acres and a half, be the same more or less. Deed under Power of Sale. Full particulars can be had by applying to the Solicitor.

M. C. CAMERON,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.
Goderich, Feb'y 1st, 1864. w1-td

The above sale is postponed until Friday, 11th March, 1864.

☞ The above sale is further postponed till Friday, the 25th March, 1864. w7td

MORTGAGE SALE OF Real Estate.

THE following property will be disposed of by Public Auction, on

Wednesday the Twentieth day of APRIL

next, 1864, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at James Pollock's Tavern, near Bayfield, in the Township of Stanley, under power contained in two Mortgages made by Thomas Hannon and wife to Thomas Mossop; also, a third Mortgage made by said Thomas Hannan to Thomas Mossop, viz: the east half of lot six on the east side of the Lake Road Concession of the Township of Stanley, in the County of Huron and Province of Canada, eighty-four acres and one half acre more or less. The property will be sold subject to a Mortgage for one hundred and eighty-seven dollars ($187.00) with interest thereon from the Eighteenth day of January, 1860.

TERMS—Twenty per cent. of the purchase money payable at the time of Sale; the balance in ten days.

A. B. BROWNSON,
Auctioneer.
Stanley, March 10th, 1864. w6-tt

THOS. RODDY & CO.

HAVE OPENED,

CORNER OF PARSONS' BLOCK!

—A—

FULL STOCK IN GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

Glassware and Cutlery!

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS AND WHISKEYS!

FOR MEDICAL AND FAMILY USES,

HOTELS SUPPLIED! ON LIBERAL TERMS!

And for VARIETY OF GOODS the Stock IS UNSURPASSED.

FARMERS, COME AND SEE!

☞ Dairy Produce bought and sold.

Coal Oil, Burning Fluid and Lamps

Goderich, February 1st, 1864. sw43

$3000 TO LOAN

IN SUMS OF

Two Hundred.

Apply to

D. SHADE GOODING,
Solicitor.
Next door to the GLASGOW HOUSE.

Parties desirous of obtaining Loans on Mortgage or Improved Farms

WITHOUT ANY DELAY

must bring in title deeds and wife to execute Mortgage. w5sw51-tf

1864. SPRING GOODS! 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK,

TWO CASES MEN'S SOFT FELT WOOL HATS,

PURCHASED ON

VERY FAVORABLE TERMS.

AND WHICH WILL BE

SOLD LOW FOR CASH.

D. KERR, Jr., & CO.

Goderich, C. W., March 15th, 1864.

BOOTS AND SHOES!!

Invoices of a further supply of BOOTS and SHOES have come to hand, which, when received, will be sold

AT OUR USUAL PRICES.

D. KERR, Jr., & CO.

Goderich, C. W., 1864.

DANDELION COFFEE!

A good supply received, and arrangements made for receiving it at stated times

TO INSURE FRESHNESS.

D. KERR, Jr., & CO.

15th March, 1864.

Our Teas seem to give Satisfaction.

D. KERR, Jr., & Co.

Goderich, 15th March, 1864. w7

MINERAL LANDS!

Department of Crown Lands,
QUEBEC, March 3rd, 1864.

REGULATIONS for the sale of Mineral Lands approved by his Excellency the Governor General in Council.

1. That the tracts shall comprise not more than four hundred acres.

2. That the dimensions of the tracts in unsurveyed territory be forty chains in front by one hundred chains in depth, and bounded by lines running due North and South, and East and West, or as near to these dimensions as the configuration of the locality will admit.

3. The applicant for a tract in unsurveyed territory must furnish a plan and description thereof by a Provincial Land Surveyor.

4. The price shall be one dollar an acre, payable on the sale.

5. There is a tax or duty of one dollar per ton be charged on all ores extracted from the tract, payable on removal from the mine.

This condition applies to all Mining land since the 1st day of April, 1864, and is in lieu of the Royalty of two and a half per cent chargeable on the ores from these lands.

6. That in surveyed townships lots presenting indications of minerals, be sold on the above conditions, but at not less than one dollar per acre in any township, and at the same price as the other lands in the township when it is more than one dollar per acre.

7. That not more than one tract of four hundred acres be sold to one person.

8. The above regulations do not apply to mines of Gold and Silver.

9. All previous regulations inconsistent with the above are cancelled.

WM. McDOUGALL,
Commissioner.

☞ All Locations of Mineral Lands on the North Shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, and on the adjacent islands, which, on the 15th March, 1861, were liable to forfeiture for non performance of conditions of sale and location, and which have remained liable to forfeiture to the present time, are forfeited.

The locatees, and their assignees, provided the assignments were made before the date hereof, are allowed to apply the payments they may have made on any location, over and above the deposit, or first instalment, towards the purchase of the same, or any other location which will be open for sale at the date of their application to have the same so applied; but such application shall be regarded as a new purchase, subject to existing regulations and must be filed in the Department of Crown Lands on or before the FIRST day of NOVEMBER, A. D., 1864.

WM. McD.
Com.
sw56 61 68

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Stephen will be held on

THE 1st SATURDAY IN MAY,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., in School House No. 5, on the 7th concession, Stephen.

CHESTER PROUTY,
Township Clerk.
Stephen, March 14, 1864. w7-3t

FARM FOR SALE.

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

MAURICE DEVEREAUX.
Feb. 10, 1864. w3-3xto*

Commercial Hotel, Mitchell, C. W

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

ABY-LAW

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

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

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

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

And whereas it will require the sum of Three thousand two hundred dollars to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said loan or debt and interest as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality irrespective of any future increase of the same, and irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the Sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment rolls, being for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, was eight millions, three hundred and ninety six thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars.

