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, JUNE. 28, 1866. {VOL. XIX.—NO. 22

Business Directory.

MONEY TO LEND
ON IMPROVED FARMS,
AT 8 PER CENT!
—ALSO,—
Some to Invest in Town Property
J. B. GORDAN,
Barrister, &c., Goderich.
Goderich, Sept. 13, 1864. aw3-tf

Money to Lend,

ON veryreasonable terms. Apply to
B. L. DOYLE,
Crabb's new Block.
Goderich, 9th Jan. 1865. w50-1yr

MONEY TO LEND
AT
EIGHT PER CENT,
IN SUMS OF
One Hundred Dollars and upwards.
Apply to
TOMS & MOORE,
Solicitors
CRABB'S NEW BLOCK.
Goderich, Sept, 8th, 1864. a33t

MONEY TO LEND at Eleven per cent on improved Farms, *and no charges* made against the borrower.
Apply to
D. SHADE GOODING,
Barrister.
West Street, Goderich.
April 26th, 1866. w14

MONEY TO LOAN at nine per cent on improved farms.
S. P. YEOMANS,
Solicitor &c.
Goderich 29th Dec. 1865. w48tf

MONEY to Loan at reasonable rates. Apply to
M. C. CAMERON.
w11 Goderich.

IMPORT'NT NOTICE

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

Robt. Runciman & Co.,
FOUNDERS
must be closed on or before the
1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1865.

All parties indebted to the above firm are hereby notified that all notes and book accounts over due on the
1st day of FEB'Y next,
will be handed to their Solicitor for collection
The stock on hand will be sold
LOW FOR CASH.
OR SHORT CREDIT,
It consists of a large assortment of Ploughs, Cultivators, Harrows, Straw Cutters.
THRESHING MACHINES
Pot-ash and sugar-kettles, waggon and pipe boxes,
Cooking, Parlor & Box Stoves,
A good second-hand
STEAM-ENGINE
and a lot of Machinery for Grist and Saw-Mills.
All parties requiring the above articles would do well to call and inspect the stock at once as they well get bargains.
R. RUNCIMAN.

In reference to the above, R. Runciman will be prepared to carry on the business of
THE HURON FOUNDRY
and contract for the erection of all kinds of Machinery as usual, and will supply
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
oves and castings, at reasonable rates, for CASH or short credit.
Goderich. Dec. 21st. 1864. sw32w48

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 o 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 this establishment equal to the best Establishments in Toronto or Montreal.
Goderich. Oct. 30 863 sw17w40-1v

WILLIAM'S
Victoria Organs and Melodeons,
IN ALL THE DIFFERENT STYLES.
Illustrated Catalogues Free.
ADDRESS—R. S. William's, Toronto or W. T. Cox, Esq., Goderich, who will supply catalogues. w50

CANADIAN HOTEL,
CLINTON, C. W.
W. TUDSBURY, Proprietor.

THE establishment is furnished with all the requirements essential to the comfort of guests. w34tf

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

GEORGE FORBES.
AGENT of the C. W. Farmers Mutual and Stock Company, Hamilton, C. W.
G. Forbes, Lot 28, Con 3, Morris.
w8 1y Dingle, P. O.

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

GODERICH
MARBLE WORKS,
W. C. TRELEAVEN.
Monuments, Headstones, Tombs,
Tablets, Table-Tops, &c.
Ohio Free Stone kept on hand for Building purposes such as Caps, Sills, Bases, &c., Cheap for Cash.
GODERICH, C. W.

Sign of the
Large Padlock.

H. GARDINER & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Hardware Merchants,
Market Square, Goderich,

HAVE now on hand a complete and well assorted stock of Hardware, consisting in part of
Adzes,
Broad Axes,
Chopping Axes,
Augurs, Brushes, Borax,
Waggon Boxes, Canada Plates,
Chains, Curry-Combs, Cordage, Dung Forks, Hay Forks, Files, Glue, Glass, Putty, Grain Tin, Grindstones, Powder, Shot, Caps, Hinges all kinds. Iron, Steel, Spring Steel, Hubs, Spokes, and Bent Stuff, Bar Lead, Lamp Glasses, Looking Glasses, Looking-Glass Plate, Horse Nails, Cut Nails, Raw
And Boiled Oil, Benzoline, Coal Oil, Machinery Oil, Varnish, Paints and Colors, Coal Oil Lamps, Plough Moulds, Muley Saws, Cross-Cut Saws, Hand Saws, &c.
The above will be sold cheap for Cash.

GILLING and STURGEON TWINE
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Agents for Commercial Union Assurance Co., of London, England.
1st September, 1865. w43

NOTICE.

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

For Sale
200 BARRELS SALT!
AT
$1.25 PER BBRL.
A QUANTITY OF
IRON!
Assorted, at
$2.50 PER 100 POUNDS!
Wm. E. GRACE.
Goderich, December 22nd 1865. w32-tf

WANTED,

10,000 CORDS of Wood, 10,000 cords of Hemlock Bark, for which the highest prices will be paid. Apply to
J. V. DETLOR & SON,
or GEO. RUMBALL & Co.,
at the Wharf.
Goderich, May 7th, 1866. sw72 tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ST. CATHERINES NURSERIES.

INASMUCH as certain persons are selling trees in the Counties of Huron and Bruce under the false pretence that they are obtained from the St. Catheries Nurseries, this is to certify that Messrs. James Stewart and Robert Gordan are the only persons now authorized to sell trees from my nurseries in those Counties.
D. W. BEADLE,
Proprietor.
25 May, 1866. w18 1yr

THE undersigned, Agents for the above Nurseries, are prepared to fill all order in their line, and as they make their selections personally, their patrons may rely upon it that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction.
STEWART & GORDON.
June 1st, 1866.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000, STERLING.

Fire Department.
INSURANCES effected on all classes of risks at moderate rates. Losses promptly paid.

Life Department.
In virtue of the guarantee afforded by their large Capital and accumulated profits, this Company can adopt rates lower than are practicable by many other offices.

To Farmers.
Special low rates have been made for farm buildings and other isolated risks.
The undersigned having been appointed agent of the above Company for Goderich and surrounding country, will be glad to receive proposals for insurance in both branches, and will always be ready to give information to parties wishing to insure.
Wm. RICHARDSON, Agent,
Bank of Montreal, West St.
Goderich, May 1st, 1866. sw70

What will the German War be About.

(From the London Examiner.)

There are no grounds for either surprise or censure in Italy's coming forward to take advantage of the quarrel between the Great German Powers to reopen and forcibly settle, if possible, her own dispute with Austria, for the possession of Venice. Italy has fallen into financial and Parliamentary syncope from the uncertain condition in which the last peace left her, condemned to support a military establishment far beyond her strength, or in parting with it to give up permanently the claim to the vital portion of the peninsula still wanting to the national kingdom.

But whilst not surprised at the military armament and movements of the Italians, we are so at the readiness shown by the Prussian Ministers to make common cause with those of Florence. Bismark has ventured a series of unpopular acts sufficient to weigh down any Minister. But the act of allying with a non-German Power against a German, with Italy against Austria, is the most unpopular step that Bismark has yet ventured in Germany. We are, indeed, not yet in a position to distribute praise or blame amongst the parties, which are driving and driven towards war. Austria would seem to be the foremost in provoking it by an unusual concentration of forces without sufficient or apparent cause. But no doubt Austria is menaced, and to censure her military precautions without knowing the grounds for them would be superfluous."

What is most remarkable is the very narrow ground of war that exists between Austria and Prussia. There is not a shadow of principle dividing them, for in reality Prussia is not more prepared to override the claim or sovereignty of the minor Powers than Austria is. The Court of Vienna cares little for the Augustenburgs; and were Prussia to morrow to offer to Austria the fortress of Kosel with the southern corner of Silesia around it. Francis-Joseph would accept the terms, abandon his claim to pay for conquests on the Elbe, and conclude a cordial peace. Much better would it be for Prussia to do this than to risk war. But Prussia has always been a bad bargainer. She is as greedy of territory and as tenacious of it, as the farmer at a fair higgling for the price of his cattle. Austria, however, will not give up Holstein without a price. And Austria is right. She knows the value of the Duchies. For the possession of Sleswig and Holstein by Prussia meant eventually the absorption of the Mecklenburgs and the occupation of the entire south shore of the Baltic. Prussia shall not get this without either paying for it in territory or fighting for it. The dispute between the two great German Powers is thus a dispute between chapmen. There is no principle in it on either side. And profound are the grief and amazement of the German people at the prospect of cutting each other's throats for a diplomacy which ought not to extend beyond a market-place.

The key of the situation lies, indeed, in the hands of the Emperor of the French. Most people accuse that potentate of fomenting the war, without, however, any proof to corroberate the accusation. And, for our part, we doubt exceedingly that France has encouraged Italy to rush into war. In the first place, Austria has the power of conciliating and satisfying Prussia at any moment, and without any egregious sacrifices. And next of all, it is much to be doubted whether any one in France sincerely desires to see Italy independent, victorious, and united. In Rome, questions would then start up which would prove of great perplexity to France.

There are some politicians at the present crisis who are anxious for Austria to put an end forever to the quarrel with Italy by ceding Venice and taking the Danubian Principalities in exchange. The objection to this is its impossibility. Russia would never consent that Austria should take both Principalities, or even the whole of Wallachia. Were this province taken from Turkey and divided between the Christian neighbors. Russia would take the better portion, and establish herself not only in the northern outlet of the Danube, but on the main river at Galatz. In this case the Crimean war would have been fought in vain. The only mode of avoiding disgrace to the Western Powers and a triumph to Russia, in that quarter is to keep the Danubian provinces united and independent, except of the Turk, and one kingdom. If the Western Powers will not have this, they and Turkey will lose the Provinces altogether without any approach to a settlement of Venetia.

Official Announcement of the Failure of Negotiations in Europe.

In the House of Commons, on the 5th of June, General Peel said: I wish to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer or the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs whether it is true that the proposed Congress has been given up?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer--I am sorry to state that I must give an answer substantially in the affirmative to the question of the right honorable and gallent gentleman. The first communication made to the British government was a telegraphhic message received last night from France, stating that in the opinion of the French government, the conference was at an end, in consequence of the answer from Austria imposing conditions that were regarded as impracticable. We are now in possession of the Austrian despatch upon the subject, and the substance of it is this; She required a definite assurance that all the Powers which were to take part in the projected conference should be ready to renounce the pursuit of any special or particular interest to the detriment of the general tranquility; and the Austrian government went on further to explain that sentiment by saying that in order that the work of peace which the cabinets had in view might be in a condition to be accomplished, it appeared to them indispensable that it should be agreed beforehand to exclude from the deliberations of the conference anything that would tend to give to any of the States who were then invited to the meeting any territorial augmentation or increase of power. The requirement of such an engagement beforehand was regarded by the government of France as equivalent to the refusal of a conference, and as rendering it impossible; and the government of England are agreed in their view of the case with the government of France. All prospect of the meeting of a conference must, therefore, I fear, be regarded as at an end.

Mr. S. Popplestone, the First Wearer of the Albert Medal.

From the Illustrated London News, June 2.

The wreck of the Spirit of the Ocean, a vessel belonging to the line of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick packets, which was driven upon the Frawl rocks at Siar Point, near Dartmouth, on the South Devon coast, during the violent gale of the 23rd of March, will not have been forgotten by the readers of this journal. A view of the scene of the disaster, with the scattered fragments of the wreck, was engraved for our publication of April 7, from a sketch with which we were favored by Mr. W. Lidstone, of Kingsbridge. The unfortunate vessel, which was outward bound, had a crew of eighteen men and twenty-four passengers; and out of the whole number only four were saved. These were the mate and three sailors, who were rescued mainly by the heroic exertions of a neighboring farmer. Mr. Samuel Popplestone. His house, called the Start Farm, is situated half a mile from the place where the ship was wrecked. He saw her go upon the rocks; he then got a rope and let himself down over the precipitous cliffs, so that by the time some of the coastguard men had arrived to lend a hand the men could be safely hoisted up. Mr. Popplestone further took them to his own home and gave them food and shelter. For this example of courage and humanity he has been rewarded by the Queen with the first of the Albert Medals, a new decoration, instituted by the Royal Warrant of March 7, "for persons who have helped, at the hazard of their own lives, to save the lives of others from shipwreck or other perils of the sea." An illustration of the design of this medal appeared in our No. of March 31. It is understood that her Majesty, on being made acquainted with the story of the wreck at the Start Point, at once resolved to send for Mr. Popplestone and give him the medal with her own hands. This gracious purpose was carried into effect on Monday, the 14th ult., when Mr. Popplestone, having been desired to attend the Court at Buckingham Palace, was introduced to her Majesty by the President of the Board of Trade, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, and received the medal, which could not have been more honorably bestowed.

European News.

HALIFAX, June 18th.—The CHINA brings the following:—The indications are that war will soon break out. The entry of the Prussians into Holstein is regarded by some as a virtual commencement of the war. Austria regards such entry as a breach of the Gastein Convention, and the forcible occupation of Holstein, as a *casus belli*. The Duke de Grammont had gone from Paris to Vienna, and his mission is said to be a last effort for conciliation. He had a conference with Count Mensdorff, and an audience with the Emperor of Austria. Monsdorff is stated to have positively maintained the grounds of the Austrian reply to the invitation to the conference. The Russian Cabinet courier reached Vienna on the 7th, with an autograph letter from the Czar to the Emperor. Bismarck had issued an important despatch to the Prussian representatives abroad, in very bitter terms towards Austria; and in one passage says:—"All our information agrees, that the determination to make war by Austria, is finally settled in Vienna."—On the other hand, it is asserted that Prussia has been most conciliatory for peace, but the corresponding feeling no longer exists at Vienna. Not only was there manifested an entire absence of all readiness to enter into confidential negotiations, and discuss the possibilities of agreement, but the expressions of the influential Austrian statesmen and councillors of the Emperor, have been reported to the King from an authentic source, which leave no doubt that the Imperial Ministers desire war at any price, partly to tide over domestic difficulties, nay, even with the expressed intention of assisting Austrian finances by Prussian contributions, or by honorable bankruptcy. We can only see a decided intention on the part of Austria of forcing war with Prussia, and of almost making use of negotiations as to a Congress to gain time by procrastination for her own not entirely completed arrangements, but especially for those of her allies, but especially for her own not entirely completed arrangements, but especially for those of her allies. The fact of war is a settled determination at Vienna. The only further point is to choose the favorable moment to begin. Referring to the Duchies, Bismarck says:—"Perhaps we shall at least be believed when we solemnly protest against any notion of wishing to make good our claim to the Duchies by force, or of disregard to the rights of the copossessor. Now, too, probably, it will not be difficult to understand the real motives of the armaments by which Austria has given rise to the present crises, and whose removal by means of the Congress she has further taken care to render impossible by the attitude she has assumed." The circular is dated June 4th.

The London Times says that such a despatch as the above has not often been penned by an European Minister. The Prussian statesman seems now to think courtesy unnecessary in his communications with Austria. All the pride, the bitter hostility, the almost fanatical purpose which have been necessarily repressed during long negotiations, broke forth when negotiations may be considered at an end. The despatch breathes the spirit of war, and seems to have been written in anticipation of an immediate rupture.

The London Telegraph says:—With this despatch the last hope of peace has disappeared, and hostilities become inevitable. A Vienna despatch says that the diplomatic relations between Austria and Prussia will cease the moment the Prussian representative at the Diet leaves Frankfort. Austria had telegraphed Gen Goblenz to avoid an armed conflict in Holstein. It is stated that, should a collision take place, the Austrian army of the North will advance against Prussia.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has been appointed Governor of Silesia during the mobilization of the army. The Conservative Association of Berlin had appealed to the elections to sustain the Government in its foreign policy. It was stated that France had sent a circular, urging the middle German States to maintain a complete neutrality.

A Prussian division, under Gen Fleiss, crossed the Eider on the 7th, and entered Holstein. They are said to be ordered to occupy Rendsburg, Kiel, and Itzehoe.—The Austrians were reported to be evacuating Kiel and concentrating at Altona, where Gen. Goblenz and his staff had arrived.

On the 8th, the Prussian troops arrived at Rendsburg, and occupied the town, They were peacefully met by the Austrian garrison, who withdrew from the town the same day, and the parting was quite friendly.

Gen. Goblenz, the Austrian commander, had issued a proclamation protesting against the entry of the Prussians into Holstein, and stating that he awaited orders of his sovereign as to what course to pursue.

A Florence telegram says Italy will commence hostilities as soon as war is declared in Germany.

Ought to do Something.

The N. Y. Times says, we may usefully recall the notice of our mercantile men to a suggestive table which we recently copied from the Financial Chronicle of this city. It was a tabular statement showing the relative position of Canada and the other provinces among the thirty-two foreign countries to which the great bulk of exports are sent; the established results being, in the language of the Chronicle, that "with reference to some articles our exports to the Provinces exceed the total exports to all other countries; and, in more numerous instances, our exports to the Provinces surpass in value our exports to any one of the most populous countries of the old world."

Of the right of the Provinces to the title of being, absolutely, our second best customer, and, relatively, the best of all our customers, there can, then, be no doubt. The fact is demonstrated, not by provincial agents or authorities, but by the official returns of the Treasury Department. With this evidence on record, surely Congress will not separate without taking some step in the direction of a renewed reciprocity. The Evening Post remarked yesterday that "Congress ought to do something toward reopening commercial relations with Canada; and we apprehend that any man who will study with ordinary care the nature and extent of these relations under the treaty now ended, will acquiesce in the judgment of our contemporary. Congress "ought to do something," and that without further loss of time.

