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PARLIAMENTARY.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

From the Quebec Mercury.

[illegible]day, May 1st, 1863.

The Speaker took the Chair at 3 o'clock.

MOTION OF NON-CONFIDENCE.

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE—(to the clerk at the table)—Pass over all the other items and call the 12th. (Hear, hear.)

The Clerk then read the 12th item, which was for the House to go again into Committee of Supply.

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE—I move, Mr. Speaker, that you do now leave the chair.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD—I beg to move, in amendment, that the Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that it be resolved that the Administration, as at present constituted, is not deserving of the confidence of this House. (Opposition cheers.)

Hon. Mr. FOLEY—All right.

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE—Lost, on a division. (Laughter.)

The SPEAKER then put the motion from the chair.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD—seconded by Mr. Cartier.—After many grave deliberations (he went on to say), and the fullest considerations given to the present circumstances of the country, he, and those who had acted with him, had come to the conclusion to move the resolution which had been placed in the Speaker's hands—that the Ministry as at present constituted did not deserve the confidence of the House. He felt assured that this was the proper course to be pursued to ascertain whether those who had the management of the civil administration, and in a certain sense the military administration, of the affairs of the country, in a constitutional sense, held that position in the House which would enable them, usefully to the people, to continue at the head of public affairs. The course he was now taking to ascertain that fact was that most in accordance with constitutional usage, and least calculated to obstruct the public business. He was quite sure that the constitutional advisers of the Crown, under a constitutional form of government, did not themselves desire to hold office for one moment longer than they knew they had the confidence of the representatives of the people, and therefore of the people. (Hear, hear.) He knew that they would scorn to hold office if they thought they and their measures were at the mercy of the majority of the House who did not agree with them in their political opinions. The course now taken by the Opposition was not that of obstruction; and if, after the vote was taken, the House were convinced that the Government had a fair working majority, the Opposition would continue to act as they had hitherto acted, in such a manner as to forward and promote the progress of the public legislation, and assist in the administration of the affairs of the country, as far as they could do, and not offer a factious obstruction. (Hear, hear, from the Opposition.) He begged to be permitted to quote the language used by Sir Robert Peel, in 1841, when moving a vote of want of confidence in the Government of the day, in the House of Commons. Sir Robert Peel said he thought the more manly and open way to ascertain whether the Administration did or did not possess the confidence of the people was to test the question in a direct manner, and not to embarrass them on their measures. And so he (Hon. Mr. J. A. Macdonald) had, in following the example of that distinguished statesman, framed his motion in the most simple and direct manner possible. He thought this plan infinitely better than the course followed by the late Opposition.—Their mode of proceeding was legitimate enough. It was quite competent for them to test the strength of the Government on the Militia Bill. But he did not think it prudent. On looking over the papers sent sent down to Parliament this Session, they found the Colonial Minister stating that apprehensions had been occasioned in England in consequence of the rejection of that measure, and the impression which that step had produced was that the people of this country were not true to themselves. Those who, like himself, had visited England since the vote was taken, would bear out out this statement.—Wherever they went, when in England, this question was brought up—it was cast in the teeth of every visitor in England from Canada. In the face of all these taunts, he felt himself constrained to stand up in vindication of the patriotism of the people, when that patriotism was impugned—he said that the vote was not to be charged to a want of patriotism on the part of the people, but to their want of confidence in the Government. (Hear, hear.) He scorned to make political capital at the expense of the country, altho' he thought then as he thought now, that the step taken was injurious to the best interests of the people. The vote on the Militia Bill was in the nature of a vote of want of confidence, and as a vote of want of confidence, they accepted it. The late Government fell on that question, and the hon. gentlemen opposite assumed the reins of power. They took office under circumstances of considerable difficulty—difficulty occasioned by the state of parties in this House and the condition of affairs on this continent—and the position in which they found themselves placed was such as to call for forbearance from those who could not accord them their confidence. The Ministry went to their elections unopposed, and the Opposition had ever since given them the fairest opportunity to strengthen themselves in the country.—They allowed them to prepare for Parliament, and to submit to Parliament those measures which were regarded by them as of vital importance to the country; and in now proposing this resolution he (Mr. Macdonald) desired to say that he brought it forward on political considerations only. It was the fair and constitutional mode of ascertaining whether they held their offices in accordance with the terms of the constitution; and he had great pleasure in stating that there were among the individuals composing the Administration, gentlemen for whom he had personally the highest respect. Sure he was that the motion he now made would not in any way interrupt the friendly relations which subsisted between them. (Hear, hear.) The late Government had been attacked year after year for the course they had chosen to take with regard to the questions of the day. One of these was the question of Representation by Population; and when the new Ministry was formed, with the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Postmaster-General and the Solicitor General West, it was taken for granted that these gentlemen had taken office for the purpose of carrying out that principle and settling the question. The late Ministry had been condemned for not grappling with that question, by gentlemen now on the Treasury benches—gentlemen whose ability he was no disposed to question. And the Commissioner of Crown Lands, with his usual eloquence, had charged it as a crime against the late Ministry that they had denied justice to the people of Upper Canada in this matter. He (Mr. Macdonald) was not one who would blame any man for changing his opinion upon any public question; but when he found gentlemen who a short time before the formation of the present Administration had declared that if this question were not settled, it would be dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the country, enter a government on the express condition that this very question should be held in abeyance, he could not resist the conviction that they had bartered their principles for the sake of office. (Hear, hear.)—He (Mr Macdonald) could not have believed that they would have done this; and he was astonished when during this Session of Parliament the Commissioner of Crown Lands delivered a speech in which he declared that he had never supported the principle of Representation by Population. He (Mr. Macdonald) proceeded to read from a speech delivered by the Commissioner of Crown Lands at Simcoe in 1860, in which he accepted the political doctrines of the Reform Convention and said that Representation by Population would be an act of injustice to Lower Canada. The gravamen of his (Mr. Macdonald's) charge against that honorable gentleman was then, that having made this declaration at Simcoe, in 1860, he should, in March, 1862, have moved an amendment to the Address regretting that the Administration had not recognized the principle and granted the just demands of the people of Upper Canada. (Hear, hear.) This was the charge he had to make against the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and he thought it was one which could not be easily explained away. He went on to remark upon the principle of the Double Majority, upon which the present Administration was formed, and how it had been set aside on the question of Separate Schools. The Premier seemed to have been governed for a moment by principle, for, when a complaint was made that that measure was fixed upon Upper Canada against the wishes of a majority of its representatives, he had said "it is not yet fixed upon it." This gave hope that that gentleman had not departed from his cherished principles; but when he retired to his pillow that night he began to reflect that he would not like to return to the "cold shades of the Opposition, that his political constitution was unable to bear this, and accordingly he determined to throw aside principle and continue to enjoy office. (Hear, hear.) For this the member for South Oxford and some of those who formerly acted with him found fault with the Ministry, although they gave them their support in their general policy. He blamed the Administration then for having abandoned principle in entering office, and abandoned it in order to retain it. [Hear, hear.] He then alluded to the Intercolonial Railway negotiations, and said it was the impression in England that the Canadian delegates had acted with a want of candor that was highly reprehensible. This impression was confirmed by a paragraph he had seen in the *Globe* while in England, to the following, to the following effect:—"Messrs. Sicotte and Howland have accomplished the object of their mission, which was to throw overboard the Intercolonial Railway." [Cheers and laughter.]