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

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

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

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

III. That the said Debentures shall be made payable in ten years at furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-Law to take effect either in London in England or some place in Canada, to be designated in the said Debentures, and shall have attached to them *coupons* for the payment of interest.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

THE above is a true copy of a proposed By-Law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce at the County Court Room in the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, on the Twenty-second day of June, 1864, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

D. H. RITCHIE,
County Clerk's Office, } Counties Clerk.
Goderich, 10th March, 1864. } w7td

NEW BOOKS

ANDREW'S LIFE OF "STONEWALL" JACKSON!

"THE SOUTHERN WAR," BY PELLARD, of Richmond.

AT BUTLER'S.

MAGAZINES:

Godey's, Leslie's, and Peterson's, for *October*, all received

AT BUTLER'S.

PINE LUMBER!

AT

MITCHELL, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ON hand

A LARGE QUANTITY OF GOOD PINE LUMBER OF Different Sizes!

LENGTHS AND QUALITIES! TO SUIT PURCHASERS,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH!!

ALL ORDERS Will be Promptly Attended to!

AND LUMBER Delivered on the Cars, if Desired!

WALLACE & PARK.
Mitchell, February 15th, 1864, w3sw47-3m

CHECKERED STORE!

Market Square, Goderich.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS

WINTER STOCK OF GROCERIES, LIQUORS,

&c., bought at the *BEST MARKETS*, comprising

TEAS OF ALL KINDS!

From 50cts.

TOBACCO—a Full Assortment!

From 15cts.

COFFEES:

Rio, Java, Laguira and Ceylon, Fresh, Roasted and Ground.

SUGARS OF ALL KINDS!

NEW FRUITS:

M. R's. Layers, Sultana and Valentia Raisins, Patras Currants, Figs, Prunes, &c.

NUTS:

S. S. Almonds, Filberts, Brazil and new English Walnuts.

CONFECTIONS OF ALL KINDS.

LIQUORS:

Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robin & Co., and Rennault's Brandies, in Wood and Bottle, Sandeman's old Port, Duff Gordon's and Pemartin's Sherries, DeKuyper's, Holland's and Booth's Old Tom Gin, Old Jamaica Rum, Scotch, Irish and other Whiskies, Ginger Wine, &c., &c.

LOCHFINE HERRING IN KEGS!

No 1 Mackerel in kit, Table Cod Fish, &c. Sauces, Spices. Lobsters and Salmon in cans, Sardines, &c. Everything in

FAMILY GROCERIES!

Kept and sold at the LOWEST PRICE.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID

IN CASH FOR

ANY QUANTITY OF WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

☞ Agent for LABATT'S London Ale and Porter.

J. Y. S. KIRK.

GODERICH, December 18th, 1863. w3

THE EMPORIUM!

IS AGAIN REPLENISHED WITH

FALL GOODS.

J. V. DETLOR & SON

Invite Farmers, Mechanics, the Ladies, and all persons in search of bargains, to call and inspect their very large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, comprising

EVERY ARTICLE IN THE LINE OF BUSINESS,

NEW	FRESH
Cottons,	Sugars,
Dress Goods,	Teas,
Mantles,	Tobaccos,
Shawls,	Coffees,
Ladies' Hats,	Rices,
Furs,	Spices,
Boots and Shoes,	Paints,
Ready-Made Clothing	Oils,

GLASS, HARDWARE, &c., &c.

Their Stock of DRY GOODS will be found very complete, and larger than any heretofore imported.

☞ The DRESS GOODS are worthy of special attention.

☞ Having purchased a large lot of TOBACCO, they are enable to sell a good article at 25cts. per pound.

☞ The subscribers wish this early to intimate that all Notes and Accounts are expected to be paid punctually and in full. To sustain their credit, and to enable them to sell for small profits, they are compelled to insist on immediate payment.

JOHN V. DETLOR & SON.
GODERICH, 25th Sept., 1863. w12

REMOVAL.

PARKER & CATTLE,

HAVE REMOVED TO THE

Store formerly occupied by Twomey & Black,

PARSONS' BLOCK,

Where, in addition to their usual heavy supply of Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c., they have on hand a large stock of

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS!

Imported directly from one of the oldest and most reliable houses in Glasgow, Scotland.

THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED A LOT OF PRIME

TEAS, COFFEES & TOBACCOES,

Which they offer at very low prices. ALSO,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

For Medical and Family use

GODERICH, April 9, 1863. w21m25ly

T. B. MONTGOMERY,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL

DENTIST,

Office—Over the Medical Hall,

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

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

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

Charges Moderate and all Work Warranted

TERMS, CASH.

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

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO STATE that having sold his Stock and Trade to R. & G. F. STEWART, and going to retire from business, having upwards of $20,000 scattered over the Country, would respectfully request all those indebted, either by Note or Book account, to call and settle immediately, otherwise they will be handed to his attorney for collection. After this notice, parties put to cost will have themselves to blame.

JOHN STEWART.
Goderich, 19th February, 1864.

In reference to the above, R. & G. F. STEWART would say that they have on hand and are receiving large additions to the former stock, consisting of Dry Goods, Ready made Clothing, Harware, Crockery, Groceries &c., which will be sold at greatly reduced rates. They hope by strict attention to business and moderate prices to merit a continuance of their predecessor's patronage.

R. & G. F. STEWART.
Goderich, Feb, 19, 1864. w4sw49

SPRING STYLE HATS

FOR THE MILLION!

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

CLOVER SEED!

W. M. SAVAGE has on hand a large variety of

CLOVER SEED,

which he is prepared to dispose of to country dealers and others at

LOWEST MARKET PRICES!