What the Fenians have Accomplished

1. They have drawn the parent country and her North American colonies into greater mutual sympathy and affection.

2. They have banded the British American provinces more closely together by a sense of common danger, and a desire for mutual cooperation and defence.

3. They have consequently greatly promoted the Confederation scheme.

4. They have elicited a triumphant display of the loyalty and courage of the inhabitants of the two Canadas, who have sprung to arms to defend their country, with promptitude and energy probably never surpassed.

5. They have been the means of bringing out an amount of good faith and efficient effort on the part of the United States authorities to prevent the invasion of a friendly country, which will raise that country in the opinion not only of these colonies but of the world.

6. They have placed the Irish in Canada in a very cruel position—forcing them either to rebel against the government under which they enjoy liberty, equality, peace, and prosperity; or to fight against their own kin.

7. They have rendered themselves a nuisance to the United States as well as to Britain and Canada, and have cast discredit on all aspirations after an Irish nationality.—[Montreal Witness.

FENIANS GOING HOME.

Canadians had not much opportunity to observe what manner of men the Fenians were. But that they were followed by a large contingent of burglars, cut-throats, garrotters, thieves and incendiaries, there is abundant evidence. Of whom those consisted who accepted the United States Government transportation home, may be gathered from the following dispatch, and we may all feel thankful that we were not brought into closer contact with the villians:—

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Thursday. 14th.

Information received here states that three car-loads of Fenians and roughs got into a fight on the milk train on the Hudson River Railroad last night, they having previously broken open the milk cans on the train, and otherwise conducted themselves in a shameful manner.

Between Catskill station and Germantown fighting was resumed, and one of the number having exasperated his comrades, he was thrown from the car window while the train was in motion. The train did not stop to pick him up.

At Tivoli the roughs entered a hotel, helping themselves freely and paying for nothing.

At Rhinebeck one of the party was put off the train, and injured in a terrible manner, his entrils hanging out.

Information having been received at this station of their coming, the train was not allowed to enter the depot until the night express up had left, giving the proprieters of the restaurant an opportunity to close their house.

When the train passed through the station, nearly all the roughs were asleep, and quiet seemed to prevail.

An American Officer Fires at a Deserter.

FORT ERIE, June 19.

Considerable excitement was caused to-day by an American officer firing after a deserter who was in the boat that came from the United States gunboat Michigan to deliver up some arms that the Fenians had taken from the Welland battery. As the boat pushed off from the shore he jumped ashore, closely persued by the American officer in charge of the boat, who pursued him two hundred yards, firing his revolver after him without doing him any injury. The American officer afterwards came over to Col. Peacock to apologize and to demand the deserter. Col. Peacock told them that deserters could not be given up.

Another Fenian was arrested here to-day.

Letter from Hon. Mr. McGee

The following is an extract from a letter to a friend in Peterborough from Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee.

"Very naturally you have had, as I hear, a good deal of perturbation in the public mind of Upper Canada. It was cause enough, to have so many fine young men shot down, or laimed for life, by these outlaws of all governments and renegades of all religions, who crossed the Niagara on Friday, the 1st June, and the eastern frontier on Friday the 8th.

"They are gone; disgraced and degraded, leaders and followers, leaving a couple of hundred prisoners in our hands who will be dealt with, be assured, according to their merits.

"Our defenders, volunteers and regulars, and sailors have nobly responded to the call of duty. They have done their part; we civilians must now do ours.

"We must more then ever be vigilant and resolve to keep down internal dissentions among ourselves. We must afford no possible or plausible pretext for dissatisfaction or distrust to any portion of our fellowsubjects. And I am confident no loyal man—no good neighbor—no good Christian—will seek out of the embers of this late blaze, to kindle permanent, internal ill-will, among our resident population.

"The man who would now disseminate suspicion and hatred among the fellow-subjects would be worse than a Fenian. Our unanimity saved us this time, and we may have to need unanimity again. I need not say to you that I would give no quarter to the known domestic traitor who would bring war and ruin upon his adopted country. But to aspense a whole class—our class for example, or the French Canadians—as disloyal, is a crime against Canada, of the deepest dye. I speak only that I know and have seen, that the French and Irish Catholics here, and in Montreal, with a very, very odd exception, acted splendidly under the late emergency, and deserve all honor and approbation from their fellow-subjects generally for their public-spirited and patriot conduct."

A Terrific Storm on Lake Erie.

ALARMING DISASTERS.

From the Cleveland Herald, Monday Evening, June 18.

One of the most terrible storms ever known in this latitude, at this season of the year, commenced on Sunday morning, and is still raging at this writing (Monday, 12 M).—Among the effects of the storm we have to record the complete destruction of two vessels at this port, and the loss of seven lives.

The barque Arabian, owned in Port Burwell, on Saturday took on a cargo of block stone at the dock of Gardner, Burt & Oviatt, and Saturday evening sailed for Port Darlington, Canada West. She was commanded by Captain Bentley Haskins, and had a crew of five men and one woman. The barque sailed for her destination, and had made good headway towards the Welland Canal, when the storm struck her, and at seven o'clock Sunday evening she changed her course and made for this port. The wind was blowing a perfect tornado, and the noble barque flew before the storm with the speed of the wind.—About midnight she attempted to make the port of Cleveland, but missed, and was driven with great force on the beach just below the eastern end of the new depot.

As soon as she struck she commenced filling with water, and it was soon ascertained that nothing could be done to save her, and that she must go to pieces. The waters were washing over her decks continually, and she was pounding on the bottom with tremendous force. The persons on board were as follows:—Captain, Bentley Haskins, Port Burwell; 1st Mate, Wilson McDermot, Port Burwell; 2nd Mate, John Vance, Tonawanda; seamen David Haskins and Isaac Titus, Port Burwell; a young man shipped at this port, name unknown; and the cook, Mrs. McDermot, wife of the first mate. Of all this number, the only person saved was John Vance, the second mate, from whom we have learned the particulars of this terrible disaster. Mr. Vance does not know exactly how the crew were lost, but thinks that the most of them were washed overboard. The last he saw of the Captain he was taking off his clothes, as he thought preparatory to making an attempt to reach the shore.

At 4 o'clock the cook, Mrs. McDermott, was seen from the shore, lashed to the rigging, but shortly after that time the masts went overboard, and the vessel broke entirely up, and the poor woman went with the grand crash.

Mr. Vance, the only person saved, staid on board until about three o'clock, when he thought he would make an attempt to reach the shore. He took off his clothes and started. The waves were dashing against the breakwater with tremendous force, but he was luckily raised on the top of a huge wave and landed inside the spiles. He was considerably bruised, but managed to reach the switch tender's shanty in that locality, where he remained until about seven o'clock, when he supplied with clothing and taken to the store of Captain John O'Neil, on River street, and every attention paid him by the captain and others. Although badly bruised, he was not dangerously injured, and will be all right again in a day or two.

While the above disaster was taking place, the Canadian schooner Alice Grover, hailing from Oakville, was in the same predicament a few rods down the lake, off the Cleveland Woolen Mills. The Alice Grover took on a cargo of 325 tons of coal, at the yard of Messrs. Morris & Price, and cleared for Toronto on Saturday night. She was in command of Captain D. Grey, and had a crew of six, including a female cook. About halfpast eleven she struck, and soon broke and went to pieces. Fortunately, all on board were saved except the cook. The men were considerably bruised in their endeavours to reach the shore. They remained in the switch tender's house until morning, when we learn, the most severely injured were taken to the Marine Hospital.

The beach for two miles is strewn with pieces of the wreck of both these vessels. Two or three trunks had come ashore, but up to the time when we left the scene of these disasters none of the victims of this terrible storm had come ashore.

We could not learn the amount of loss by the wrecking of these vessels, nor the amount of insurance on hulls or cargoes, except that there was no insurance on the coal shipped on the Alice Grover. The loss must be quite heavy, under the most favouroble circumstances.

There were reports that there were two or three other vessels ashore between this port and Morse's Point, fifteen miles below, but we could learn nothing certain, and think that the reports were false. We are prepared, however, to learn of more and fearful disasters along the whole north shore of the lake, as the force of the gale was tremendous.

LATER.

We learn that the bark George Sherman owned by K. Sherman, Esq., of this city, and the scow Herzynia, are both beached off Collamer, eight miles east of this port, but we learn no particulars further than that no lives were lost.

The Postage Question.

Mr. Laframboise has given notice that he will move an address to the Governor General representing that with a view to promote the circulation of newspapers and exchange of communications between the inhabitants of different parts of the province it is expedient to abolish the postage on all newspapers by mail in this province, and to reduce the price to three cents per half ounce, payable in advance, the postage of all letters transmitted by mail, and praying His Excellency to lay before the House a measure to that effect. This is a sensible move, and one that should receive the sanction of the House.—The postage on newspapers is simply a nuisance to subscribers and officials, the revenue it brings in not half compensating for the trouble and annoyance given. The reduction on letter postage might, at first, cause a falling off in revenue, but experience proves that in the end it would be profitable. In every case where reductions in postage have taken place, the increased business done has more than compensated for the reduction.—*Hamilton Times.*

LORD RUSSELL ON EDUCATION.—Lord Russell presided at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign School Society on Monday. At the close of the examination of the boys the noble Earl addressed the meeting, saying he had listened with great interest to what had passed. They were taught in Scripture their duty towards God and towards man. Unhappily, questions had arisen as to the interpretation of Scripture with respect to what men should believe. A vast deal of dispute had occurred on the subject, but it had chiefly arisen from the pride of human intellect. There were men who exhibited great acuteness and extraordinary learning in pointing out certain articles of faith that should be steadfastly believed, and other articles which were heretical, and should be as earnestly eschewed. These questions, he ferred, occupied too much attention, and diverted men's thoughts from those matters that were plainly laid down in Scripture for their guidance as to what they ought to do. The Lord's Prayer taught them that they were to forgive those who trespassed against them, as they hoped to be forgiven their trespasses. It taught them not to be revengeful, but to live in harmony with one another.—These were lessons not for contemplation merely in the closet, but to be practiced every day.

ANOTHER INVENTION IN GUNNERY.—Mr. Gale, F. C. S., the discoverer of the process by which gunpowder can be rendered nonexplosive and explosive at pleasure, has just invented a very ingenious piece of mechanism which, on being applied to small arms, will enable him to discharge them with far greater rapidity than has been possible hitherto. It consists of a longitudinal piece of steel perforated for bullets and fitting into a pistol between the stock and the barrel at right angles to the weapon. A revolving screw worked by the trigger moves this bar on, and at each movement one of the holes in the bar is brought opposite the barrel of the pistol, and a shot is fired. The bar at last passes out at the other side with all its shot expended, and can then be loaded again and used as before. Supposing each bar to contain ten shot, and a soldier to be provided with half a dozen such, he could load and discharge at the rate of sixty rounds a minute, if necessary, thus far out-stripping the famous needle gun. The same mechanism can be applied to rifles and even to artillery, and a proportionate increase of rapidity in discharge is obtained. Last week Mr. Gale had the honor of exhibiting his invention at the Horse Guards before his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in Chief. The Commander-in-Chief expressed himself as highly delighted with Mr. Gale's invention, and his Royal Highness declared it to be "the most ingenious and clever invention he had ever seen,' an opinion which was shared by the other officers. The distinguished party complimented Mr. Gale in flattering terms upon having contributed a second valuable discovery to the art of war. The Commander-in Chief further requested Mr. Gale to bring the invention before the Ordnance Select Committee.

PRAYER FOR JEFF. DAVIS.—Rev. S. W. Rogers of Memphis rector of St. Lazarus Church (Episcopal) in that city, on Whit-sunday, issued a pastoral letter to his congregation, in which he exhorts them to offer up the following prayer, "every night going to bed and every morning as soon as you rise":—

"O God, whose mercies are everlasting, and whose power is infinite, look down with pity and compassion upon Thy servant, whom Thou hast laid in a place of darkness and the deep. Give him always a sorrowful sense of his sins and of Thy fatherly love and correction. Give to his judges tenderness and compassion, and to him a meek and forgiving spirit towards all who have confined him. Raise up friends to pity and relieve him. Give him the continual comfort of Thy Holy Spirit, and so sanctify his afflictions that they may work for him an eternal weight of glory though the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord."

A WALK ACROSS EUROPE BY A BOY.—A feat of juvenile courage and perseverance has just been accomplished by a French boy of 13, which is worthy of mention, (says the Levant Herald.) Three months ago dissatisfied with his treatment by an uncle in Paris, he started from the capital with 60 francs in his pocket to go to his mother, who is married to a second husband, a French workman in the employ of the Shah at Teheran. With the aid of a map and guide-book the little adventurer tramped right across Europe, receiving such hospitality by the way that, on reaching Constantinople, he had still nearly half his francs remaining. After a short rest at Pera, he crossed the Bosphous, *en route* to Persia, but, a little beyond Scutari, was stopped by some Turkish policemen and brought back till an interpreter was found. His story being thus learned, he was passed over to Pera and placed in charge of the French consul, in whose custody he now is, to unable to understand why he should be interfered with, and angrily impatient to pursue his journey. Love for his mother, and a keen yearning for her protection, rather than any mere wild impulse of boyish adventure, seem to have been his chief motives throughout.

THE EFFECTS OF EUROPEAN WAR.

The following remarks, which we copy from the Buffalo *Express*, apply even more forcibly to Canada:—"It is an ill wind which blows nobody good." Europe may suffer as a great calamity the war which seems just on the point of outbreak, but to America it can hardly fail to prove of unmixed advantage, so far as material results are concerned. While its effect in Europe will be to disturb all industries, and derange the courses of trade, its consequent effect in America will be to stimulate an unwonted activity in every department of productive labor and commercial enterprise. To the extent that the war spreads among the European nations, involving others, as it is likely to do, besides the original parties engaging in it, this country will be called upon to replace the labor which it suspends—to supply food to the combatants, and to produce in its own workshops much that has hitherto been imported from the other side of the Atlantic. The stimulus to both agriculture and to manufacturing enterprise which the first hostile gun fired in Holstein, or Silesia, or Venetia will impart cannot be estimated. If Europe fights, there will be busy times in America, and thriving times because busy. Prices may hold high, but wages will rule high as well, and it is safe to predict a general reign of comfort and prosperity.

☞ By the consolidation of the American and Western Union Telegraph line, there will be a control of more than 100,000 miles of wire, connecting all important points from Newfoundland to San Francisco. Within a year there will be telegraphic connection between the place last named and St. Petersburg, while Cuba is soon to be united with this continent in the same manner.

☞ As will be seen from our dispatches this morning, the United States Senate insists that Congress is the sole judge of when the Southern States are to have the right of representation. When is this nonsense to have an end? These men, who now assume that the Union is broken, have always contended that it was indissoluble. If they were right then they are wrong now, and *vice versa*. The wonder is that the fact should be seriously denied, that it cost so much blood and treasure to establish. Congress is forcing a farce upon the country which, as a theatrical performance, may come appropriately after a tragedy, but it is most ridiculous.—[Nashville Union.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OTTAWA, June 19.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Hon. Mr Flint introduced a Bill to incorporate the Belleville and Marmora Railway Company.

Several Bills were read a second time.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

This afternoon Hon. Mr. Chapais laid on the table the report of the Commissioner of Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

The following Bills, among others, were introduced and read a first time:—

Mr. J. S. Smith—To amend the Act incorporating the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company.

Hon. Mr. Brown—To confirm certain by-laws of the County of Oxford, and to confirm the sales of lands by taxes imposed under said by-laws.

Mr. McGiverin—To amend Act 25 Vic., Chapter 30, to enable the ratepayers of Lincoln to select a more convenient place for the county town.

Mr. John Macdonald—To incorporate the Rossin House Hotel Company.

Mr. Currier—To incorporate the Ottawa City Passenger Railway Company.

Mr. Magill—To amend the Act incorporating the Board of Trade of the City of Hamilton.

Mr. Morris—To make better provision for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths in Upper Canada.

Hon. Mr. Carling—To amalgamate the Western Counties Permanent Building and Savings Society with the Huron and Erie Savings and Loan Society, or with any other society of a similar character.

Hon. Mr. Galt moved—That a Committee be appointed to investigate the laws relating to interest, composed of Messrs. J. A. Macdonald, Cartier, Galt, Chapais, J. S. Macdonald, Brown, Cauchon, A. A. Dorion, Holton, Rose, Dunkin, Bourassa, Morris, Cartwright, McGiveren, Street and Parker. Carried.

Hon. Mr. Galt moved—That the House concur in the resolution reported from the Committee of Supply. Carried.

Hon. Mr. Galt moved that on Friday the House resolve itself into Committee, to consider the supply to be granted to Her Majesty. Carried.

The Bills of Mr. Dunkin and Mr. Bourassa, relating to the rate of interest, were severally read a second time, and referred to the special committee appointed to consider the question.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald inquired when the Government would be prepared to bring down the Constitutions of the Local Governments and Legislatures.

Attorney-General Macdonald replied that the Government would give the House and country a full opportunity of considering them at an early day.

The House adjourned at a quarter past five.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OTTAWA, June 20.

The Council met at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Ryan enquired what are the reasons which have induced the Government so long to delay appointing a collector of customs for Montreal, and whether it is their intention shortly to appoint one.

Sir N. F. Belleau replied the Government understands the duties of Collector of Customs at the port of Montreal have been performed to the satisfaction of the public for the last year by an able officer, John Lewis; but it is their intention to appoint a collector shortly.

Hon. Mr. Ryan said that, in that case, it would be a great saving to the public to dispense with the services of collectors altogether.