Goderich, March 15th, 1864.

ABRAHAM SMITH,

Merchant Tailor.

MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH

Has just received a large and well-assorted stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And a variety of Fancy Articles, such as

Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Caps, &c., &c.

Which he is prepared to sell Cheap for Cash.
Goderich, Sept. 18, 1863. w12

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forbid negotiating any of the following notes, as value has not been received for the same:

2 notes of hand drawn by John and Wesley Hunter in favor of Thomas Dougherty, due on the 10th of February, 1864, amount of each $43 75. Also a note of hand drawn by Neil Campbel in favor of Thomas Dougherty, due on the 10th January, 1864, amount $30.00, with some receipts, &c.

THOMAS DOUGHERTY.
Grey P. O.
Grey, Co. Huron, March 10, 1864. w7sw1

APPLICATION

WILL be made to the Legislature during the present Session to revise, amend and extend the Act passed in the Parliament held in the 19th and 20th years of Her Majesty's reign, entitled an Act to incorporate the Waterloo and Saugeen Railway Company.
March 1st, 1864. w7-3m

G. M. TRUEMAN
LAND AGENT,
Market Square, Goderich,
Attends CLINTON every Wednesday, from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. w13

TAX SALE.

Township of Stephen.

Huron, to wit:

Sale of Lands for Arrears of Taxes.

Lot	Con.	Quantity	Name	Amount
12	1	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	2	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	3	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	4	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	5	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	6	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	7	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	8	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	9	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	10	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	11	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	12	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	13	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	14	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	15	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	16	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	17	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	18	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	19	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	20	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	21	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	22	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	23	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	24	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	25	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	26	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	27	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	28	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	29	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	30	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	31	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	32	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	33	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	34	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	35	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	36	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	37	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	38	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	39	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	40	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	41	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	42	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	43	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	44	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	45	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	46	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	47	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	48	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	49	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	50	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	51	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	52	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	53	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	54	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	55	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	56	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	57	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	58	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	59	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	60	100	Thomas Ryan	3
12	61	100	Thomas

Julius, was you ever in business?
In course I was,
What business?
A sugar planter.
When was that, my colored friend?
Der day I berried that old sweetheart of mine!

A party of ladies were, the other day, discussing the question of the draft, when a young lad, somewhat ignorant of what a cartridge is, inqured the reason why men were exempt who had lost their teeth?

Because they couldn't bite the end of a cartridge.

Then, replied the questioner, demurely, why don't they soak 'em in their coffee?

Said Dinah to Sambo, as they were taking a loving promenade,

Sambo, what your 'pinion 'bout de married life? think it the most happiest?

Well, I'll tell you, dat are 'pends altogether how dey enjoy themselves.

A large school girl, not distinguished for scholarship, having spelt the word cuticle, was asked what it meant.

Don't know, sir, said she.

What is this all over my face and hands, asked the teacher.

Freckles, sir.

Pray, said Mr. —— to the Hon. —— will you have the complaisance to take my great coat in your carriage into town?

With pleasure; but how will you get it again?

O, very easily, replied the modest applicant; I shall remain in it.

Sambo, why am a chimney-sweep de happiest man alive?

Kaze—kaze he knows de joys of the fireside.

No. try ag'in Sambo.

Kaze none ob the ladies, rich or poor, can do without him.

No, try ag'in.

'Dar, dar! I gib him up.

'Well, because he is always well sooted [suited.]

"I think I now see a new *fee*ture in this case," as the lawyer said, when his client informed him that he had plenty of money.

Don't save your bad sixpences to put them on the plate, and give your bad coppers to the poor. It ain't right.

A wag passing by a retailer's shop, and seeing him measuring out molasses, called out to him, "Sir, you have a *sweet run* of business."

Dr. Johnson compared plaintiff and defendent in an action at law, to two men ducking their heads in a bucket, and daring each other to remain longest under water.

The Louisville *Journal* suggests that if dealers would double their dealing let them advertise and thus become, in a worthy sense, double dealers.

Life is a constant struggle for rich, which we soon leave behind. They seem given us as the nurse gives a play-thing to a child, to amuse it until it fals asleep.

There are between eleven and twelve millions of the inhabitants of France whose poverty is such that they are unable to taste butcher's meat from one year's end to another. Shakespeare says imagination may trace the noble dust of a hero till it finds it stopping a bung-hole. Well, heroes may very well stop bung-holes after death, for some of them unstop a good many in life.

A man purchased a very fine horse. Returning from a ride a few days afterwards, he said he had discovered a quality in his animal which added a few dollars to his value—he shied at a lawyer.

The Great Barrington *Courier*, referring to Tupper's line, "A babe in the house is a well spring of pleasure," says "if it is we prefer to get water from the pump."

Eat, digest; read, remember; earn, save; love, and be loved. If these four rules be strictly followed, health, wealth, intelligence, and true happiness will be the result.

The true test of the purity of our feeling is whether we are rejoiced to see another receive greater approbation than ourselves for a better thing than ours.

Lord Kenyon's housekeeping was not liberal, nor his temper good, and, Jekyll summed up both facts by saying, "It is Lent all the year round in his kitchen, and Passion Week in his parlor."

"Ah, Jemmy," said a sympathizing friend to man who was just too late for the train, "you did not run fast enough." "Yes, I did," said Jemmy, "I ran fast enough, but I did not start soon enough."

A man sitting on the verandah of an up country inn, hailed one of the "oldest inhabitants" and inquired the denomination of the church upon the opposite side of the road. The reply was—"Well, she was a hard shell Baptist naturally, but they don't run her on this Prince having in a dream seen Pat, one loan, the third blind, and the second Bohemian gipsey, and damnation.

Said the sorceress, "is your prince mum—or can rat your people, and the blind rat yourself."

Miss Nightingale, whose continued delicate state of health caused her many friends much uneasiness, has expressed her intention of training, at the expense of her fund, recommended persons to serve in Constantinople.

Washington Irving relates that Abdallah, the father of Mahomet, the Prophet, was so beautiful, that "no less than two hundred Arab maidens died of a broken heart the night he was married to Amina." How fortunate for the young ladies that we have no such beauties at the present day!

A little Hoosier boy of five years asked his mother if God really heard his prayer. "Yes, my son," she replied, "God always hears our prayers." "Well," said the mischievous urchin, "I think He must be disgusted with mine, for he has heard the same old prayer ever since I could talk."

Quilp is a great admirer of children, and says he likes them crying ones best! A matron, with a baby in her arms, smiled at his odd fancy, and asked him the reason of it.—"Why, you see, madam," said Quilp, "I have observed that in well-ordered families, as soon as a child cries, they carry him out of the room."

Squire Jack was a cabinet maker and undertaker, known far and wide as a master workman. One day a couple came to his office to get married. The man's face was familiar to the 'squire, and he objected him off in this wise: "Begone, you scoundrel! You haven't paid me for your first wife's coffin!"

WOMAN'S ADVANTAGES.

A woman says what she pleases without being in-sisted down for saying it.

She can take a snoose after dinner while her husband goes to his business.

She can go into the street without being asked to stand treat at every station.

She can paint her face if it be too pale and powder it if it be too red.

She can stay at home in time of war, and get married again if her husband is killed.

She can wear corsets if too thick—other fazens if too thin.

She can get divorced from her husband whenever she sees one that she likes better.

She can get her husband in debt all over until he warns the public not to trust her on his account.

These are the advantages woman has.

FAMINE IN HUNGARY.—The state of Hungary continues frightful beyond description. Famine has reached a stage where the people are waiting for death listlessly, and without an attempt at escape.

COAL FOR CANADA.—The New York *Herald* says, a new railroad is to be constructed from Mount Morris, Livingston County, New York, to the coal mines in McKean County, Pennsylvania. The road will pass through Alleghany County almost direct south and when completed coal can be taken to Rochester and to the lake shore for shipment to Canada, at a great reduction in in freight charges.

FLAG-STONES.—An unlimited quantity of superior flag-stones, suitable for street pavements, &c., is said to have been discovered in the township of Cleveland, C. E., near the line of the Grand Trunk Railway.

A New Kind of Incumbrance.

A queer little scene came off yesterday before Alderman Beitier. A Mr. H. Jones called on the Justice for the purpose of entering bail for a friend charged with misdemeanor. The following dialogue ensued:—

Got any real estate, Mr. Jones.

Yes sir, two lots.

What are they worth.

Fifteen hundred dollars.

Are they encumbered?

Yes sir.

To how great an extent.

Two thousand dollars.

How can that be? How can lots worth but fifteenhundred dollars be incumbered to the extent of two thousand? Who holds the mortgage?

What mortgage?

Why, the mortgage for two thousand dollars.

Who said anything about a mortgage for two thousand dollars?

Why, you did.

Me? Never. I never gave a mortgage in my life?

How can you say that? Did you not just now swear that the incumbrance on your lots mounted to that sum.

Of course I did, and say so yet.

And yet you have given no mortgage.

No, sir'ee.

How then is the property incumbered?

How! Why by a three story brick house, put up last year by Dick Dobson.

A grin all round. Justice Beitier smiled at the man's simplicity, and took the bail as a matter of course. If we mistake not, this is the first case on record, where a three story brick building has been considered an incumbrance.

ILLEGITIMACY IN ENGLAND.—It appears from a Parliamentary Return just issued that the total number of illegitimate children born in the workhouses in England and Wales was 7,077 in 1860; 8,020 in 1861 and 8,115 in 1862.

Tailoring! Tailoring!!

HUGH DUNLOP,

LATE OF TORONTO,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the public of Goderich and the surrounding country that he has opened in the above line, in the premises

Lately occupied by Mr. F. W. Hollis,

ON WEST STREET,

Second door from the Market Square, and hopes by strict attention and promptitude in business to merit a share of public patronage.

HUGH DUNLOP

Goderich, April 13. 1863 w11-1yr

SIDE WHEEL STEAMER

FOR SALE!

THE staunch and reliable Side Wheel steamer Brace, now laid up in Goderich. 125 tons register, built in 1862, engine and boilers new and complete, good cabin accommodation and well found in every particular. For particulars apply to

VANEVERY & RUMBALL,
Goderich, C. W., Jan. 11, 1864. w50swS8

Business Directory.

Dr. Hamilton, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Office and Residence—At MRS. ACLAND's,—East Street, Goderich. sw98

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

R. McIntosh, M. D. C. M., PHYSICIAN SURGEON, &c., (raduate McGill College, Montreal) Lucknow. v16w31

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

REFERENCES:
A. T. BELL, M. D., London; THOS. NICHOL, M. D., Simcoe; JOHN ELLIS, M. D., New York city. n24-6mos

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

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

William Fraser, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. *Wingham,* Co. of Bruce. v16n1ly

Thomas Weatherald, CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Office and Residence, Hamilton Street, Goderich. v15n3

Kennedy & Hyndman, CIVIL ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, &c. Office—Kay's Block, Goderich. Wild and other Lands examined and valued.
L. KENNEDY. P. K. HYNDMAN. wv16n34

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Land Scrip for Sale,

OR A LIBERAL PREMIUM GIVEN on payments which can be made to the Crown Lands Department in Land Scrip. See card, in another column.