Hon. Mr. Ryan next asked whether it was the intention of the Government to provide more suitable and commodious buildings than those at present in use for the purpose of a Custom House and Customs' warehouses at Montreal, and whether it is the intention of the Government to take any steps for improving and enlarging the present office, or for erecting a new and more convenient one at Montreal.

Sir N. F. Belleau in reply to both questions said the matters were under the consideration of the government.

A number of bills were read a second time.

The House adjourned at 4 20.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

A number of bills were introduced, and read a first time, among which was that of,

Mr. Pope—To amend the act respecting the Bureau of Agricultural Societies.

Hon. Mr. McGee laid on the table the report of the Department of Agriculture and Emigration for the year ending the 30th of June, 1866.

Mr. Morrison moved for certain returns with respect to the number of prisoners incarcerated in the gaol at Niagara, the number of deaths, &c., and copies of reports, and with reference to the new gaol at St. Catharines. Carried.

Mr. Walsh moved an address for documents with reference to the Hamilton and Port Dover Road. Carried.

Mr. Walsh moved an address for a return of tenders for repairs to the harbor of Port Dower, and of correspondence and reports with reference to the same. Carried.

Hon. Mr. Brown moved an address for all correspondence that may have passed between the Minister of France, or the Receiver General and the Financial Agent of the Province in England, since 1st Jan., 1865, on the subject of the unfunded debt of the Province; the negotiation of a loan to pay off said debt; also copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Finance and the Receiver General and the Bank of Montreal on the same subject, from the said date, said return to show clearly what loans have been made and debenturies sold, since 30th June, 1865; the rates at which such transactions were made, and the parties with whom made, said return to show also the amount of unfunded debt, now due by the Provinces, and to whom due. Carried.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald moved an address for a statement of all the appointments made since the 20th day of March, 1864, in the Militia Department, and the 1st June, last, giving the name of each person so appointed, and the rank, duties and salaries assigned to each, including all staff appointments.—Carried.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.,
Ottawa, June 21.

Hon. Mr. Campbell presented a return to an address for a correspondence and information respecting the importation of cattle.

Hon. Mr. Bosse moved an address for a copy of the last report from the trustees of the Quebec North Shore Turnpike road, showing the state of the finances of that trust.—Carried.

In reply to Hon. Mr. Christie,

Hon. Mr. Campbell stated that measures for the completion of the scheme of Confederation would be submitted to Parliament very shortly, and in amply sufficient time to allow of their being fully considered during the present session.

A number of bills were read a second time; amongst the rest, one by

Hon. Mr. Carling—To incorporate the Bothwell Tram-road and Bridge Company.

Hon. Mr. Cameron moved that on Monday next the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, to consider certain resolutions with reference to exempting the business of the Canada Vine Growers' Association, for a certain number of years, from taxation. Carried.

Mr. McGivern moved an address for copies of all reports, orders and correspondence, between the Military authorities and the Militia or any other Department of Government, in reference to recent military movements on the Niagara Frontier. Carried.

Hon. Mr. Laframboise moved an address for copies of documents received from Justice Coursol, in answer to the report of F. W. Torrence Esqr Carried.

Mr. McKellar moved an address for all correspondence relative to the disposition of certain lands on the North Shore of Lake Superior and Lake Huron, to the Hudsons' Bay Company. Carried.

A number of bills were read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Somerville, the House went into committee of the whole, and adopted certain resolutions for the inspection of leather and raw hides.

The House adjourned at a quarter past five.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
Ottawa, June 22.

The House met at three o'clock.

The Speaker read a message from His Excellency, submitting the code of civil procedure of Lower Canada, as framed by the Commissioners, under the 2nd chap. of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, together with their report, and others papers connected therewith.

After a call of the House, the Committee on Standing Orders and Privileges of Parliament reported that the Hon. Mr. Morris, one of the life members of this House, had departed this life since the last session of Parliament.

Hon. Mr. Blair said, in respect to the memory of our late deceased colleague, I shall move that this House do now adjourn. The Hon. James Morris was well known to us all for a long time. He filled a prominent position in Parliament and the country, and he also served the Province ably and faithfully, as a member of several Governments. He was a man respected and esteemed by all who knew him, both in public and private. He enjoyed the gratitude and affection of all classes. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was seconded by Hon. Mr. Campbell, and carried.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock, but the house sat with closed doors till 4.20. It was understood that the question under discussion was a proposed adjournment of the House on Thursday, 28th inst., till Tuesday, 3rd of July, in connection with an invitation to the members to proceed on an excursion to the Upper Ottawa. No final action on the subject was taken.

The doors having been opened, the following bills, amongst others were introduced and read a first time:—

Mr. Scatcherd—To extend the jurisdiction of Division Courts in Upper Canada.

Mr. McKellar—To incorporate the village of Bothwell as a town.

A message was read from his Excellency, transmitting the estimates of certain sums required for the service of the year, ending 30th June, 1757.

Hon. Mr. Galt explained that only a portion of the estimates had been brought down there, of the expenses of the civil government and others not likely to create much discussion, to enable him to open the Committee of Ways and Means on Tuesday. He proposed now to take the first item of those now brought down.

The House then, on motion of Hon. Mr. Galt, resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Stanly in the chair, and adopted the first item for Governor-General's Secretary, $1,900.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Galt, the House went into a committee to consider the following resolution:—That it is expedient to indemnify the members of the Provincial Government, the Auditor and all other persons concerned, for the unavoidable departure from the provisions of the Audit Act 27, 28 Vic., Cap. 6, in the advance and expenditure of the sum of $707,339.49, not provided for in the Supply Bill of last session, and the application of the sum of $30,000 appropriation of the ordinary expenditure for militia clothing to the expenses of the frontier service, and the redistribution of the aggregate sum appropriated for the other branches of militia expenditure, so as to meet the actual requirements of the service; such advance, expenditure, and redistribution, having been occasioned by the necessity of maintaining a large militia force on active duty, on the frontier; and detailed accounts of the sums so advanced and expended to the 9th day of June instant, having been laid before this House, and also to provide that any further sums which it may have been or may be necessary to advance and expend for like purposes after the day last mentioned, and before the passing of the Supply Bill in the present session, shall be held to have lawfully advanced and expended, provided for and made good by appropriations for that purpose in the said bill.

Express Company Charges.

We see it announced that Mr. Smith, M. P. P. for Durham, has given notice that he will bring in a bill to limit the charges of telegraph and express companies. A reform mord needed by the country, especially with reference to the latter companies, will not engage the attention of Parliament during the session. As matters now stand the public is at the mercy of the express company, and powerless to prevent itself from being made the subject of the grossest imposition. What is demanded has to be paid, and gratuitous impertinence accepted in addition to dishonest overcharges. If Mr. Smith can so frame his measure that Express Companies shall limit their scale of rates so as to reduce their profits to something less than five hundred per cent, he will confer a great boon on the public. A clause making it incumbent on express officials to use common courtesy to their customers would, we suppose, be illegal, and at the same time powerless to create so miraculous a change.—[Hamilton Times.

A Bad Bill for Honest Folk.

The following is a copy of a Bill which has been introduced into Parliament by Mr. Street. As the Bill only offers a premium to defaulting Municipalities not to pay their indebtedness, we hope it will get a six month's hoist:—

An Act to amend An Act respecting the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund," as to the distribution of the moneys arising from the Clergy Reserves.

Whereas it is manifestly unjust that the share of the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund, arising from the Clergy Reserves, should be withheld from the Municipalities which may happen to be in default to the Upper Canada Municipal Loan Fund, and be distributed and paid to those which may not be so in default;

For remedy thereof, Her Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council:

1. All that part of the one hundred and seventh section, of chapter eighty three of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, from the words, "and distributed in like manner," to the end of the said section, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. Nothing in this Act shall be held or constructed to repeal or alter section one hundred of the said recited Act.

3. This Act shall be a Public Act.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, JUNE 28, 1866.

THE MASONIC PIC-NIC.

Sunday last being St. John's day, of course no demonstration could be made by Masons, the following day being appointed for the installation of officers, according to general practice. After transacting the business peculiar to the occasion, at twelve o'clock yesterday, (Monday) the members of Maitland Lodge No. 112, headed by the Bayfield brass band, which was engaged for the occasion, marched in procession to Mr. Piper's beautiful grove, about a mile out, to enjoy an afternoon pic nic. The eatables, &c., were furnished by Mr. Clifford, and we must say that he spared no pains to secure the comfort and happiness of the fraternity and visitors in this respect. When fairly loosed from the cares of business for a few hours, and brought amongst the beauties of nature, the most staid men will endeavor to revive their youth and act with the innocent freedom of children. It was so on this occasion. All went out to enjoy themselves, and so far as we could see did so to a charm. Besides the officers and members of the Lodge, we noticed among the guests J. V. Detlor, Esq, our respected Mayor, Robt. Gibbons, Esq., Warden of Huron and Bruce, C. Crabb, Esq., W. Richardson, Esq., Bank of Montreal, Mr. Findlay, do., Mr. H Horton and many of our most respectable citizens. Immediately on their arrival, the company attacked the viands with a zest that might be expected after their long walk; but there was enough for all, and to spare.

Then the members took their places upon a stand to be taken in a picture by Mr. Johnston, who had prepared himself for that purpose. Some interference by outsiders, who should have known better, hindered the operation, but it was at last accomplished satisfactorily.

The worthy Master then called the company to order to hear the toasts and speeches.

In proposing the loyal toasts of "the Queen" and "the Governor General" he said Masons were second to none in loyalty, not even excepting the Volunteers. (Cheers).

The next toast was the health of Bro. Simpson, Grand Master of Canada. This was drunk with true Masonic honors.

M. C. Cameron said, at the request of the Master, there was one other toast he would like to propose, namely, "Our visiting friends," coupled with the name of Mayor Detlor. Nothing would give him greater pleasure than to ride Mr. Detlor on the goat, or stand at the foot of the slippery pole and watch him climbing it. (Laughter.)

On rising to respond, Mr. Detlor said it was most gratifying to him to be thus called upon. He looked upon the compliment as paid not so much personally as to the office he had the honor of filling. He had heard with great pleasure the enthusiastic reception of the toast of Her Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, which reminded him of the glorious institutions they lived under, and the privileges of freedom and self government they enjoyed (Cheers.) He felt it indeed an honor to be invited to join their festivities in such a beautiful grove, where, separated from the cares of business, they could enjoy an interchange of thought and cultivate those kindly feelings which tended to make the whole world akin. (Applause.) What ever he might have uttered in a jocose way to individual Masons, he regarded the institution as the most ancient and noblest charitable institutions in the world. (Cheers.) With reference to his office he would say that while he remained in it, it would ever be his object to advance the interests of his fellow-townsmen, and he was happy to say that his efforts were seconded by twelve of as good Councillors as he could wish for. In the recent trouble they, along with other gentlemen of the town, had manifested the greatest zeal in taking every possible step to repel the threatened invasion of our shores by a band of unprincipled marauders. He would again thank them most sincerely for the honor done him. [Cheers.]

Mr. Gibbons said he also entertained the highest respect for an Order which embraced so many of his personal friends, and from what he knew of it, he felt that he would not be stepping far out of the path of duty should he join it. (Hear, hear.) He had no hesitation in recommending every respectable young man to become connected with it, as it must do him a great deal of good in life. He would now beg to propose the health of his friend the Hon. M. C. Cameron. (the mistake was greeted with a burst of laughter and applause.)

In a short and humorous speech Mr. Cameron said that although he could not just now lay claim to the title of honorable, he hoped ere six months had passed to be returned triumphantly as the Legislative Councillor for Tecumseth Division. (Cheers.)

Mr. Detlor proposed the prosperity of Maitland Lodge 112, and Messrs. Toms and Crabb responded in a suitable manner.

Mr. Trueman proposed the health of Bro. Piper, who responded briefly.

Mr. Gibbons proposed the Volunteers of Canada in connection with the names of Capts. Coleman and Barker and Lieut. Campbell, and those gentlemen made right loyal speeches, as might be expected.

Capt. Barker proposed the Press, and Mr. W. T. Cox responded.

Mr. Cameron, in a very feeling manner, proposed the health of Bro. Story, one of the oldest Masons in the country. Mr. Story could trust himself only to a few remarks.

The party then broke away to amuse themselves as they best could, winding up with that delightful branch of recreation, knocking off hats. As the shades of evening began to fall, all returned to town, delighted with the afternoon's entertainment.

OUR LATE JUDGE.

The hand of Death has fallen heavy upon the older settlers of this district during the present spring. Day after day the call goes forth for the living to follow the dead to the silent tomb. ROBERT COOPER, ESQ., late Judge of these United Counties, departed this life on Tuesday evening the 19th inst., at the comparatively early age of 45. Having been almost a native of this County,—a fact which he always alluded to with pride,—it is almost superfluous on our part to attempt even the shortest sketch of his character and career. The deceased was essentially a *self-made man*—one of those prominent minds, of which Canada can boast such a number, who although reared amidst the seclusion and quiet of agricultural pursuits, looked forth upon the busy world and resolved to strike out for himself a career which something within his breast taught him to feel he was able to achieve. Many before him have tried the experiment of rising from the humbler walks of agricultural life to a position of eminence amongst the world's speakers, writers, and practitioners, and, alas, how many have discovered when too late that the dream of greatness gave place to the stern realities of penury and distress,—But young Cooper had the requisite qualities for advancement. Possessing a mind of much native vigor and elasticity, and an intuitive perception of "the true, the beautiful and the good," he thirsted after knowledge, and as he drank of the sweet spring, he resolved, as we have stated, to *rise*, that he might be of use to mankind in whatever sphere Providence might see fit to place him.

This was not all. To his other qualities was added the grand touchstone of *indomitable perseverance*, without which a man can do nothing great, and through which, other things being equal, he can accomplish *almost anything* within the range of human possibility. His earliest aspiration was to become a lawyer, and, hence, after acquiring a large amount of useful information, he entered upon the study of law with Mr. Stewart, who afterwards removed to Stratford. In the study of this science he progressed rapidly, passing one by one those ever-remembered stepping-stones of a lawyer's life. As a lawyer he was considered sound and reliable, his object ever being to construe the weighty truths of Blackstone and kindred authorities by the light of *common sense*—a practice which might be followed by many of his professional brethren with great advantage to all concerned. About the year 1846 he added to his professional duties the arduous labors of an editor, being engaged upon the *British Canadian*, of Toronto, at that time a leading conservative paper. As a writer he was, especially in his younger days, clear and luminous, his command of language being greater than that of almost any Canadian writer we have read. He found his labors in this capacity extremely trying to both mind and body, but there can be no doubt that the position he thus occupied brought his abilities and acquirements more prominently before the public than could possibly have been the case under any other circumstances. He also wrote for the London *Herald*, after his removal to that city from Toronto.

On the Judgeship of Huron and Bruce becoming vacant by the death of Judge Strachan, which took place on the 22nd of October 1856, Mr. Cooper was appointed to that important office. He entered upon his duties in the November following. That those labors were most arduous may be inferred from the vast extent of the district to be travelled over, and the immense amount of labor required in the performance of the duties directly and indirectly attached to the office. But the new Judge went into his work with a degree of hearty cheerfulness which commanded respect, while it lightened many a long, rough, dreary ride, and won for him a host of warm personal friends.

Judge Cooper, however, did not confine himself to the mere routine of official life. In every movement of a charitable or patriotic character he took a prominent part, and when the "Trent affair" aroused the blood of the Canadian people, he was one of the first men in this County to step into the volunteer ranks. He loved the service—was enthusiastic in his efforts to advance it,—and when the Fenian trouble broke out, it was with the greatest difficulty that he could be restrained from joining his company at Sarnia, although it was apparent to all that his constitution was rapidly breaking down.

Robert Cooper was a Free Mason, both in principle and practice. He bore malice to none, he possessed a spark of that ennobling principle which leads a man to look upon Universal Brotherhood as something real and defined, and he, we sincerely believe, never *intentionally* wronged a human being. When attacked latterly through the press for causes which we need not mention, he made it a point never to read what was said against him, and he never bore the least ill-will against those who appeared openly against him.—Few men are better known than he was, and few indeed could receive a heartier greeting wherever he went. He had his faults—and Heaven knows we have all of us enough of them—but they now lie buried beneath the evergreens covering his breast in the Clinton Cemetery, while his virtues and endearing qualities will be long held in remembrance. His latter moments, we are glad to hear, were happy, and his last articulation a breathing forth of *peace and good will.*

THE FUNERAL

Took place from Goderich yesterday (21st inst.) at 1 o'clock, p. m. The hearse was preceded by the entire Volunteer force of the town, and followed by the friends, pall-bearers, officers of Union Masonic Lodge, of which he was a member, and a large number of the most respectable citizens of Goderich and vicinity. Having marched to the limits of the town, the Volunteers returned and the sad procession proceeded to Clinton. On its arrival at Clinton the procession was met by the officers and many of the members of the Masonic Lodges of Goderich, Clinton, Exeter, Seaforth and Wroxeter, who formed two deep and preceded the hearse to the cemetery, a distance of about a mile and a half. The business places of the village were all closed, and a very large number of gentlemen from all parts of the country followed the body to its last resting place. Amongst those present we noticed the members of the bar, with hardly an exception, D. H. Ritchie Esq., Dr. Woods, Dr. McDougall, Major Ross, Capt. Coleman, P. Adamson Esq., J. Whitehead Esq., and many others of the same standing in society. At the Cemetery gate the Masonic brethren formed two lines to let the hearse pass, and passed in immediately after it. The grand funeral ceremony of the Episcopal Church was performed by the Rev. E. L. Elwood, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Huron, after which the brethren of the fraternity formed on the square around the grave, while the Rev. A. Mackid read the deeply solemn and suggestive ritual of Masonry. Then the members marched around the grave, each dropping in his turn a sprig of evergreen upon the coffin, and in many cases a tear to the memory of a brother, now gone

"To that bourne from whence no traveller returneth."