HENRY GRIST,
Quebec.
Goderich, Dec. 4, 1863. w45sw27

TO RENT

THE SUBSCRIBER offers to rent o ease the Tavern formerly occupied by Mr. J. Fitzwilliams, Corner of Kingston and Victoria Streets. For terms, &c., apply to

JOHN ALLEN.
Goderich, Nov. 30th, 1863, w26

TAILORING!

D. ADAMS,

RETURNS HIS MOST SINCERE THANKS for the very flattering encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Goderich, not being able to execute over one-half of the orders brought to him last season; having now secured facilities for

Carrying on Business Extensively

and employing none but first-class tradesmen. And as D. A. believes his experience as Cutter is second to none in the Province, having carried on business extensively and successfully in Hamilton, principally first-class customers, and having been Cutter in one of the Principal Establishments in Edinburgh, Scotland, he fearlessly states to a discerning public that

CLOTHING CAN BE MADE

at his establishment equal to the best Establishment in Toronto or Montreal.
Goderich, Oct. 30, 1863. sw17w40-1y

GODERICH

WAGON & CARRIAGE

Manufactory.

THE subscriber would announce to the public of Huron and Bruce that he has on hand and will make to order Carriages, Wagons, Harrows, &c., which will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit.

JOHN PASSMORE,
Victoria Street, Goderich.
April 1st, 1863. w49 6m

FARM IN WAWANOSH

TO BE SOLD OR EXCHANGED

FOR A BUSH LOT!

BEING WEST HALF OF LOT NO. 41, 6th con., Wawanosh, containing 100 acres, 60 of which are cleared, well fenced, and in a

GOOD STATE OF CULTIVATION,

the remainder being

BEECH AND MAPLE BUSH LAND.

There are on the premises a young orchard just beginning to bear, a good log house, a log barn, and

A NEVER-FAILING SPRING.

25 acres of fall plowing are done and fifty acres of the land are ready for crops in the spring.

For particulars as to terms, which are easy and reasonable, apply on the premises, (or if by letter post-paid, to Blyth P. O.) to

DAVID McARTHUR.
Wawanosh, Jan. 21, 1864. w51*3mR

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES ARE FOR SALE ON Very Reasonable Terms!

LOTS Nos. 117, 118, 119, 120, 135, 149, in the rising Village of Riversdale, in the County of Bruce. This Village is situated on the main road between Kincardine and Walkerton, the County Town of Bruce.

Lot Number 16, South side of Mechanics' Avenue, in the town of Kincardine, and Lots 42, 43, 50, 51, 52 and 53, in the Village of Riversdale, also 75 and 76, West side of Victoria Street, in the Town of Kincardine, County of Bruce.

Lots Numbers 3, 4, 5, on the North of the Durham Market Square, in the Village of Kincardine, County of Bruce, containing one-quarter of an acre of land each, with the buildings thereon. Also Lots 5, 6 and 8 on the Durham Road, lot 25, on the North side of the Durham Road, in the Township of Kincardine, containing 50 acres each, partially cleared.

Lots 31 and 32 on West side o Queen Street in the Town of Kincardine.

For particulars apply to

IRA LEWIS,
n26 Barrister, Goderich.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME into the premises of the subscriber, lot 6, con. 9, Township of Ashfield, in the fall of 1862, a white heifer, about three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take her away.

GEORGE SAMSON.
March 8th, 1864. w7*3

DENTISTRY.

C. W. FANNING,

BEGS to announce to the citizens of Goderich and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute in a skilful manner all operations pertaining to his profession.

Teeth filled, extracted, inserted, &c., at moderate prices.

Rooms over Parkes & Cattle's Drug Store Parson's Block—entrance on Kingston Street.
sw52 G. W. FANNING.

OYSTER DEPOT

TOYS,

Fruits, Fancy Goods, Tobaccos,

OF ALL KINDS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!

&c., at the

CIGAR STORE OF F. NITCHE.

West Street, Goderich.

Fresh Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c.,
always on hand.

HENRY GRIST,

DEPARTMENTAL

AND

Parliamentary Agent,

QUEBEC,

TRANSACTS BUSINESS WITH THE Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions—Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., &c., for Parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere. sw1m

CHEAP

CONVEYANCING!

THE UNDERSIGNED will draw deeds, mortgages, and attend to the proper execution of the same, ready for registration, at the following rates, viz:

Deeds with Memorials..... $1.00
Mortgages .... do $1.00

Other documents at equally low figures.

JOHN GALT,
Registry Office, Goderich, November, 5th, 1863. w41-3m$q

A BEAUTIFUL ESTATE FOR SALE.

1000 Acres in One Block,

LARGELY IMPROVED and conveniently situated along the bank of the River Maitland, opposite the town of Goderich and the Goderich Station of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, C. W.

Apply if by letter post paid, to

J. H. GORDON, ESQ.,
sw94 Solicitor, Goderich, C.W.

NOTE LOST.

ALL PARTIES are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating a note of hand drawn by James Hamilton and Thomas Hamilton, in favor of Aaron McBrine or bearer, due on the 8th of March, 1863, amount $78.00, as I have received no value for the same.

AARON McBRINE.
Goderich, March 14th, 1864. w783t

HURON FOUNDRY!

GODERICH.