BEGGING for CANDIDATES.

It is somewhat amusing to watch the efforts of some of our conservative friends to catch a candidate *able* and willing to *do* the Tecumseth Division during the coming election. They run about from one man to another,—as some men go a-begging for newspaper subscribers and advertisements—and as a general thing they are laughed at for their pains. "Go in," gentlemen, "get up your steam," "organize, organize, organize," and when you are quite ready for the campaign let the public, which is waiting in an agony of suspense, know the result. Politics *are* rather flat just now in "this Canada of ours," but you may succeed in kicking up a dust yet.

☞ The Bruce *Herald* charges us with inconsistency in that we formerly installed Mr. Dickson as Sheriff of Bruce, and now mention his name in connection with the Registrarship of Huron. The gal and bitterness of our extremely civil contemporary does not trouble us seriously, and we certainly do not feel entitled to the left-handed compliment of being able to instal officials at will. It *was* rumored at the time that Mr. Dickson was likely to be Sheriff of Bruce and we merely gave the report for what it was worth, *which we had a perfect right to do*. It was, a few days ago, currently reported on our streets and spoken of by parties of respectability, that Mr. Dickson was to be the Registrar of Huron, and this rumor was also given, just as we got it. And, after all, where is the inconsistency? When the Shrievalty of Bruce was on the carpet, Mr. Galt was living. His lamented death left an office open worth three times as much as the Sheriff's office of Bruce can ever be. In fact it is considered the best office in the two Counties, and if Mr. Dickson saw fit to take it in preference, according to the selfish theory of the Walkerton paper, he would be doing a very good thing for himself. Whether he will do so or not remains to be seen—we have never asserted that he would. In reference to the sneer of the *Herald* about our supplying the readers of the *Signal* with the "latest news and rumors" we have only to state that he has been glad, ere now, to copy whole columns of news from this paper, without giving us the slightest credit. We would advise our contemporary to cultivate a better temper, and let the *Signal* follow its own course, if he cannot tell the truth while speaking of its sayings.

MAITLAND LODGE, F. & A.M.

The following are the officers elect for the current year:—

W. M.—Bernard Trainer.
P. M.—H. B. O'Connor,
" —M. C. Cameron,
" —Wm. Story,
S. W.—James Thomson,
J. W.—Robt. Booth,
S. D.—W. T. Cox,
J. D.—I. F. Toms,
Chaplain, Rev. A. Mackid.
Treas.—Wm. Piper,
Secy.—James Thompson,
Auditors, R. Barton and S. H. Detlor,
Organist, Wm. Gardner,
I. G.—B. Hazlehurst,
Tyler—J. McLeod.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. H. B. O'Connor has been appointed Clerk of the Riversdale Division Court, left vacant by the death of Mr. Corrigan. It is expected that the new Clerk will have, in addition, the the postmastership and office of issuer of marriage licenses.

☞ The gun boat Michigan, under charter by the Canadian Government, came into this part this (Tuesday) morning at 8 o'clock.—She carries two Armstrongs—one 20 and one 12 pounder, and is manned by 50 blue jackets from the frigate Aurora, under command of Lieut. Heron. She will only stop for a day or two.

THE IMPENDING WAR IN EUROPE.

The Moravian passed Father Point yesterday with English dates to the 14th inst. There was a rumor in Liverpool on that day that Austria had declared war against Prussia, but it was not traceable to any public or reliable source. A conflict could not be long avoided, however. Prussia had withdrawn her ambassador from Vienna, and Austria her's from Berlin. Austria had entirely evacuated Holstein, before the advancing forces of Prussia; and had also published a reply to Count Bismarck's "note," which was published in the *Leader* yesterday, in which the Emperor says nothing now remains but to guard the honor of the country and to defend its rights—in other words, to go to war. It may be regarded as significant that Garibaldi has arrived at Come.—*Leader*.

☞ We take the following from Tuesday's (26th) Leader:—Messrs. Sinclair, Gordon, and Moore, of Goderich, being a delegation representing the bar of Huron and Bruce, had an interview with the Attorney-General West to-day (25th), to urge on him the appointment of county Judge rendered vacant by the death of Judge Cooper. Mr. John A. Macdonald received them very cordially, and promised that due consideration shall be given to the representation. These gentlemen state that they represent the wishes of about forty members of the bar practising in that district.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

The Conference of the W. M. Church, under the Presidency of the Rev. George Scott, D. D., of England, closed its sittings in the City of Montreal, on Friday last, 15th. There were about three hundred Ministers present. We understand that the past year has been a very prosperous one with this body of Christians, having a very large increase in all their connexional funds and over a thousand increase to their membership.

The following are the appointments for the Goderich District for the present Ecclesiastical year:—

Goderich—Richard Whiting.
Clinton—Robert Brewster, George Leech, H. Bawtinhimer, Superannuated.
Seaforth—Asahel Hurlburt.
Mitchell—Thos. S. Howard, Charles Agustus Hanson.
Stratford—Hall Christopherson, George M. Brown.
Bayfield—William R. Dyer.
Dungannon—James Whiting, One to be sent.
Kincardine—Orrin H. Ellsworth, One to be sent.
Teeswater—Edward Cragg.
Ainleysville—John Webster.
Elma—Nelson Brown, One to be sent.
Howick—John Wesley Savage, Alfred L. Russell.
Blythe—Thomas Hanna.
Lucknow—William Tucker.

The next Session of Conference to be held in the City of Hamilton, on the first Wednesday of June 1867.

THE GRAND TRUNK AND THE VOLUNTEERS.—The value of the Grand Trunk Railway was never more fully realized than during the recent trouble. Mr. Brydges unhesitatingly placed the whole resources of the road at the service of the Government, and the employees under him performed an amount of hard work that can hardly be appreciated by the general public. The value of such a line in case of war is immense, and costly as it has been to the country, our position without it would be a most alarming one.

The services performed also by the Montreal Telegraph Company were of vital importance.

THE LATE Mrs. STORY.

The late Mrs. Story, whose mortal remains were followed to the cemetery on Saturday last by a large number of our townsmen, was one of the pioneer ladies of the Co. of Huron. She, along with the husband of her choice, labored diligently to secure a home in what was then almost a wilderness, and under all circumstances lived for her family, who owe a debt of gratitude to the best of mothers. The disease under which she died was sudden—depriving her at once of all consciousness, and retaining her in its iron grasp until the last sad moment. The aged, disconsolate husband and family, we feel assured, have the heart-felt sympathy of the community.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

SIR,—It was with much regret that I perceived in your paper of last week, the record of the death of James McMahon, Esq. We have so few of the old settlers left that when we lose one, we cannot fail expressing sentiments of sympathy towards the family of the departed one. The late Mr. McMahon was one of our very earliest settlers, and during a long life passed in usefulness, was always anxious for the welfare of our community, and never failed in promoting to the utmost of his power anything that might conduce thereunto. He bore his long illness with that patience and resignation that belonged only to the true Christian. He was ever an indulgent parent and kind friend. His last end was peace.

"How blest the righteous when he dies,
When sinks a weary soul to rest!
How mildly beam the closing eyes,
How gently heaves the expiring breast.

Life's duty done, as sinks the clay,
Light from its load the spirit flies,
While heaven and earth continue to say:
'How blest the righteous when they die."

OUR MARKET.

Our market begins to improve in consequence of the bulk of Spring work being over. Wool is coming in pretty freely, the prevailing price being 32 cts.—Potatoes are selling at 25c a 30c. Oats 25 cts per bushel.

☞ We cannot give our customary column of local items to day, for the sufficient reason there is nothing worth writing about.

☞ The flag at the U. S. Consulate, at Goderich was hoisted at half-mast yesterday as a token of respect to the memory of the late Judge Cooper.

Death of Gen. Cass.

Gen. Lewis Cass died at his residence in Detroit, on Sunday morning last, aged 84.

The Canada Company.

County of Huron, June 20, 1866.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

DEAR SIR:—What on earth does all this fracas mean about the "Canada Company?" Pick up what Western Canadian newspaper you will, and you find editorials and correspondence, launching out in no measured terms, against what they term the iniquity and corruption of the Canada Company. In what hollow have these 'Rip Van Winkles' been sleeping in for the past 20 years; that they have only now woke up to the enormity of the sins of this Company of sinners? And above all: how is it that Mayor Glass, of the city of London, C. W., so disinterestedly interests himself in arousing the inhabitants of Huron and Perth to go to work at once, like men, and women too, I suppose, and kick this same Company of sinners into a "cocked hat?"

The above are questions, Mr. Editor, which very likely, you cannot or will not try to answer; but I can assure you if you or some of your brethren of the quill would answer them, it would materially assist some poor ignorants in making up their minds how to act, when the "Petition', is presented to them for their signature. There are respectable people in Huron who will persist in saying that the Canada Company administered their lands better for the poor man than our government ever did; and that there are hundreds of well to do farmers in Huron now. who but for the Canada Company would never have owned an acre of land. As for the Company not having spent the amount they were bound to do in improvements; I think they will be prepared with vouchers to prove to the contrary. I myself, know of a certain road, upon which $1200 of their money was spent in doing about $150 of work—their servants pocketed, squandered and fooled the money, but it is rather tough to say that the Company did not spend it The authorities of the day should have seen to it, that the money was expended according to the bond, and to the purpose. Again, it is said "that the Company does not now contribute anything towards improvements." The half of this cry is "gas." There is a township noted for swamps, called Hay, in this same county of Huron, whose ratepayers may pray that the Ca. Company may long exist and retain a large portion of the lands they hold there. I have an idea that the Company will get tired of it sooner than the tax payers of Hay. My dear sir, I do not want for a single moment, to be found upholding such institutions as the Canada Company; let us, by all means, have an investigation down to the very bottom—but don't make flesh of one fish and of another. It is a well known fact, that there are thousands of acres in the Northern townships of this county held by speculators at the present moment; and less or more it is the same all over Canada West. Are they not retarding the progress and well being of the country, as well as the Canada Company, and have fattened upon the sweat and toil of the poor settler as well as they? Then why select the Canada Company as the only sinner? Bring every speculator in wild lands in Canada to the bar of justice. Some will no doubt cry out "vested rights," but never mind—let justice be even handed, and go the whole figure.—Should you think this worthy of a corner in your journal, you may hear from me again upon this subject.

FAIR PLAY.

The Impending War in Europe.

AUSTRIAN & PRUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

Strength of the Rival Powers!

[*Corr. of the New York Times*]

LONDON, June 9, 1866.

The war is to begin on the 10th of June, so it has been said. To-morrow is the 10th, and the outbreak of hostilities seems to be close at hand. Count Bismarck has just sent a despatch to all the Courts of Europe, so full of gall and gunpowder, that nothing seems to remain but hard blows.

Austria did not decline the conference; she required only that the Powers engaging in it should renounce any pretensions to territorial aggrandizement. But as Italy and Prussia were both determined to get more territory, and France and Russia would not engage not to take some if offered, a conference on such terms became an absurdity. Austria is blamed because she does not want to lose part of her own possessions, nor to have Prussia appropriate to herself what belongs to Germany in common.

Austria has thrown the settlement of the question of the Elbe Duchies upon the Diet, Prussia thereupon attaches the funds of Holstein in the Hamburg banks, and marches her forces into Holstein.—Austria is determined that the Duchies shall be independent members of the German confederation. Herr Von Bismarck seems more than ever determined that they shall be annexed to Prussia; and there we stand at this moment, with great armies threatening each other across the frontiers of Saxony and Silesia.

The Austrian army now amounts to 800,000 men, of whom 350,000 oppose the Prussians and 250,000 the Italians, with reserves for either. Gen Benedek has strickly forbidden army correspondence. The army opposed to Italy, commanded by Archduke Albrecht, consists of infantry of the line, 106,000 riflemen, 16,000; Croats; 36,000; cavalry, 5,000; coast artillery, 4,000; field batteries, 14,000. The Austrian navy in the Adriatic now consists of 63 vessels of all classes, 10,000 men, 826 guns. It is reported that the Turkish navy will also defend the eastern shores of the Adriatic.

The Prussian army is the largest ever set on foot, and it is armed with very superior rifles and artillery. The rifles are among the most rapid used in war, and the cannon of superior metal. The Prussian army consists of 452 battallions of infantry, 321 squadrons of cavalry, 1,086 field pieces, 72 companies of fortress artillery, 9 battalions of pioneers, &c. Prince Frederick Charles has left Berlin for his headquarters in Silesia, the Royal Body Guard has left for the front, and the old King is ready to follow them. Bismarck means war, and the King is "psychologised." As to the people, they protest, they may change. The lesser German Powers, as powers, are with Austria, since Austria is with them. She does not threaten to absorb them. She refers to them the question of the Duchies. Her cause is theirs. But some will try to be neutral, and some are lukewarm. Some of the lesser Powers, however, are full of spirit. Little Saxony, with its army of 20,000 soldiers, is full of fight, and the money votes for defence are passed unanimously.—Moreover, there is in all Germany the idea of unity—something more than a Bund, or Confederary.

If the German Diet, to which Austria has referred the settlement of the Duchies, acts with spirit, it may decree Federal execution against Prussia, which, if Prussia is obstinate, would be a declaration of war against her by the whole German Confederation. In that case Prussia would be obliged either to renounce her policy and pretensions, or fight Austria and all Germany beside, legally and constitutionally arrayed against her, with the intolerable aggravation that she had joined Italy in a league against Germany.

I remember no war complicated as this will be; and once begun, I defy any one to foresee how it will end. Prussia and Austria accuse each other, and both demand securities for the future. I have supposed that the Emperor Napoleon could command peace. If he were to declare against Prussia and Italy, it is possible. I doubt if he could take the other side with an equal chance of success.—France and Russia united, could command peace; and if peace is not preserved, it is, in my opinion, because they are not united.

Italy is at once enthusiastic and desperate. As to men, the numbers are unlimited; it is means, arms and munitions and discipline which may be insufficient for the struggle.—In looking over my papers yesterday, I turned up the following curious document. It purports to be some remarks made last summer by Prince Napoleon, who has lately made frequent visits to the Tuileries. He is reported to have said:

"You ask me if I believe in war? Yes, I do. How is it to break out? I will tell you. The war will break out in the spring, and my father-in-law will commence it. The situation of Victor Emmanuel is no longer endurable. The public debt increases every year. This cannot last. The King has repeatedly written to the Emperor that he must have a 'solution;' that he would rather be plain Chevalier de Carignan than play the part of a sovereign who sees himself daily driven toward a precipice. I repeat it—my father-in-law has warned my cousin that in the spring he would attack the Austrian lines. Believe me; it is thus that the struggle will commence. The King indulges in no illusions—he knows that Austria will be victorious, but he knows that his splendid army will offer a serious resistance before giving way. The victorious army will probably occupy Lombardy—possibly Turin. But then the situation will change. However great may be the Emperor's desire to maintain peace, he could not permit Austria; to destroy the work of France in Italy. He will be compelled to interfere in spite of himself. If, however, contrary to all expectation, the Emperor leaves my father-in law in the lurch, he would prefer to become King of Piedmont as before, so as to escape the responsibility which weighs upon him respecting Italy. What is most probable is, that France will interfere, and that after the war the King will have the whole of Northern Italy, while the Emperor will dispose of the South."

In the light of actual events, and of the present situation, this statement is remarkable. The Prussian complication was not then foreseen. There is no doubt that a treaty exists between Prussia and Italy—if not a treaty, there is an understanding, and the two power are natural allies, because both want extension of territory, and are opposed by the same power.

But there is a growing and very uncomfortable conviction, on the part of the friends of Italy, that Austria does not stand alone.—Many circumstances, beside her own firmness and apparent confidence, point to the promise of support from Russia. The English consider Russia as a simply rapacious power. I give her credit for strong convictions. Russia is opposed to the doctrine of nationalities, invoked in behalf of the annexation of Venetia to Italy. A few years ago she sent an army into Hungary, and she crushed with a strong hand the secession efforts of Poland The failure of the conference is probably due to some information of the course that would be taken by Russia. Either Russia will support Austria as an ally, or she will aid in dividing her among the powers, like Poland.—Of this. I see no probability.

France, at the outbreak of hostilities, will send an army of observation to the Italian frontier, and another to that of the Rhine.—The French army of occupation may probably be strengthened at Rome. England has again offered Malta to the Pope; but the Pope does not expect, at present, to need an asylum. Cardinal Antonelli's late attack of the gout is attributed to his chagrin at having lost two or three millions of francs by the failures in London.

I write of this impending and terrible war because men's minds are full of it. England hopes to keep out of it. Earl Russell would like to help Austria. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Stanfield sympathize with Italy. The Queen is nearly related to Prussia. Probably England will act with France as long as France remains neutral—as long as she does not act. All your European correspondents write about the war, no doubt, each according to his means of information. I must do the same

One of the facts which indicate the existence of an understanding, if not a formal treaty, between Austria and Russia, is that the former has withdrawn nearly all her troops from Gallicia, Hungary and Transylvania, leaving the frontier open to Russia, and apparently depending upon that Power in case of any insurrection which might be excited by the emissaries of Prussia or Italy. If no such agreement exists, Austria is more sure of her eastern provinces than Italy is of her southern.

The Paris Bourse, we are told, in what seems an almost certainty of war, is firm and animated. That is another puzzle. The war is scarcely likely to make securities of any kind better while it lasts.

The people of the Duchies, if they may be considered of any consequence, side with Austria, in favor of their own independence. A meeting of 3,00` at Altona this week was very unanimous in the expression of this feeling And Italy, whose pretext for trying to annex Venetia, is the desire of its people, proposes to help Prussia to annex people who do not desire it at all, but the contrary. If Prussia may annex unwilling provinces, why may not Austria keep provinces not more unwilling?

The Prince of Hohenzollern, the new Hospodar of Roumania, is preparing to defend his newly acquired throne. He has placed himself at the head of an army of 30,000.—The protecting Powers have, as yet, only given him a semi-official recognition, but they will not allow the Sultan to interfere and are disposed—at least France is, to acknowledge the *fait accompli*; which is a very neat thing to do, having first of all accomplished your *fait*.

The Fenians.

Even the Canadians acknowledge that the invasion is at an end, but they are considerably exercised about the action of the House of Representatives. Most of the soldiers are returning home, but 3,000 regular troops will be stationed along the frontier. The prisoners captured are being examined at Frelighsburg, and it is expected, if convicted, very little leniency will be shown them. A Cabinet Council was held in Ottawa, Canada, on Monday. The Crown Councillors are enjoined to exercise great care in making arrests under the *habeas corpus* suspension—The Council had under consideration the question of probable indemnity for the losses occasioned by the Fenian raids, and as to whether claims for such indemnity should be submitted to the American Government Gens. Hefferman, Murphy, and the other Fenian officers who were arrested by the United States Government were to be tried at Canandaigua yesterday (Tuesday.) The trial is not concluded. On Friday morning, when Commissioner Betts took his seat in court for the purpose of proceeding with the inquiry into the charge made against Col. Roberts, Mr. S. G. Courtney, United States District Attorney, stated, on the part of the Government, that he had come to the determination of abandoning the proceedings in consequence of the intimidation of witnesses and the difficulty he had met with in procuring evidence. He announced his intention of submitting the matter to the action of the Grand Jury. Col. Roberts was then discharged, and on leaving the court was greeted with applause by the spectators. Col. Roberts is in Washington, where he is receiving attention from the public men. James Stephens is also there, and Thaddeus Stevens wanted to introduce him to the House, but he declined. The Rev. Father Bender, a priest of one of the Catholic churches of Cincinnati, refused to permit any insignia of the Fenian Brotherhood to be brought within his church on the occasion of the burial service of one of the men who was killed in the fight at Limestone Ridge. Our correspondent, Mr. Kelley, has been released and fully exonerated.—[N. Y. Tribune.

THE RETURN OF THE FENIANS TO BOSTON.—A Boston paper gives a graphic sketch of the return of the heroes of Pigeon Hill. Crowds gathered to see the arrival of the train containing the "six hundred." "At length," says the reporter, "the welcome whistle was heard. In an instant the hitherto scattered loungers gathered into a solid mass to greet the battle scared veterans. The train stopped, and lo! what a change! instead of the loud *vivas* of an enthusiastic crowd of admirers, the waving of 'kerchiefs by fair ladies, or dulcet strains of music which were *not* engaged for the occasion, many of them were greeted with cries in which "coward," "sneak," "thieves," and other delectable expressions of like nature were plentifully used. And so arrived and were received some five or six hundred of the flower of the Fenian army of invasion, who arrived from the front per special train from St. Albans on Sunday at about 5 p. m. The squad of recruits which left here on Friday evening were intercepted at White River and about fifty arrived shortly after eleven o'clock on Sunday night. The total number of returns will not vary much from about eight hundred."

A Party of Fenians Shipped as the crew of the Annie McKenzie, at Portland, Me., Bound for Montreal — Attempt to seize the vessel.

Montreal, June 20, 1866.

The ship Annie McKenzie has just arrived at this port from Portland on the 20th of May last. A day or two before leaving the captain shipped a crew, including the officers, at a shipping office in Portland. On the 19th of May the captain, on going aboard, found the men drunk and three armed sailors driving the rest of the crew, who were unarmed, about the deck, swearing they were bloody Englishmen. The mates during this time were trying to drive the unarmed sailors back to the forecastle. The captain met them and induced the unarmed men to go to the cabin. On the passage between Portland and Picton the chief mate named Wood became so belligerent that he was relieved from duty, which act brought matters to a crisis, and developed the fact that the three mutinous sailors and Wood were Fenians. Sufficient evidence was secured to imprison them at Picton, Nova Scotia. The designs of Wood, who was the leader in the conspiracy were completely foiled on the 5th June, after leaving Picton. Wood—exasperated at the failure of his plan, apparently lost his reason, his condition being aggravated by liquors during the passage—tried to take possession of the ship, and placing a revolver at the captain's head ordered him to surrender his command. The demand was immediately denied, and the captain, who is a slender but active man, felled Wood to the floor with his speaking trumpet, whereupon he was securely ironed. The firmness of the captain alone saved the ship from the Fenians, as the rest of the crew would have sympathised with the mutineers in the event of success. The first and second mates have already been before a magistrate and remained until to morrow for further examination. In addition to the above accusation, Wood is also charged with an attempt to murder a seamen.

The investigation at Phillipsburg is still proceeding and will probably close on Saturday. Thus far sixteen witnesses have been examined, all of whom were direct sufferers from the Fenian foray, and their evidence bears heavily against the prisoners. The Royal Canadian Rifles and the Chasseurs are now doing guard over them, the Royal brigade having been relieved from this service. Another one of the prisoners, named Micheal Crowley, has been fully indentified as a British subject, having left this city to join the Fenian cause. The man Coburn arrested some days since as a Fenian and discharged, was rearrested to day by the government police at St. Albans.

THE MARKETS.

GODERICH, June 25, 1866.

Spring Wheat	$1:30	@	0.00
Fall do	1:40	@	1:50
Oats,	0:25	@	0:00
Flour	5:00	@	6:50
Barley	0:40	@	0:50
Peas	0:40	@	0:45
Sheep	4:00	@	5:00
Pork	7:25	@	7:50
Beef	8:00	@	0:00
Hides (green)	4:50	@	0:00
Butter	0:14	@	0:15
Potatoes	0:25	@	0.30
Wood	1:75	@	2:25
Hay, ₩ ton	7:00	@	8:00
Eggs	0:08	@	0:09
Wool	0 32	@	0.00

Died.

At Goderich, on the 20th instant, Mrs. WILLIAM STORY, aged 59 years and 6 months.

New Advertisements.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE

PAIN KILLER!

AT THE OLD PRICE.

☞ *BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.*

April 18, 1866. w12 6m

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

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

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

TO MARRIED LADIES

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

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

CAUTION.

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

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

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

Sole agent for the United States and Canadas,

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y.

N. B.—$1.00 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent will insure a bottle containing fifty Pills, by return mail.

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

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

Among the most important of modern medical discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

As a Family Medicine, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera morbus, Dysentery, Bowel complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c., &c.

The CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed; but, on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in the matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

All orders should be addressed to

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

☞ Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and P. Jordan; Gardiner & Co., Bayfield; James Beatham, Hogarville; J. Pickard, Exeter; J. H. Combe, Clinton; E. Hickson, Seaforth, and all Medicine Dealers. w1y 6m

New Advertisements

FIRST PRIZE

Combined Reaper and Mower.

JAMES WILKINSON

WOULD inform the farmers of Huron that he is the authorized agent for Bell's Ohio Combined Reaper, Sawyer of Hamilton, manufacturer, and holder of the diploma given at the last Provincial trial at Hamilton. Orders solicited. Catalogues will be sent on application to Porter's Hill P. O.

Goderich t'p, June 25, 1866. w22-2m

TEACHER WANTED.

FOR Union School No 4, Huron and Ashfield, holding a second class certificate of Qualification with good recommendation.—Former Salary two hundred and forty dollars a year.

JOHN M'LELLAN,
Sec'y, Trustee, Amberley P. Office,
Dated this 16th day of June, 1866. w22 4t*

NOTICE.

Division Courts, Huron & Bruce.

THE Court appointed to be held at Riversdale, on Friday the 12th day of July, 1866, is adjourned until further notice.

The next sittings of the First Division Court, will be held at the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Wednesday the twenty fifth day of July, 1866, at 10 a. m.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1866.

ISAAC F. TOMS,
Deputy Judge.

Entered.
DAN LIZARS,
Clerk of the Peace.
Goderich, 22nd June, 1866. w22

A THIRD SUPPLY OF

NEW SILK PARASOLS,

AND A NEW LOT OF

LADIES' COTTON HOSIERY,

JUST OPENED

AT

ACHESON & SMITH'S

ALSO JUST RECEIVED

AN ADDITION

TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES.

Goderich, May 31st, 1866. w19

Mortgage Sale of Lands.

UNDER and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a Mortgage made by Thomas Collingwood of the Township of Grey, in the County of Huron, yeoman of the first part and Violet Collingwood his wife, of the second part (for the purpose of barring her Dower) default having been made in the payment thereof, will be sold on

Thursday, July 12th, [twelfth] 1866,

at twelve o'clock noon, at

MR. P. C. BARNARD'S,

Auction Rooms, Richmond Street, in the City of London, the following property, that is to say Lot number Twenty nine in the fifth concession of the Township of Grey, in the County of Huron, containing one hundred acres more or less. Deed under power of sale.

Conditions of sale made known at time of sale, or on application to the undersigned.

EDMUND BAYNES REED,
Solicitor for Mortgagee,
London, C. W.

Dated London, June 18th, 1866. w22td

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the Matter of Patrick Moor an Insolvent.

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

Dated at Goderich in the County of Huron this Twenty-sixth day of June, 1866.

S. POLLOCK,
w22 2w Official Assignee for H. & B.

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the Matter of Frederick Alexander Thompson of the Town of Goderich in the county of Huron an Insolvent.

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

Dated at Goderich in the County of Huron this Twenty fifth day of June, 1866.

S. POLLOCK,
w22 2w Official Assignee for H. & B.

RETURN OF CONVICTIONS

Made by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the United Counties of Huron and Bruce,

From the March Sessions 1866, to the June Sessions, 1866.

Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Nature of Charge.	Date of Conviction.	Name of Convicting Justice.	Amount of Penalty, Fine or Damage.	Time when paid, or to be paid to said Justice.	To whom paid over by said Justice.	REMARKS.
Charlotte Famborough	Tony Binard	Non-payment of wages	29 December, 1865	A Wilson, Esq., J. P.	$6 50 and costs	21 days	Complainant	
Tony Binard	Matthew Burton	Destruction of property	22nd July	A Wilson, Esq	3 20, costs $5.00	12 days	Township Treasurer	
John Mathewson	Margaret Turner	Selling spirituous liquors contrary to Temperance Act of 1864	26th March, 1866	William Withers, Esq. / Malcolm McPherson, Esq	$20	forthwith	Municipality of the T'p of Bruce	
Robert Armstrong	Robert Speers	Assault	29 March	William Withers, Esq. / Malcolm McPherson, Esq	5 00 and costs	Forthwith	County Treasurer	Not paid
William Withers, Inland Revenue Collector	George Buton	Violation of the Temperance Act of 1864	March 31	William Rastall, Esq. / James Henry, Esq	20 00	Forthwith	Collector of Inland Revenue	Not paid—Distress warrant issued—appealed
Henry Haacke	William Reid	Assault	2nd April	Joshua Calloway, Esq. / William Hall, Esq	1 00, costs $7 95	Seven days	T'p Treasurer	
John Galt	Margaret Deacon	Leaving employment without leave		Robert Gibbons, Esq. / C. Crabb, Esq	1 00 and costs	Forthwith	Town Treasurer	Paid.
Margaret McNeal	Flora McLane	Assault	20th March	C. Crabb, Esq	1 00	Ten days		
Thomas Connolly	William Black / James Jones	Drunk and disorderly		John V. Detlor, Esq. / C. Crabb, Esq	5 00 and costs or 20 days	Forthwith	Town Treasurer	If not paid 20 days in Gaol.
Bernard Trainer	Maria Connoly	Drunk and disorderly		John V Detlor, Esq. / C Crabb, Esq	1 00 and costs or 10 days in gaol			Committed.
John Montgomery	Hugh McDonald / Thomas Ferry	Breaking window and pushing open door	24th February, 1866	Robt Pinkerton, Esq	1 00, costs 50cts / 1 00, " 50cts	10 days	County Treasurer	Paid. Damage to Complainant.
John Montgomery	Hugh McDonald	Assault	24th February, 1866	Robert Pinkerton, Esq	$5.00 & costs	20 days	Not paid	Distress warrant issued.
David Whissler	Gustus Meyer	Abusive and threatening language	27th February, 1866	Robert Pinkerton, Esq	1.00 & costs	14 days	Co. Treasurer	Paid.
George Whissler	Gustus Meyer	Abusive and threatening language	27th February, 1866	Robert Pinkerton, Esq	1 & costs	14 days	Co. Treasurer	Paid.
George Smith	John Batty	Assault	27th February	Robert Pinkerton, Esq	1 & costs	14 days	Co. Treasurer	Paid.
David Whissler	Adam Zimmerman	For wages	27th March	Robert Pinkerton, Esq	13.75	Forthwith	Complainant	Paid.
Tavern Inspector	Thomas Allen	Selling liquor without license	31st March	Robert Pinkerton, Esq. / Paul Ross, Esq / P. B. Brown, Esq	10.00 & costs.	Forthwith	Half to complainant / Half to Treasurer	Paid.
Thos Wallan collector of Taxes T'p Greenock	Patrick Tookey	Removal of goods under seizure for taxes	31st March	Robert Pinkerton, Esq. / Paul Ross, Esq / P. B. Brown, Esq	14.38 & costs.	Forthwith	Complainant	Paid.
James Belcher	Martin Connel	Refusal to give up property	31st March	Robert Pinkerton, Esq. / Paul Ross, Esq / P. B. Brown, Esq				Dismissed, Complainant to pay costs.
David Walker	Thos. Haggard	Assault	5th April	C. Morrow, Esq	2.00	Forthwith	County Treasurer	
Thos. Haggard	David Walker	Taking a 25 cts fine	5th April	Thomas Holmes, Esq				Dismissed with costs.
William Withers, Collector Inland Revenue	William Griffith	Selling spirituous liquor without license	5th April	William Rastall, Esq	10	One Week	One half to informant / One half to Co. Treas.	Sent Notice of appeal but gave no sureties to try it.
William Withers, Collector Inland Revenue	John McFadden	Violation of Temperance Act of 1864	9th April	William Rastall, Esq. / James Henry, Esq	20 00	Forthwith	To Prosecutor	Served notice of Appeal but gave no sureties to try Appeal.
William Stotts	Richard Jessop	Assault	12th April, 1866	C Crabb, Esq	4 00	Forthwith	Town Treasurer	Paid.
Tavern Inspector	Raphael Chadreau	Selling intoxicating liquors without license	7th April, 1866	Robt Pinkerton, Esq / J B Ritchie, Esq		Dismissed		Dismissed, Complainant to pay costs.
Simon Stroh	Simon Stroh	Non-payment of wages	3rd April	Robt. Pinkerton, Esq	$3, each to pay ½ the costs	Forthwith	Complainant	
Patrick Drummond	John McDonald	Assault	14th April	Robt Pinkerton, Esq				
William Elliot	James Pinkerton	Perjury	24th April	C Crabb, Esq / Judge Cooper				
William Withers, Collector Inland Revenue	John McDonald	Violation of Temperance Act of 1864	18th April	William Rastall, Esq. / Malcolm McPherson, Esq	20 00	Forthwith	Prosecutor	Defendant did not appear, proceedings stayed. Messrs. Cooper, Gibbons, Rastall, and H B O'Conner voted for dismissal, on the grounds of evidence not sustaining the charge. No witness having obeyed the summons to attend, Chairman wished to issue warrant to compel, but was over-ruled by his brother magistrates, C. Crabb, chairman, dissenting from decision of the rest of the magistrates, affirming there was ground for postponement.
William Withers, Collector of Inland Revenue	Charles McLean	Violation of Temperance Act of 1864	18th April	William Rastall, Esq. / Malcolm McPherson, Esq	20 00	Forthwith	Prosecutor	Served notice of Appeal.
W A Shoeman	John Cain	Leaving Master	27th April	P B Brown, Esq	20 days in Gaol			
D'Arcy Kirk	William Stacy	Assault	3rd April	David Walker, Esq	2 00	Forthwith	County Treasurer	Paid.
Christina England	Wm Coulter	Assault	8th May, 1866	T Holmes Esq / J McCrae Esq / C Corbitt Esq	1 00	Forthwith	County Treasurer	
Elisabeth England	Wm Coulter	Assault	8th May, 1866	T Holmes Esq / John McCrea Esq / C Corbitt Esq	1 00	Forthwith	County Treasurer	
James Ballantine	Thomas Hamilton	Common Assault	14th May 1866	William M White Esq / Christopher Crabb Esq	1 00	Forthwith	Treasurer	
Anthony Sample	William Sloan	Selling liquors without license by the glass	11th May 1866	John Leckie Esq	10 00	1st June		
James Carr	James Stratton	Assault	11th May 1866	John Leckie Esq	10 00	Forthwith		
William Sloan	Anthony Sample / John Sample	Attempting to fight W Sloan	26th April	William Mooney Esq	50cts	Forthwith	County Treasurer	Not paid. Def't. appealed against conviction
William Sloan	Alexander Ingram / Peter Preston	Assaulting William Sloan's house	26th April	William Mooney Esq				Not proven. Dismissed. Complainant to pay costs.
Alice Blokie	John Ritchie	N. B.—Clerk of Peace cannot make out the nature of charge it is so illegibly written.		William Mooney Esq				Settled. Defendant to pay costs.
Isaac Carling, Esq	George Hodgins	Assault	19th May	Thomas Gidley Esq	50cts and costs.	Forthwith	County Treasurer	
John Elliott	Fred Holloway	Assault	19th May	Thomas Gidley Esq				Settled by parties. Defendant paying costs.
Jesse Rastell	Robt Morrison	Overcharge for levying distress under landlord's warrant.	21st April	William Withers Esq	13 83	Forthwith	To Prosecutor	Paid.
The Queen	Robert B Ross	Perjury.	May 9th	William Withers Esq				Committed in default of bail
Archibald Robinson	Philip Wayburn	Profanation of Sabbath	26th May	William Withers Esq. / Wm Rastall, Esq / George Sturgeon Esq	1 00	Forthwith	Half to prosecutor, half to Township.	Paid.
The Queen	Hugh McDonald	Assault and riot on 24th	24th May	William Withers Esq. / Wm Rastall Esq. / George Sturgeon Esq	1 00 / 4 50 damages	One month / One week	Treasurer / To Constable	Damages to constable for destroying vest and hat.
The Queen	John McKay	Assault and riot on 24th	24th May	William Withers Esq. / William Rastall Esq / George Sturgeon Esq	2 00	One week	Treasurer of municipality	Not paid.
The Queen	Robert Walker	Assault and riot on 24th	25th May	William Withers Esq	2 00	Forthwith	Treasurer municipality	Paid.
The Queen	Hugh Matthewson	Assault and riot on 24th	26th May	William Withers Esq	2,00	Forthwith	Treasurer municipality	Paid.
The Queen	Charles Reid	Assault and riot on 24th	26th May	William Rastall Esq / George Sturgeon Esq / William Beekie Esq	4 00	Forthwith	Treasurer municipality	Paid.
Mary A Cooper	John Samonly	Non-payment of wages	22nd March	F H Schoales Esq				Wages paid to acting justice and paid over to prosecutor.
Francis A Ansell	Adam Johnston	Non-payment of wages	27th March	F H Schoales Esq				Wages paid to acting justice and paid over to prosecutor.
Neil Sharpe	Joseph Murray	Assault	17th March	F H Schoales Esq	1 00			Not paid yet.
Joseph Driver	William Driver	Assault	5th March	F H Schoales Esq	5 00		T'p Treas. Howick	
James Smaill	Samuel Colerick	Drunkeness	26th May	John V Detlor Esq	2 00	Not paid		
W T Hays	John Campbell	Disorderly on street of Goderich	25th May	John V Detlor Esq	2 00	Forthwith	Town Treasurer	Not paid. committed to gaol for 20 days.
William T Hays	Charles Thomas	Disorderly on Public streeets	25th May 1866	John V Detlor Esq	2 00	Forthwith	Town Treasurer	
Benjamin Hazlehurst	Henry Colson	Disorderly on streets of Goderich	25th May 1866	John V Detlor Esq	2 00			
Robert Acheson	Hugh Mathewson	Assault	30th May 1866	William Daniels Esq	15 00	Forthwith	Treasurer	Time given.
Henry Haacke	William Reid	Assault	3rd March "	Joshua Calloway Esq / William Hall Esq	1 00 and costs	7 days	T'p Treasurer	Not paid.
Henry Haacke	Thomas Sheritt	Assault	13th March "	J Calloway Esq / Wm Hall Esq				Sent to sessions. Defendant not consenting to allow an amendment in the information for summary jurisdiction.
Alex Johnston	John Johnston / James Johnston	Unlawfully taking a gate	9th May	Joshua Calloway				Settled by mutual consent. Gate returned.
Valentine Homan	George Warren	Bestiality	14th May	Joshua Calloway / W W Connor Esq				Sent to Fall Assizes, 1866.
William Saacks	Frederick Shannon	Having a dangerous dog	10th April	J T Conaway Esq	5 00		Paid to prosecutor	
Alfred Ditton	Moses Medwagosh	Stealing work tools	3rd May 1866	J T Conaway Esq / A Sproat Esq				Committed to jail
Joseph Little	David Biggar	Trespass	10th May 1866	J T Conaway Esq / A Sproat Esq	50cts			Not yet paid.
Captain W C Bruce	James Rea	Assault	4th June 1866	J T Conaway / A Sproat Esq	1 00		Village Treasurer	
Samuel Block	John Hazzard and William Hassard	For Wages	8th March, 1866	Joel Rogers Esq / W G Walker Esq	8 00	21 days		Not collected.
Archibald McDonald	John Sanders	Trespass	2nd May 1866	Joel Rogers Esq	1 00 and costs	Forthwith		Appealed to Quarter Sessions.
The Queen	George Hunter	Assault on Geo. Sturgeon, and attempt at rescue	29th June	William Withers Esq. / William Rastall, Esq	4 00	Forthwith	Treasurer	Not paid.
Lachlin McLean	Donald McKinnon	Assault and battery	March	D McLellan Esq	1 00			Paid over to Treasurer of Municipality.
John Knox	James McBride	Assault and battery	March	D McLellan Esq	1 00			Paid to Treasurer of Municipality where crime was committed.
Murdoch Matheson	Arch McArthur	Trespass	May	D McLellan Esq				Settled by parties.
Malcolm McDougald	John Scott	Threats to do bodily injury	June	D McLellan Esq				Settled by parties.
James Dunlop	Andrew Austin	Assault	9th June, 1866	W M White Esq	2 00	13th day of June, 1866		
Thomas A Kerr	John McKay	Assault	14th May	John Logan Esq	10 00	Forthwith	T'p Treasurer	Not yet paid.
Thomas Andrew Kerr	John McKenzie	Assault	15th May	John Logan Esq	10 00	Ten days	Treasurer	
James Pringles	Thomas Hill	Trouble about a cow	15th April 1866	Peter Ramsay Esq	costs $2 50			
Hiram Calliday	Martin Randolph	Fradulently having goods in his possession	16th April 1866	Peter Ramsay Esq	costs 3 00		Paid by Pl'ff. to constable	Paid. Settled by mutual consent, each party paying equal shares of costs.
Patrick Doyle	Michael Carty	Trespassing	18th April 1866	Peter Ramsay Esq	costs 2 25		To be paid by plaintiff	This case was withdrawn by plaintiff.
H H Bullock	John Hickson and others	Distroying property	19th April 1866	Peter Ramsay Esq	costs 9 00			Not paid. Case dismissed.
Canada Company	Moses Robertson	Trespassing	1st May 1866	Peter Ramsay Esq	15 00 costs 1 00		To Plaintiff	Party paid to plaintiff. Case dismissed.
C H Cull	Alexander Cardno	Committing a nuisance	9th May 1866	Peter Ramsay Esq	1 00, costs $2 50		T'p Treasurer	Paid.
W H Bullock	Henry Simon and Mr Bullock	Taking property out of his waggon	10th May 1866	Peter Ramsay Esq	costs 3 00			Case withdrawn by plaintiff. For plaintiff. Not paid.
Thomas Govenlock	David Maxwell	Non-delivery of a cow	11th May "	Peter Ramsay Esq	10 05 costs and damages			Paid.
Alexander Cardno	C H Cull	Common nuisance	12th May "	Peter Ramsay Esq	1 00, costs 2 25		T'p Treas. Tuckersmith	Paid.
John Setters	Robert Guthrie	Trouble about a sewing machine	14th May	Peter Ramsay Esq	costs 75cts for plaintiff			Settled by consent. Paid.
Thomas Knox	William Button jr.	Assault and battery	23rd May	Peter Ramsay Esq	2 00, costs 7 50		County Treasurer	Paid.
W N Watson	George Forsythe	Leaving his dead dog unburied	16th May 1866	Robert Hays Esq / Peter Ramsay Esq	1 00, costs 3 50		Treas. of McKillop	Under the Board of Health commissioners.
James Brydon	Patrick Burk	Assault and battery	28th May "	Peter Ramsay Esq	5 00			Paid.
Canada Company	William Riddell	Trespassing	7th June "	Peter Ramsay Esq	20 00, costs 4 90		Canada Co. Agent	Settled by consent.
Richard Sharpe	William McKay	Assault	11th June "	Peter Ramsay Esq	50cts, costs 3 00		T'p Treas. Tuckersmith	Paid.
Thomas Holmes	Charles Loyd	Abusive language	26th May	Charles Morrow Esq / John McCrea Esq	2 00 and costs		T'p Treas. Morris	Paid down.
U M Richards	Richard Pinfond	Taking rails	11th May	George Gould Esq / J Andrews Esq / J Smith Esq	1 00, 2 50 damages	5th June		Not paid. Distress warrant issued.
Timothy Ackley	Richard White	Cruelty to animals	14th May	George Gould Esq / J Andrews Esq				Dismissed plaintiff to pay costs.
James Mitchell	Richard Guilders	Assault	13th June	C Crabb Esq	1 00		Treas. Town Goderich	Paid.
James Mitchell	Richard Guilders	Cruelty to animals	13th June	C Crabb Esq	1 00		Treas. Town Goderich	Paid.
The Queen by John Smeltzer	Patrick Kelly	Using seditious language	13th June, 1866	C Crabb Esq / James Somerville Esq			Committted to await his trial	under the act passed 8th June, 1866.
The Queen	Paul D Bell	Larceny		June Sessions 1866				Sentence to be imprisoned in the gaol for three days.
The Queen	Thomas McCornish	Assault		June Sessions 1866				Sentence to be imprisoned in the gaol for 15 days.
The Queen	Elias Hill	Larceny		June Sessions 1866				Sentence to be imprisoned in the Provincial Penitentiary for the period of two years at hard labor.
The Queen	Sarah Wells	Larceny		June Sessions 1866				Sentence to be imprisoned in the gaol for one month.
The Queen	John Maloney	Larceny, 1st indictment		June Sessions 1866				Sentence to be imprisoned in gaol for four days.
The Queen	John Maloney	Larceny, 2nd indictment		June Sessions 1866				Sentence to be imprisoned in gaol for three days.
The Queen	Robert Hobson	Assault on constable		June Sessions 1866				Sentence to be imprisoned in gaol for 30 days.

Certified to be a true List of all the Convictions which have taken place before any Justice, or before the June Sessions 1866, of the Peace, as returned by said Justices to this office, from March Sessions, 1866, to June Sessions, 1866, for the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace,
Goderich, 19th June, 1866.

DAN. LIZARS,
Clerk of the Peace,
Huron and Bruce.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, to wit:

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias for residue issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the County of Wellington and County Court of the County of Wentworth and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Alexander Graham at the suits of Walter P. Newman and Robert Sanderson I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lot number Eight in the Tenth Concession, and Lot Number Eight in the Eleventh Concession of the Township of Culross, in the County of Bruce, it all containing Two hundred and two acres be the same more or less, which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Twenty Eighth day of August next at the hour of Twelve of the clock noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 22nd May, 1866. w17

BY-LAW.

WHEREAS the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Howick, in the County of Huron, have resolved, to make the improvements within said Corporation, set out and described in the schedule hereto annexed.

And whereas to carry into effect the said recited object, it will be necessary for the said Municipal Corporation to raise the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of six hundred and fifty 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 also 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 roll of the said Municipality, being for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty six was three hundred and ninety seven thousand eight hundred and thirty nine dollars.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly Sinking Fund for paying the said sum of two thousand five hundred dollars and interest, as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of 1 7/10 mills in the dollar in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Howick.

1 That it shall be lawful for the Reeve 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 two thousand five hundred dollars, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer for the purpose and with the object above recited.

2 That it shall be lawful for the said Reeve to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required, not less that one hundred dollars each and that the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Corporation and be signed by the said Reeve.

3 That the said debentures shall be made payable in five years at farthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By Law to take effect at the office of the Treasurer of this Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4 That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date thereof; which interest shall be payable on the first days of January and the 1st day July in each year at the office of the Treasurer aforesaid.

5 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 1 7/10 mills in the dollar, shall, in addition to all other rates, be raised, levied, and collected in each year upon all the rateable property in the said Municipality during the continuances of the said debentures or any of them.

6 That this By-Law shall take effect and come into operation upon the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and sixty six.

Schedule to the above recited By-Law.

Ward No one, con	10 & 11	$47
"	12 & 13	45
"	15 16	45
"	16 & 17	28
Bridge	10 & 11	75
Sideline	5.6	45
"	10 11	56
"	15 16	45
Con	14 15	45
Ward two, Con	10 & 11	45
"	13 14	112
"	14 15	56
"	16 17	28
Sideline	20 & 21	103
"	30 31	112
Ward 3 Bridge at Fordwich		137
do	at Newbridge	305
do	on 4th & 5th Con	56
do	on 6th & 7th Con	143
do	on sideline 5 & 6	102
Ward No 4, Bridge on Con 2 & 3		256
do	on Con C. sideline 20 & 21	56
Cutting Inft on Con C		115
Ward 5, Bridge at Wroxeter		284
Sideline 5 & 6		45
Sideline 15 & 16		45
Con 14 & 15		45
Con 13		18
Sideline 20 & 21 on 13		18

Take notice that the above is a true Copy of a proposed By Law, which will be taken into consideration by the Council of the Municipality after one month from the first publication in the *Huron Signal* the 28th day of June, 1866, and that the votes of the electors of the said Municipality, will be taken thereon at the polling places in each ward where the last Municipal election was held on Friday and Saturday, the 27th & 28th of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the Returning Officers appointed are the same as at the last Municipal election.

GEORGE DANE, T'p Clerk.
Howick, June the 20th, 1866. w22 4t

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, to wit:

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas and Fieri Facias for residue issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John Brailey the younger at the suit of James Rhynas, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of said defendant in and to the west half of Lot Number one in the ninth Concession Western Division of the Township of Colborne, in the County of Huron, containing Fifty acres more or less, which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich on Tuesday the twenty first day of July next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 25th June, 1866. w22

FOR SALE.

On Friday, the 17th day of August, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M. will be offered for Sale by

MR. GEORGE MOON TRUEMAN,

at his Auction Rooms in Goderich, (unless previously disposed of by private contract) Lot Nine, First Concession,

TOWNSHIP OF GODERICH,

containing 146 acres. This Land is beautifully situate on the shore of Lake Huron on the Bayfield Road, and about 3 miles from the Town of Goderich, about 40 acres of it are cleared, with a Dwelling House and Out houses. This Land from the quality of its soil and its position combines the advantages of an excellent Farm, and a situation which for health, beauty and comfort cannot easily be excelled.

Terms of Sale may be known by application to WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Esq., Solicitor, London, or to D. SHADE GOODING, Esq., Solicitor, Goderich.

June 14th, 1866.

Interesting Items.

A Naval College in Canada.—It is proposed to establish immediately a naval college at Quebec. The English government will provide the necessary vessels, equipments and instructors. Cadets, who can pass the necessary examination, will secure certificates enabling them to hold commissions in the Royal Navy. This may be regarded as the initial step to creating a British-American navy, which an imperial act of last year allows to be formed. Confederation is regarded as certain, and a small standing army and regular navy will be a part of its first fruits.—Exchange.

☞An Irish bailiff recently undertook to serve a capias upon a debtor, who fortified himself within his domicile. Describing the bootless efforts to secure admission, the bailiff, who made his return under oath, proceeded to say:

"Whereupon the defendant presented himself at an upper window, pistol in hand, and said to this deponent that if he, this deponent, did not instantly leave said premises that he said defendant, would send this deponent to hell, *which this deponent verily believes would have been done*, if he had not immediately fled."

Spider Silk.—At a late meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, Dr. B.G. Wilder exhibited a yellow band of silk of *Nephila plumipes*, the geometrical spider, which has been woven in a middle of a rib bon, by a powerloom. The thread consisted of eighteen threads, reeled directly from the living spider. Twenty threads from the cocoon of the silk-worm were necessary to make a thread large enough to be woven in the usual way.

An Investigation Demanded.—The Ottawa *Times* notices the presence of Lieut.-Col. Booker at the capital, and states that the purpose of his visit was to demand of the Government an investigation into the circumstances of the fight at Limeridge, and his personal conduct on that occasion. We trust that the demand will be complied with immediately. There has most assuredly been a fault somewhere, and the sooner the blame is put in the right place the better. Mr. Booker started for Hamilton again last night.

The Great Telegraph Enterprise.—News from San Francisco states that Major L. Pape, Assistant Engineer of the Russian American Telegraph, has reported to Col. Bulkley, Engineer-in-chief, that be has surveyed the country from Lake Tatla to the head waters of Steekin river, British Columbia, a distance of three hundred miles, and found an excellent route for building a telegraph line the whole distance. The country north of the Steekin river is believed to be of a similar character. After travelling five hundred miles on snow shoes, Major Pape reached the ocean, seven hundred miles north of Victoria. The native Indians were disposed to extend every assistance to the great enterprise.

☞It is worthy of notice, says the Gazette, that in the debate on musketry instruction in the House of Commons, on the 11th instant, Sir C. Russel, one of the members for Berks, and a former deputy assistant adjutant-general in the army, stated that the war department was on the eve of arming the troops with the breech loading rifle.—A step of this sort is inevitable. It has, in fact, been admitted in the House of Commons, by members, that the Enfield is now as much behind the age as old Brown Bess was in 1854, and that the question is not one of cost, great though that may be, but of efficiency and simple necessity.