R. RUNCIMAN & CO.,

Manufacturers of Grist and Flouring Mills

Circular, Mulay and Sash Saw-Mills,

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS,

THRASHING MACHINES,

SEPERATORS AND HORSE POWERS,

Mowing and Reaping Machines, Wood Saws,

CULTIVATORS, GANG PLOUGHS,

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

COOKING, PARLOUR AND BOX STOVES,

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

Goderich, October, 1862. w39

GODERICH MARBLE WORKS
W. C. TRELEAVEN
MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, TOMBS, TABLETS
TABLE TOPS, &C.
GODERICH
C.W.
Ohio Free Stone kept on hand for Building purposes. Such as Caps, Sills, Bases, &c., Cheap for Cash.

POWER'S PATENT, AUG. 3, 1863.

THE VICTORIA WASHING MACHINE!

Obtained the FIRST PRIZE at the Provincial Exhibition in London, in 1861.

THIS LABOUR-SAVING MACHINE

WAS tested by the *Bureau of Agreculture*, and declared to be the best yet brought under their notice. It is simple in construction, easily worked, and not subject to get out of repair.

The cleansing process is effected by the rapid action of the water in the Machine, and not by *friction or rubbing*, thereby avoiding the slight injury to the finest fabrics, with a much less quantity of soap than under the hand-washing system. Persons who have used them are satisfied that the machine is capable of doing as much work in two hours as can be accomplished in a day by the ordinary process, thus

Saving 4-5 of the time and Labour

And two-thirds of the Soap generally used.

The undermentioned persons purchased Machines, and having given them a full trial express their satisfaction:

J. J. Wright, Huron Hotel; Isaac Frederick, Jeweller; W. H. Cox, *Signal* Office; Alex. Nasmyth; H. Horton, Esq.; Peter Nolan; D. Cummings; John Gibbons, Esq. Warden; Peter Gillies; R. Hutchinson, Esq.; Rev. Chas. Fletcher. Many other names might be added, if necessary.

CASH PRICE ONLY $6.50.

The Subscriber having purchased the Patent Rights for the County of Huron, is now prepared to supply the machine, of which he solicits a trial, feeling assured that all who test it will be pleased with the rapidity and ease with which any other household article of laborious wash is performed.—Ladies will confer a favor by allowing the machine to be tested at their residence, to which it will be conveyed by the proprietor, and removed again should it not be purchased. All the subscriber desires is that the merits of the Machine should be thoroughly tested. Parties wishing to try it will communicate with the Proprietor.

A. COUVELIER,
Kingston St., Goderich,
November 3rd, 1863 w32

NOTE LOST.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORBID negotiating a note of hand drawn by Ralph Forbes, in favor of Robert Johnston, dated at Ashfield on the 2nd of January, 1862, due twelve months after date, for $7.00, as value has not been received for the same.

ROB'T. JOHNSTON.
Ashfield, March 9th, 1864. wb*3t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

MR. JOHN HUDSON, saddler, late of the Village of Ainleyville, in the County of Huron, has made an assignment of all his effects and property to William G. Hingston, of the township of Morris, and Richard Bayley, of the township of Grey in the County of Huron for the general benefit of Creditors. All parties having claims against the said Hudson are hereby notified to send the same to the said W. G. Hingston, Dungannon P. O. for adjustment; and parties indebted to the said Hudson are notified to pay the said W. G. Hingston without delay.

W. G. HINGSTON
RICHARD BAYLEY,
Assignees.

Dated at Ainleyville, this 2nd day of March, A. D. 1864. w—6t

STORY & DAVIS

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Stoves, Ploughs and Castings of every description. Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, at the Stove Depot, West Street, Goderich.

COAL OIL,

Coal Oil Lamps, &c., &c. Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Rags and Sheepskins taken in exchange. v14n49

LANDS FOR SALE!

LOTS Nos. 17 and 18, in the 8th con. of Elderslie, County of Bruce, containing

TWO HUNDRED ACRES

situated within 5½ miles of the flourish Village of PAISLEY. The soil is of a loamy clay of the best quality, chiefly timbered with hard wood, and

A NEVER-FAILING SPRING

running through its centre. Any party desirous of purchasing a good farm conveniently situated can procure a patent on the above property at a very reasonable rate. For further particulars apply, if by lette post-paid, to

ALEX. SPROAT, Esq.,
Southampton,

Or to the Reeve of the Township.
Eldersle, Feb. 17th, 1864. w5-4t

STRAY HEIFER—Coming 2 years old, Color white. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and remove her from the premises of William Downing, lot 4 Lake Road West, Stanley.
February 26th, 1864.

HARDWARE!

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

Bar Rod Band, and Hoop Iron

CAST, BLISTER,

GERM'N & SPRING STEEL,

ANVILS

Vices, Bellows, Stocks and Sledge and Hand Hammers;

PLOW MOULDS,

Spades & Shovels, Iron Axles, Coil Chains;

GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS,

COLOURS, OILS,

Turpentine, Lead Pipe, Wrought, Cut and Horse Nails; Twines and Cordage;

India Rubber Packing & Belting;

Platform and Counter Scales; Miley, Cross-cut, Circular, Pit, and Hand Saws; Cabinet-Maker's Hardware; Carpenter's and Joiner's Tools; Boring Machines; House Furnishings of all kinds; Sash, Blinds, Doors and Mouldings;

Chopping, Broad & Hand Axes

From Blood and other celebrated makers. Agent for Gurney & Co.'s PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.

With the Largest Stock of

SHELF HARDWARE

IN THE COUNTIES.

Purchased from the Manufacturers, and for Sa by

W. E. GRACE.
Goderich, May 1st, 1863. v14n36

FARM FOR SALE

LOT 3, Con. A. Township of Howick, ½ mile from Wroxeter, on

THE GRAVEL ROAD.

Log house and barn,

92 ACRES, 28 CLEARED

Apply to

F. W. THOMAS, Esq., B. M.
Goderich, Feb 26, 1864. wbsw51-tf

FARM FOR SALE!

IN

GODERICH TOWNSHIP!

FREE OF STUMPS.

THAT valuable farm, lot 13, 5th concession, Goderich Township, about

4½ MILES FROM GODERICH!

With about 35 acres cleared, a quantity of good fruit trees. There is good water on the premises. The above farm will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to

JOHN FINLAY,
Pine River, P. O.
Huron, November 3rd, 1863. w46-3m

GODERICH

CABINET WAREHOUSE

(THE OLDEST IN THE COUNTY.)

D. GORDON,

CABINET MAKER

AND UNDERTAKER,

Manufactures and has now on hand a complete assortment of Furniture, at his Warerooms,

WEST STREET, GODERICH,

SUCH AS

Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Hair, Cane and Wood seated Chairs, Gilt Moulding and Looking Glasses, in variety, of

Home Manufacture and Imported!!

D. G. has always on hand a complete assortment of COFFINS. Also, HEARSES TO HIRE.

Lumber and Cordwood taken in exchange for Furniture.
Goderich, 27th Oct., 1863. w27

LANDS FOR SALE!

THE following Lands are offered for sale on very advantageous terms:

ONE-TENTH ONLY!

OF THE

PURCHASE MONEY IN CASH AT TIME OF PURCHASE

AND THE BALANCE IN

Nine Equal Annual Instalments,

with interest at 6 per cent.

TOWNSHIP OF MORRIS:

South ½ 7 in 1st con., 50 acres,
South ½ 8 in 1st con., 50 acres,
South ½ 11 in 2d con., 100 acres,
South ½ 21 in 3d con., 100 acres,
North ½ 20 in 4th con., 100 acres,
North ½ 21 in 4th con., 100 acres,
North ½ 23 in 4th con., 100 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK:

Lots 2, 3 and 4 in 15th con., 100 acres each

TOWNSHIP OF GREY:

o. 26 in 1st con., 100 acres,
Lots 34 and 35 in 4 con., 100 acres each,
Lots 31 and 32 in 6 con., 100 acres each,
Lot 26 in 6 con., 99 acres;
Lot 32 in 8 con., 100 acres,
Lots 33 and 34 in 10 con., 100 acres each.

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY

N. E. ¼ 43 in 1 con., 50 acres.

Apply to CHARLES WIDDER, Esq., Goderich, or to the owner,

THOMAS GALT, Esq.,
wn34 Toronto.

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP

A FARM of 100 acres of land, 5½ miles from G. DERICH, 60 acres cleared, with good roads leading thereto. Time will be given for a large portion of the purchase money. For further particulars apply to J. B. GORDON, Esq., Solicitor, Goderich, or to

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

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of J. A. BURWASH & Co., at the Village of Southampton, County of Bruce, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties having claims against the above firm are requested to present them to James A. Burwash at Southampton, who is authorized to collect all outstanding debts due said firm.

Southampton, Jan. 23rd, 1864 } JAMES A. BURWASH, THOS. B. VanEVERY, GEORGE RUMBALL.
w41tf

TO RENT OR SELL!

AN EXCELLENT

TAVERN STAND!

CONSISTING OF TWELVE ROOMS, with large Stable Shed, pump and large garden, in the Village of Bluevale, Township of Turnberry, and known by the name of the *BLUEVALE HOTEL*, and in the occupation of the proprietor, H. C. Pugh. The property has large additions and improvements, and is worthy the notice of any man who is seeking a home.

H. C. PUGH.
October 8th, 1863. w37-tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO-STORY HOUSE, lately occupied by D. SHADE GOODING, Esq. Apply to

JOHN HALDAN, Jr.
Goderich, Feb. 6th, 1864. sw48-tf

$200 REWARD!

THE Counties' Council offer the above reward to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders, who have been guilty of wilfully setting fire to buildings within the Counties lately.

D. H. RITCHIE,
Counties' Clerk, H. & B.
Goderich, 8th Feb 1864. w2-

HARDWARE.

H. GARDINER & CO.

BEING the only exclusive Hardware Store in the County, can supply Farmers, Builders, and Mechanics at much lower rates than any General Store in Town

They have at present on hand a full assortment of

Shelf and Heavy Hardware!

CONSISTING OF

Iron of all sorts, Steel of all kinds, Coil Chains, Glass and Putty, Oils, Paints, Colors, Anvils, Vices, Nails, all kinds of Coopers' Tools; Spades and Shovels; Powder and Shot; Saws; Ropes; Brushes; Grindstones; and various other articles too numerous to mention Broad and Chopping Axes, of celebrated makers.

Saddlery-Hardware, Coal Oil Lamps.

In fact everything that should be kept in a Hardware Store.

Agents for the *COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.* of London. See advertisement.
Goderich, November 24th, 1863. w43

Chancery Sale of Lands

NEAR THE

VILLAGE of CREDITON.

IN CHANCERY:

BETWEEN

Ann Maria Fahner, wife of the defendant Tobias Fahner, by George Brown, her next friend,

Plaintiff;

AND

Eve Ran, Christina Ran, Fredericka Ran, Philip Ran, Christopher Ran, David Ran and Charles Switzer, Infants under the age of twenty-one years, by Samuel Home Blake, their Guardian, and Tobias Fahner,

Defendants.