The British Union Jack.—The Union Jack, that "Meteor Flag of England," is now a combination of the Cross of Sts. George, Andrew, and Patrick, which combined represent the three kingdoms united under the sway of the Crown of England.—The original Union Jack was formed of the Crosses of Sts. George and Andrew, and declared to be the national ensign of James I. on the union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland. But at the beginning of the present century, 1801, when Ireland was united to the kingdom of Great Britain, it became necessary to add the Cross of St. Patrick.—The present Jack is blazoned as follows:—"On the field azure, the cross saltire of St. Andrew argent, surmounted by that of St. Patrick gules, over the cross of St. George fimbriated of the second." The union jack is only used on flags, except on the shield placed by the side of the figure of Brittania (there are two t's for the *Britanniarium* on our copper coins but only one on the silver), on our pennies and half-pennies. It was granted as an honorable augmentation to the late Duke of Wellington, to be borne on a shield of pretence. The term jack is supposed to have originated from *Jacques*, the French word for James, the monarch who first ordered its use.

General Scott.—*Harper's Weekly* insults the public and the memory of Gen. Scott, with a sheet full of hideous pictures purporting to represent the scenes of the death-bed and the grave of General Scott.—They are without exception disgusting blotches, disgraceful to American art and enterprise. It is to be hoped that some artist from the *London Illustrated News* was present, that a historic event may not go down figured only in the villainous blotches of *Harper's Weekly*.—*N. Y. World.*

A Terrible and Fatal Accident in the Township of Caistor.—We have received a few particulars of a most terrible and fatal accident which occurred on Saturday last at the shingle factory of Mr. Isaac Springstead, in Caistor, and by which Mrs. Springstead lost her life. It appears that the machinery was just being started, after dinner time, when Mrs. Springstead came into the factory, and happened to pass near the circular saw. In some way or other her dress got caught, she was drawn in, and in an instant one of her legs was severed from her body! The injury was of such a nature as to render recovery impossible, and the unfortunate woman lived for but two hours after the accident. A deep gloom has been thrown over the neighborhood by the tragic occurrence. Circular saws are dangerous enough for men to be about—even those who are daily at work with them—but for women to come near them is doubly or trebly dangerous, owing to the liability of their dresses to be caught. To hear of such a fearful accident as the above is more chilling to the blood than to hear of many men slain in battle.—Hamilton *Times*.

New Sensation—Blondin Outdone.—A New York correspondent of the Hartford 'Press' writes:—"You may recall one De Lave, a tight-rope performer, who a long time ago astonished the natives of Rochester by his feats above the Genesee Falls. He has just returned here from many years spent in South America and Mexico, and is going to give the public a new sensation. He proposes to cross the Falls of Niagara on a small wire, as 'the American Eagle.' To explain, he is now having a large leathern eagle made here in this city, which is to be 'stuck full' of feathers and otherwise manipulated so as to resemble a live one of monstrous proportions. This is to fit closely about his body, and on walking the wire he will balance himself by flapping the artifical wings. At the same time a rope is to be suspended by him below the wire, to which his son, a boy eight years old, will cling and go through the various athletic performances as the father advances across the Falls. De Lave likewise proposes to walk on a wire over the Falls, carrying both his wife and son on his back. This promises to be the great sensation of the season. De Lave has been performing at the city of Mexico, where he occasioned a considerable 'furore.' He brings with him a medal received from the Emperor Maximilian."

Sweet Potatoes at the North.—The success which has attended experiments, warrants those who have not made a trial of sweet potatoes, to do so, with a fair prospect of a remunerative crop. Some who failed in their first experiment, have denounced their culture as impractible, but there is no doubt that the successes outnumber the failures. At this late day, plants must be procured from those who have started them. Any good warm and rather light soil will answer. The ground must be highly manured and ridged; this is done by marking out rows running North and South, at distances of three feet. Spread barn-yard manure, or rich compost, along the marks, and then form ridges by throwing two furrows together. The ridges may be finished with hoe and rake, and should be about ten inches high, a foot wide at the bottom, and three or four inches wide at the top. Plant as soon as cool nights are over—from the 5th to the 15th of June. Mark off the top of the rows in spaces 16 inches apart, and set the plants in up to the first leaf, and press the soil well around them. In dry weather, water the holes before setting the plants. It is best to plant on a cloudy day. The ridges should be kept clean of weeds, and the vines occasionally moved to prevent them from rooting at the joints.

Stephens speaks at Philadelphia.

James Stephens addressed an audience of 800 persons to night at National Hall. After his speech he requested that questions might be asked him, whereupon a gentleman upon the platform asked the following:—First, Whether the Irish Brotherhood, organised as it was for the liberation of Ireland, had not been used by bad men, perjurers and others, for the destruction of its purpose? Second, Whether, in future, the same means may not be employed for the benefit of English diplomacy resulting, as it seems, in the Confederation of the Canadian colonies and the limiting of Irish suffrage? Third, Whether the course of the Fenian brotherhood under its present and past leaders has not been injurious instead of advantageous to the interest of Irish leberty? Fourth—whether you, James Stephens, are not a British agent employed for the purpose of destroying the influence of American Irishmen in rescuing their native country from the thraldom of the English government? The proposer was hustled off the stage, and Mr. Stephens, in an eloquent style, called upon Irishmen to rush to the rescue of their country.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We have news from Peru up to the 23rd ult. Quiet prevailed in the South Pacific The Spanish fleet had not been heard from since the defeat at Callao, but it was believed that it was on the way to Montevideo. The Chilian iron-clads, Huescar and Independencia, had not not been heard from, and, as they are behind time, considerable anxiety is expressed at their probable fate. Col. Prado the Dictator made a speech at Lima on the 13th of May, in reference to the Callao victory. He reviewed briefly the history of the existing war, and alluded with pride to the brave action of the Peruvians at Callao Grand Marshal Castilla, who had been in exile by ordered Pezet for fifteen months, returned to Peru on the 7th of May. A grand banquet was given by the Dictator to the diplomatic corps and others, at which Gen. A. P. Hoy, and Admiral Parsons were present. The utmost cordiality is manifested toward the United States.

BREECH LOADERS.

The superiority of the Prussian needle-gun (Zundnadel-gewehr) over the small arms now in use in other armies, excites the most uncomfortable reflections in Great Britain, and the London Times is a good deal troubled. But it is a consolation to think that the British Government have at last obtained a muzzle loader which has been pronounced by competent authorities even better than the needle-gun, and which will shortly be introduced as the regulation small-arm It is a converted Enfield on the Snider system, with improved ammunition devised by the Woolwich Laboratory. This rifle possesses the advantages of being simple, safe, cheap, non-capping and little liable to get out of order. Moreover, it does not require such a reduction of the stock as to destroy the efficiency of a weapon which, for military purposes, is required to act as a pike as well as a fire-arm. It may be worth while, perhaps, to repeat a general description of the arrange. A portion of the upper side of the breach end of the barrel is cut out for the admission of the cartridge. This vacent place is closed after loading by a lump of steel—the "breech-stopper" or "breech piece"—which hinges upon one side of the barrel and forms a false breech, against the face of which the back end of the cartridge rests; the barrel is, in fact, shortened to this extent. A plunger or piston transmits the blow of the hammer through the stopper to the cap of the cartridge, which is withdrawn after firing by a little instrument which forms part of the stopper. The cartridge is on the "centre fire" system, the chief novelties being the case and bullet. As regards the former, the object has been to provide a case which shall uncoil or unwind to a certain extent on discharge. The bullet is a combination of various constructions, none of them original, but producing together a projectile of a sufficient distinctive character It has the general form and appearance of the Enfield rifle bullet, with its hollow base and baked clay plug; it has the cannelures which originally characterized the Tamister and the Minie bullets; and the wood plug in the head to which Mr. Metford and Mr. Whitworth may both lay some claim. The cartridge is perfectly impervious of moisture; it is safe, not liable to lead or foul; it admits of about fourteen rounds being fired in a minute; and it shoots for twenty to twenty-five per cent better than the service Enfield ammunition.

SOUND VIEWS.

The New York Nation of Monday, thus treats the Fenian movement. Its views have the ring of the true metal about them:—

"The gravity with which the World and some other journals, ordinarily sensible, have been discussing the "strategy" of the Fenian campaign, is something very comical. It is no wonder they are audacious, when they find the press either so gullible or so ready to them in gullying others. The public was treated on Saturday to pondercus speculations as to "a feint" intended to cover an invasion in force, headed by Sweeney, on the St. Lawrence, as if the main body was likely to be one whit better armed, organised, or provided than O'Neil's force. We have all of us now seen enough of war to know that an invasion got up secretly by small parties of men who meet for the first time the night before going into action, without artillery, or stores, or officers, is not warfare, but a crime of the blackest hue. The character of the whole movement is well indicated by O'Neils reason for retreating, which is that his men had nothing to eat and no artillery, and the enemy were closing round them in force with Armstrong guns. Even Fenians must know that artillery, ammunition, and other supplies besides whiskey are needed to carry on a campaign. The events of the last week, instead of showing Fenianism to be no swindle, prove it to be a more abominable swindle, than ever. Upon any sound view of moral responsibility Sweeney would have been no less culpable if a man had never crossed the frontier. To the guilt of obtaining the money of servant girls under false pretences, he has now added that of spending it in robbery and murder.—And, so far from helping the cause of Ireland, the movement will but degrade the national character in the eyes of the world."

Just Remarks.

From the New York Post.

It is well that everybody should know that, in this Fenian crew, all who claim the rank of officers, subjects them, under the laws of the United States, to a fine of three thousand dollars, and imprisonment fot three years; while all who take the part of private soldiers or sailors in the organisation subject themselves to one thousand dollars fine, and three years' imprisonment. Moreover, Sweeny, Roberts and all the other loafers and originators of this Fenian enterprise are subject to a fine of three thousand dollars and three years' imprisonment for that offence.

There is no doubt that the courts will enforce the law. If any one foolishly doubted the disposition of our government to observe its obligations to our neighbours, he is now enlightened by the proclamation of the President. We have the disposition and the power to maintain peace and order on the border. The country demands that this shall be done, at all hazards; and the measures already taken will put an end to the enterprise, which was hopeless from the first, and whose chief result will be, as every one but its victims foresaw, to drag a considerable number of misguided men from their homes and peaceable industries, and make them violators of the law. Besides this, there is the other result, that the nation is put to a considerable expense to put down this foolish and lawless attempt.

The English Reform Bill.

AN IMPORTANT MOTION—THE GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

(From the London Times, May 29.)

The renewal of the Reform debates yesterday attracted a larger and more excitable audience than has been present in the House of Commons for some weeks past. Before the order of the day for the committal of the Franchise bill was read, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, having first offered some excuses and explanations as to the "no House" and the "count-out" of the last two Friday nights, stated (in reply to Sir S. Northcote) that the government would not oppose Mr. Bouverie's instruction for the fusion of the two bills into one, and they would be anxious to give every facility for the discussion of Captain Hayter's motion on the principle of grouping, which went to the root of the Redistribution scheme, but which, by the rules of the House, could not be put, as proposed, by way of amendment to Mr. Bouverie's motion. In deference to Mr. P. W. Martin's motion on the disfranchisement of dockyard men, Mr. Gladstone also made some observations, the effect of which seemed to be that the government would not object to make the disfranchisement prospective.

The order of the day having been read, Mr. Bouverie's instruction was agreed to without discussion, and Sir R. Knightly moved that it be an instruction to the committee to make provision for the better prevention of bribery and corruption at elections.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, while admitting that the present law was not satisfactory, argued that the subject could not be conveniently dealt with in the bill, reminding the House that no Reform Bill had ever attempted to deal with this branch of the subject, and suggesting that it would be better to wait until the reports of the commissions, recently issued, were presented.

The motion was supported by Mr. B. Osborne, who insisted that the prevention of bribery was one of the most important and urgent portions of reform; by Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Clay, and Sir L. Palk.

Sir G. Grey, in opposing the instruction, remarked that it suggested no specific provision for dealing with this evil, and, as the result of his experience, maintained that the law was now as stringent as it could be made, and that if the House were in earnest the most efficient remedy was an unsparing application of disfranchisement to persons and places where bribery has been proved.

Sir H. Cairns replied that it was not the province of an instruction to indicate specific remedies, and in reply to Mr. Gladstone's argument for delay, insisted that the reports of the election commissions about to be issued, would add nothing to our general knowledge as to the existence of bribery.

A new consideration was introduced into the debate by Mr. H. Vivian, who, while professing himself favorable to the object of the motion, opposed it as overloading the bill and tending to lessen the chance of its passing; and after some remarks in favor of the motion from Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Barrow and Mr. Staniland, who made some rather startling assertions as to the prevalence of bribery—for instance, that out of three hundred and thirty-four borough representatives in England and Wales, one in seven had been charged with bribery, and that in one borough on the east coast seven hundred voters had received on an average £35 per head.

The Attorney-General repeated Mr. Gladstone's argument that the subject had never been included in a Reform Bill, and that it could be only adequately dealt with separately, and described the motion as very effective for upsetting the bill, but very ill-considered for the extinction of bribery.

Mr. Whitside raised a laugh by congratulating the Attorney-General on having at last broken silence on this subject.

Mr. Bright energetically denounced the motion, as tending in its result, if not by its object, so to cumber the bill that it could not pass this session. Bribery, he asserted, could not be prevented by punishment, but only by the ballot and large constituences, and he blamed the Government for assenting to Mr. Bouverie's motion, maintaining still that the proper mode of dealing with reform was that which they had first adopted. He concluded by and emphatic warning (which provoked loud cries of dissent) to those who voted for the motion thus to enlarge the scope of the bill that they would be judged out of doors to be desirous of throwing obstacles in its way, and of embarrassing the Government.

Mr. Disraeli, with great warmth and amid loud cheering from the Opposition, expressed his complete conviction that the House would not be deferred by any fear of a "reign of terror"—the threat of which had at least made its way from Birmingham and Primrose hill into the House itself—from discharging a plain duty in carrying this instruction, and, in answer to a sneer of Mr. Bright (direct against corruption) he asserted that the experience of recent election committees showed that it was not the Conservatives who need be afraid of facing the question of bribery, pointing the retort by reminding Mr. Bright of the cases of Wakefield and Haddersfield.

Mr. Wyld supported the motion, and Mr. Milner Gibson having repeated, on behalf of the government, that the subject could best be discussed separately, adding that it had not been included in Lord Derby's Reform Bill, the division was taken in a House unusually large and excited for so early a period of the evening and after so short a debate.

The House then divided, and the numbers were:

For the amendment	248
Against	238
Majority	10

The tellers for the "noes" were the first to come to the table, and it was immediately conjectured that the government had met with a defeat. The result, however, was not quite certain, and the greatest excitement prevailed, especially on the opposition benches. When at last Sir R. Knightley, who was one of the tellers for the "ayes," forced his way through the crowd which had collected below the bar, a whisper ran through the House that the amendment was carried, and the honorable gentleman was cheered again and again upon receiving the paper from the clerk. Upon the announcement of the numbers the cheering was renewed and prolonged for more than a minute, and when the Speaker inadvertently declared that the "noes" had it, he was met by an emphatic cry from the opposition of "The ayes have it!" followed by loud cheers, when the right honorable gentleman again repeated the numbers.

The Frozen Mammoth in Siberia.—At the last meeting of the British Academy of Science a letter was received from M. De Baer, of St. Petersburg, in reference to the mammoth, still covered with its skin and hair, which was discovered in the frozen soil of Arctic Siberia in 1864. It was found in the eastern branch of the gulf of Obi. The news only reached St. Petersburg toward the end of 1865; but as the bodies of large animals will keep a long time in those regions, if they are not completely uncovered, and as this mammoth was still enclosed in the frozen soil, the Academy of St. Petersburg, has, with the aid of the Russian government, sent M. Schmidt, a distinguished paleontologist to examine the animal, and the locality. It is hoped M. Schmidt will arrive before the decomposition is too far advanced, and that a correct notion may be obtained of the outer appearance of the animal, and, also, from the contents of the stomach, of its natural food. The prehistorical figure of the mammoth, drawn on a piece of ivory found in a cavern of Perigord, by M. Lartet, will then admit of verification.

Scotland.—The Free Church of Scotland contributed for the year 1865, $1,750,000 for the support of the Gospel. It also has set going a general sustaining fund for poor congregations, a benevolence instituted by Dr. Chalmers, which has been carried on with great vigor and liberality, to which the Church contributed, in 1865, £180,000, and for twenty two years ending May, 1865, the total sum of £6,000,000. The Free Church of Scotland has been instrumental in bringing about a state of things that looks to the union of all the churches of like faith and government, not only in the United Kingdom, but in the colonies.

FARMERS!

THE GENUINE ST. GEORGE

Combined Reaper and Mower

Will be on the Market Square at Goderich on the 25th instant, in working order.

See and Examine for Yourselves.

☞Send for Catalogue of Prices and Recommendations.

ALEXANDER THOMSON,
Agent, Rodgerville p.o.
Tuckersmith, Jan. 5th, 1866. w20 1t

IMPROVED FARMS For SALE.

LOT 14, con 4, Howick, 100 acres, 50 acres cleared, also Lot 33, con 14, Wawanosh, 200 acres of the latter 100 or 200 acres to suit purchasers. Terms liberal, and a reasonable credit given on a payment down. Titles indisputable. Apply to

B. FRALICK,
Dingle.
May 31st, 1866. w19tf

BY LAW NO 31, 1866.

To establish through lot Five in twenty second concession and lot fourteen in twenty first concession, a road in the Township of Stephen.