WILL be sold in six lots by Public Auction, by r. William Rosenberger, at the Crediton Hotel in the Village of Crediton in the Township of Stephen in the County of Huron, on SATURDAY THE SECOND DAY OF APRIL next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to a Decree made in this cause by the Court of Chancery for Upper Canada, bearing date the third day of November, 1863, with the approbation of Andrew Norton Buell, Esquire, Master in Ordinary of the said Court, in separate parcels, the following valuable lands and premises free from the Dower of the Plaintiff therein, being parts of Lot number eleven in the sixth concession of the said Township of Stephen a coding to the plan thereof made by Patrick K Hyndman, P. L. S., and dated the seventeenth February, 1864, which plan will be produced at the time of the Sale, and in the meantime may be inspected at the Law Office of Messrs. Crooks, Kingsmill and Cattanach, in the city of Toronto, and a duplicate or copy may be seen at the Office of Benjamin V. Elliot, Esquire, in the Village of Exeter in the said County of Huron.

1st, Lot 'A,' being the north half of the said Lot running from the sixth to the fifth concession along the line between lots eleven and twelve in the sixth concession, and having a frontage of about ten chains, two and seven-eighth links on the Western line of the said concession, and containing fifty acres—About thirty-five acres of this lot are cleared, and there is a big dwelling of one storey thereon in a fair state of repair, with a well convenient thereto.

2nd, Lot 'B,' containing twenty-five acres parallel to and immediately adjoining the lastly mentioned parcel on the south and running from the sixth to the fifth concession, and having a frontage of about 5 chains and 1 43-100 links on the sixth concession line. About twenty acres of this lot are cleared, and there is a big barn thereon in a fair state of repair about 35 by 50 feet.

3rd Lot 'D,' immediately to the East of lot 'C,' (heretofore sold by the late Jacob Ran to one Parsons) having a frontage of about ten chains on the side line and road running from the fifth to the six concessions on the Crediton Village side and a depth of about five chains 1 43-100 links containing five acres more or less. The whole of this lot is cleared.

4th, Lot 'E,' adjoining lot D on the east, and having a like frontage on the said side line, and road and depth as lot D; containing five acres more or less, and being wholly cleared.

5th Lot 'F,' adjoining lot E, on the East, and having a frontage of about 8 chains 77 links on the said side line and road, and a depth of about 4 chains and 1 43-100 links, the concession road joining on the East end of such lot; containing about four acres.

The timber upon the said property consists chiefly of beech, maple and oak

The purchaser, or purchasers will be required to pay one third of the purchase money at the time of Sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, to be secured by Mortgage or Mortgages as the case may require from the purchaser or purchasers on the respective lots sold to the Registrar of the said Court. In all other respects the conditions of Sale will be the standing conditions of the said Court of Chancery.

Further particulars and information can be had gratis at the Offices of the said B. V. Elliot, Exeter Village, at the Law Offices of Messieurs Crooks, Kingsmill and Cattanach, and of Messieurs Blake, Kerr and Wells, Toronto.

Dated this twenty-second day of February, 1864.

A. N. BUELL.
R. COOPER, w6 4t
J. H. & B.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original, as entered in the Division Court Record Book, pursuant to the Statute.

DAN. LIZARS,
Clerk of the Peace, Huron and Bruce.
Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Goderich, 26th Jan., 1864. w11

VALUABLE FARM!

TO SELL

OR TO RENT!

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

THOMAS LOGAN.
Goderich, June 9th 1863. w34

1864.

DIVISION COURTS

HURON & BRUCE.

January.

KINCARDINE, Tuesday, 26th.
RIVERSDALE, Thursday, 28th.
WALKERTON, Saturday, 30th.

February.

DUNGANNON, Monday, 8th.
BAYFIELD, Tuesday, 9th.
CLINTON, Thursday, 11th.
HARPURHEY, Friday, 12th.
EXETER, Saturday, 13th.
AINLEYVILLE, Tuesday, 16th.
PAISLEY, Tuesday, 23rd.
SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday, 4th.

March.

GODERICH, Friday, 4th.
KINCARDINE, Tuesday, 15th.

All at Ten A. M.

DAN. LIZARS,
Clerk of the Peace, Huron and Bruce.
Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Goderich, 26th Jan., 1864. w11

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE

198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

For Sale or to Rent.

THE NEW FRAME STORE and dwelling in Seaforth, lately occupied by James E. Ross, in the centre of the

Business part of the Village!

Apply to

JOHN BIRREL & Co.,
or EDWARD ADAMS & Co.,
London, C. W.
London, March 7th, 1864. w6-4t

MONEY TO LEND!

ON security of improved Farm Property, at a reasonable rate of interest. Repayable by instalments spread over any time the borrower chooses from one to ten years.

Apply to R. Thwaites, issuer of Marriage Licenses, Clinton. Office opposite Mr. Cardy's store.
Clinton, Jan. 20, 1864. w51-3m-p

Huron Auction Mart.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED THE

Brick Store on Kingston Street,

owned by M. C. Cameron, Esq., for the purpose of carrying on

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. All orders and sales in any part of the County punctually attended to, and all moneys paid over. The Rooms to be known as the *Huron Auction Mart.*

JAMES SMAIL,
JAMES THOMSON.
(Goderich,) 1862. 19-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, to wit: } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of William Harper, at the suit of John Forrest, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lot Number 20, in the 4th concession of the Township of Kinloss, in the County of Bruce; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Seventeenth day of May next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 12th Feb., 1864. } w3

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of James Cuyler and Thomas McCue at the suit of Alexander Drysdale, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to lot Number Thirty-four in the First Concession South of the Durham Road in the Township of Kincardine and County of Bruce, which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Seventh day of June next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 20th Feb'y, 1864. } w6

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of