Whereas part of the original road allowance on the side road passing Crediton and on the westerly part of said road from the nature of the ground is unfitted for a highway, and it is necessary that deviations should be made from the said original road allowance; Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal corporation of Stephen, and the said corporation hereby enacts that from and after the passing of this By-law the following deviations shall be made from the original road allowance agreeable to the descriptions hereinafter set out and from and after that date the said pieces of road embraced within the said descriptions shall be used as a public highway and shall to all intents and purposes be parts of the Township roads within the Township of Stephen.

1st Description of deviation of road through lot 5, 22 concession, township of Stephen, commencing at a point in the western boundary of said lot 5 and at a distance of 9 chains 62 links from the N. W. corner of said lot, thence south 85° east 48 chains 25 links; thence north 1 chain 25 links; thence south 85° east 75 links to the east boundary of said lot 5; thence south 2 chains; thence north 85° west 49 chains to the western boundary of said lot; thence north 5° east 75 links to the place of beginning; containing three acres three roods.

2nd Description of road through lot 14 in 21 concession commencing at the south east corner of said lot thence south 80° 30' west 35 chains 25 links to the west of lot 14 thence north 75 links; thence north 80° 30' east 35 chains 12 links to the east side of said lot; thence south 9° 30' east 75 links to the place of beginning, containing 2 acres 2 roods, both said roads being 75 links wide as surveyed by H. C. Boulton, P. L. S.

The above By Law will be passed on the last Saturday in June, at 10 fore noon, nothing preventing.

CHESTER PROUTY,
Township Clerk.
Stephen, June 4th, 1866. w19 4i

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas and Fieri Facias for residue issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Charles Dayment at the suit of Allan S Fisher surviving partner of Smith & Fisher, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to Park Lots number 6, 8, 13. 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, in Dinleys Terrace as laid out on part of lot number Thirty six on the first Concession of the Township of Stanley in the County of Huron, which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Thirty first day of July next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 19th June, 1866. w21

Insolvent Act of 1864.

Province of Canada, United Counties of Huron and Bruce. } In the County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

In the Matter of William Hyslop of the town of Goderich in the county of Huron, Stone Mason, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the seventeenth day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court at his Chambers in Goderich for a discharge under the said Act.

WILLIAM HYSLOP.
M. C. Cameron,
Solicitor for Insolvent.
Dated at Goderich this twelfth day of June A. D. 1866. w20

MORTGAGE SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of sale contained in a Mortgage made by Alexander Kirkbride of the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, Blacksmith, and Charlotte Kirkbride of the same place, wife of said Alexander Kirkbride (for the purpose of barring her Dower) to John Salkald of the Township of Goderich, in said County of Huron, Gentleman, the following lands and premises will be sold by Public Auction at G. M. TRUEMAN'S Auction Mart,

Goderich, on Monday the Second day OF JULY, 1866,

at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, that is to say:—being composed of Lot Number thirteen hundred and forty seven (1347) situate on Cambridge and Oxford Streets in said Town of Goderich, containing by admeasurement one fifth of an acre of land be the same more or less with all the buildings thereon erected.

Deed under Power of Sale contained in Mortgage.

For particulars apply to

W. T. HAYS,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.
Dated 15th May, 1866. w17 4w

Insolvent Act of 1864.

Province of Canada United Counties of Huron and Bruce. } In the County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

In the Matter of A. Smith of the village of Egmondville in the County of Huron. Saddler, an Insolvent

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the seventeenth day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon or as soon as counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court at his chambers in Goderich for a discharge under the said Act.

A SMITH.
M. C. Cameron,
Solicitor for insolvent.
Dated at Goderich this twelfth day of June A. D. 1866. w20

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas and Fieri Facias for residue and Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Quinn at the suits of T. D Tims and Alexander Smith I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to the west half of lot number ten in the fifth concession of the township of Usborne, in the County of Huron, containing fifty acres saving and excepting therefrom one acre of said lot formerly conveyed by the executors of the late A. Mahon to one John Mogg, which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the twenty fourth day of July, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff H. & B.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 11th June, 1866. w20

Grocery and Provision Store.

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

Groceries and Provisions

which I shall sell at the Lowest Cash prices.

Flour and Feed

kept constantly on hand.

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

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

COAL OIL! AND COAL OIL LAMPS.

D. FERGUSON.

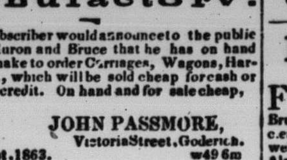
P. S.—Goods will be delivered in any part of the town.

Goderich. Feb. 2nd. 1866. sw45

Coal! Coal!

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
BLACKSMITH'S COAL
ON HAND AND
FOR SALE
At the Wharf!
GEO. RUMBALL,
Agent.
Goderich, May 29th, 1865. sw77

GODERICH
WAGON & CARRIAGE



Manufactory.

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

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

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

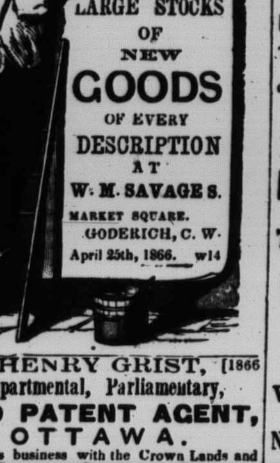
A CHOICE LOT OF BABY CABS of latest styles, received and for sale, at

BUTLER'S.

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!

A Large quantity of the above papers In every variety of Quality and Pattern, ust to hand, prices low,

AT BUTLER'S.
Goderich, April 27th, 1866. sw96



1859] HENRY GRIST, [1866
Departmental, Parliamentary, AND PATENT AGENT, OTTAWA.

Transacts business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c., for parties residing elsewhere.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
R. Juson. Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
Hon. J. Carling, London.
R. Bull. Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co

GODERICH FANNING MILL AND Pump Factory!

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO INFORM the inhabitants of the Counties of Huron and Bruce that he is still Manufacturing, and has on hand a number of his

SUPERIOR FANNING MILLS & PUMPS.

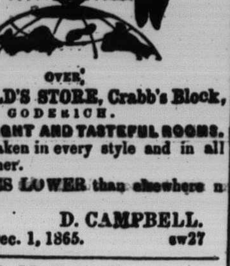
He would particularly draw attention to his Mills, as he will warrant them to free Wheat from oats, cockle, chess, &c. Pumps made to order and warranted.

Factory on Nelson st., between Victoria street and Cambria Road.

Also, agent for the sale of Morgan's premium and patent CULTIVATOR, which has never yet failed to give general satisfaction to farmers who have used them.

HENRY DODD.
Goderich April 22nd, 1864. 39

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY



OVER
ARCHIBALD'S STORE, Crabb's Block,
GODERICH.
SUPERIOR LIGHT AND TASTEFUL ROOMS.

Pictures taken in every style and in all kinds of weather.

☞ PRICES LOWER than elsewhere in Canada.

D. CAMPBELL.
Goderich, Dec. 1, 1865. sw27

D. McDougall
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD County of Huron. Sales in village or county punctually attended to. w9-1yr9o

LANDS FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE following excellent farm lots, viz—Lot 26, in the Bayfield concession of the Township of Goderich, Co. Huron, containing about 90 acres of which about 60 are cleared, also the north half of the north ½ of Lot nineteen, Lake Road, East in the Township of Stanley, and County of Huron, containing about thirty six acres, mostly cleared, also the west part of Lot ten in the thirteenth concession of the said Township of Stanley, containing about thirty acres, with four acres clearance, also park Lot two, Range "1" in the same Township, being one mile from Bayfield on the Gravel Road and containing ten acres mostly cleared, with good stream of water, good Dwelling house, Barn and Orchard, and also the south westerly half of Lot eighteen in the eighth concession of the Township of Stanley aforesaid, containing about sixty acres of land mostly cleared, and within two miles of the Village of Varna.

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

March 27th, 1866. w9

FOR SALE.

LOTS 8 and 9, range B, in the township of Stanley $20 per acre; East 25 acres of south easterly quarter of lot 2 in the 9th con., W. D., Ashfield, $4 per acre; and 20 Town Lots in Goderich, price $30.00 each and upwards. Apply to

THOS. WEATHERALD,
Goderich

FOR SALE.

LOTS Nos. 485, 486, 569, 570 running Nos. situate on St. George's Crescent in the Town of Goderich. The above Lots are beautifully situated, commanding both a River and Lake view, comprising about one acre of Land, and forming a very desirable situation for a genteel private residence. For price and terms apply direct to the proprietor.

JOHN A. CALLANDER,
10 Quality St., Leith,
Scotland.
Or to HORACE HORTON, Esq., Goderich.
Goderich, 13th April, 1866. w12t

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE well known Judge Farm, lot No. 3, 8th con., E. D., Colborne. This farm is within 6¼ miles of Goderich, there is 77½ acres cleared, and a frame house and barn. One half is clear of stumps, and the other half from 9 to 4 years choped, and has never been ploughed, there are also a young orchard of 158 trees of the best assortment of fruits a good well and pump. As to terms, &c. apply to

PATRICK CARROL.
Colborne. Nov. 30, 1865. w45-1m

LANDS FOR SALE.

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

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

FARM FOR SALE.

A small farm of Excellent Land situate in the Village of Summerhill facing the Base line Gravel road, being the south half of Lot number 15 in the 17th concession Township of Goderich, County of Huron, Forty acres.

For particulars apply to

CHARLES F. CLARKE:
Solicitor, &c., Clinton.
March 27th, 1866. w9tf

FOR SALE.

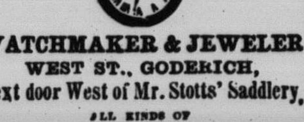
80 ACRES of Lot No. 32, East Lake Road, Hay.

FIRST-RATE LAND!

Terms easy, apply to

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

ISAAC FREDRICK REMOVED TO F. NITSCHES' OLD STAND.



WATCHMAKER & JEWELER WEST ST., GODERICH, Next door West of Mr. Stotts' Saddlery,

ALL KINDS OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY
REPAIRED ON SHORT NOTICE.
In the best Style & Warranted.

ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Gold & Plated Jewelry. Watches, Clocks, &c, &c.

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

Goderich July 27th. 1864 -16a31

1866.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE TIMES FOR HOLDING COURTS IN HURON AND BRUCE DURING THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR:

JUNE.

Tuesday 12th County court and Quarter sessions.

DIVISION COURTS.

Monday 18th	Goderich.
Tuesday 19th	Harpurbey or Seaforth.
Thursday 21st	Exeter.
Saturday 23rd	Dungannon.
Monday 25th	Clinton.
Wednesday 27th	Wroxeter.

JULY.

Monday 2nd........County Court term:

DIVISION COURTS.

Tuesday 10th	Kincardine.
Thursday 12th	Riversdale.
Friday 14th	Walkerton.
Monday 16th	Paisley.
Wednesday 18th	Southampton.
Monday 23rd	Bayfield.

SEPTEMBER.

Tuesday 11th Quarter sessions and County court

DIVISION COURTS.

Tuesday 18th	Clinton.
Wednesday 20th	Seaforth.
Friday 21st	Exeter.
Tuesday 25th	Ainleyville.
Thursday 27th	Bayfield.
Saturday 29th	Dungannon.

OCTOBER.

Monday 1st........County Court term.

DIVISION COURTS.

Wednesday 10th	Kincardine.
Friday 12th	Riversdale.
Saturday 13th	Walkerton.
Tuesday 16th	Paisley.
Thursday 18th	Southampton.

NOVEMBER.

DIVISION COURTS.

Monday 5th	Bayfield.
Tuesday 6th	Clinton.
Wednesday 7th	Dungannon.
Friday 9th	Wroxeter.
Monday 12th	Exeter.
Thursday 15th	Dungannon.
Saturday 17th	Bayfield.

DECEMBER.

Tuesday 11th County court and Quarter sessions.

The Division Courts open at 10 a. m. The County Court, the first day, at 12. Terms at 10 a. m.

(Signed) R. COOPER,
Judge H. & B.
Office of the Clerk of the Peace, 16th May, 1866.
DAN. LIZARS,
Clerk of the Peace,
Huron & Bruce.

BY EXPRESS!

FRESH OYSTERS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY THE KEG, CAN OR COUNT LOBSTERS, SARDINES,
AND CLAMS.
FRESH LEMONS, ORANGES, DATES, Cocoanuts, Figs, Grapes.
&c., &c., &c., at
E. BINGHAM'S,
West side of Market Square,
Goderich, Nov. 30, 1865. sw99

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

In reference to the above it may be stated that

OLD STORY

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

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

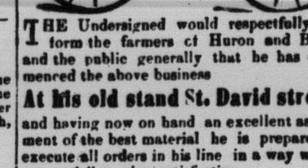
G. N. DAVIS

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

COAL OIL,

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

Waggon and Sleigh Making!



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

At his old stand St. David street,

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

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

Farmers give him a call!

and see for yourselves.

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

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

Hotel Notice.

THE Subscriber in retiring from the Proprietorship of the "Union Hotel" Goderich, begs to return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage which he has enjoyed, and at the same time inform his friends and the travelling public that in future he will be found at his old stand "Prince of Orange Hotel" Dungannon, where no efforts shall be wanting on his part to make those at home who may favor him with a call.

ANTHONY BLACK.
Goderich. April 5th, 1866. w11tf

DAYS' HOTEL WROXETER.

IS situated on the Gravel Road running from Seaforth to Southampton, one mile north of where it leads off to Wroxeter, and any one traveling to

Belmore. Walkerton, Southampton,

or any place in that direction, will find accommodation such as be only expects to find at first class city hotels, in all respects.

ICE ALWAYS ON HAND
FOR HIS
Trout-Fishing Friends!
THE BUILDINGS COVER A LENGTH OF
AHUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET
CHARLES DAYS,
w46-1. Proprietor.

Take Notice.

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

February 20th, 1866 w50

Valuable Piece of Land FOR SALE,

ON favorable terms of payment. The following property, viz: North half of lot number 30, on the 12th con. of Goderich township, containing by admeasurement 40 acres, more or less, upon which there are fifteen acres cleared. This land is in a favorable situation, being within five miles of the town of Clinton. Also, a valuable property in the village of Kinburn. one half acre of land, a good farm house, shop, and stable on the premises. This would be a good situation for a tailor or saddle and harness maker as there is none in the vicinity. Leather or store goods at wholesale prices will be taken for either of the above places.

JAMES STANLEY,
w124f Constance p. o.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR Sale or to Let lot No 8, 2nd Concession township of Goderich, with good dwelling house and out buildings, and good bearing orchard, and a never failing stream running through the lot. Also the stock and farming utensils.

Apply on the premises to
ROBERT JOHNSTON.
Goderich, April 10th. 1866. w11

For Sale Cheap.

LOTS 6, 8th con. Bruce; 20, 4th Kinloss; 29 9th con. Huron. Apply to
M. C. CAMERON.
Goderich, October 28, 1864 sw16

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of two Writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County court of the United counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Robert McGarrell and Robert Magarrell at the suits of Peter Robertson and Robert Reed, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lots Numbers Nine and Ten in the Tenth 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 Room in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Thirty first day of July next at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon:

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H & B.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 17th April, 1866. w13

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

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

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & H.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 24th March. 1866. w8

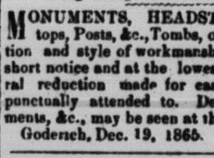
SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Antoni Bentz at the suit of John McKinney, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to the North part of lot Number thirty abutting on the south Boundary of the Township of Stanley in the County of Huron, which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Seventeenth day of July next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 3rd April, 1866 w11

New Marble Works

Pollock's Block, VICTORIA ST, GODERICH.



A. M. Johnston.

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, Table-tops, Posts, &c., Tombs, of every description and style of workmanship, furnished on short notice and at the lowest prices. Liberal reduction made for cash. All orders punctually attended to. Designs of Monuments, &c., may be seen at the shop.

Goderich, Dec. 19, 1865. w47 1yr

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE.

PHÆNIX FIRE ASSURANCE Company of London England, established in 1782, one of the oldest, largest and best offices in Canada.

HORACE HORTON, Agent.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE Company of Canada, Head Office Toronto. Will take risks on Country and City Property. Marine risks taken at as low rates as any other first class office.

HORACE HORTON,
Agent.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$20,000 on good farm security payable from one to twelve years. No interest retained in advance.

HORACE HORTON,
Agent.
Goderich, March 31st, 1866. sw70

HEMLOCK BARK WANTED.

THE subscriber wants 1000 cords of Hemlock Bark, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash on delivery at his yard at the Dock.

W. M. SAVAGE.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

THE subscriber is prepared to pay the highest market price for any quantity of wool. w15t

MARINE INSURANCE.

British American Insurance Co OF TORONTO,

Marine Department.

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

MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH

E. HOSKER, PROPRIETOR. THE above is most pleasantly situated on an eminence 120 feet high, overlooking the Harbor and Lake Huron; good Orchards, Gardens and Rural Walks attached. Board $1 per day; single Meals or Beds. 25 cents. v15n10v1v

G. BARRY & BRO.,

CABINET MAKERS, WOOD-TURNERS! AND UNDERTAKERS, Hamilton St., Goderich,

KEEP constantly on hand for sale all articles in their line, such as

Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, &c.,

☞All kinds of wood-turning done, such as Nool posts, stair bannisters, neckyokes, &c. Always on hand, a complete

ASSORTMENT OF COFFINS,

and a HEARSE to hire on reasonable terms.

Goderich, May 3rd, 1866 15w6m

J. & J. SEEGMILLER, TANNERS! DEALERS IN LEATHER FINDINGS!

&c., &c.

GODERICH, C. W.

February 4. w47we