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD argued that the Canadian delegates had not acted in good faith towards the delegates from the other Provinces and the Imperial authorities, because they had found that public sentiment in Canada was opposed to the construction of the Railway. In support of this argument he quoted from the correspondence upon the question, and he declared his belief that it was undoubted the Government had broken faith with the other Provinces, in order that office might be retained. He next proceeded to speak of the course of the Government with reference to the Grand Trunk. The late Government, knowing what charges would be made against them if they conceded the claims of the Company, agreed to an arbitration, as was frequently done in England, to decide what was justly due the Company for the service it performed for the country. The Grand Trunk appointed as its arbitrator a gentleman of great experience in the United States, and the Government a gentleman far removed above suspicion, a thorough Canadian and an honest, and independent man—the Hon. George Moffatt. The Government had also proposed as an umpire either Chief Justice Draper or Mr. Justice Richards—they did not care which—as both were highly honorable men. Well, at this stage, the new Government came into office, and found that the arrangement had been entered into. They wrote to Chief Justice Draper, asking him to assume the duties of umpire; but suddenly, and without just cause or excuse, they broke off the agreement and refused to perform an act of justice which they had solemnly promised to carry out. And why was this arrangement so violated and set aside? Because some of the newspapers of the country had cried out against it and the Administration fell at it would be unpopular and they would lose office if they carried the arbitration into effect, although it was only an act of justice to the Company. This was another instance of the utter bad faith of the Government. [Hear, hear.] And yet, notwithstanding that they had violated this solemn agreement they had entered into, they had introduced a Bill acknowledging the propriety and justice of the course of the previous Administration, but as there was objection to this in the newspapers, they would perhaps not press it for fear of endangering the popularity and their hold of office. [Hear, hear.] Then, with regard to the Militia, they had not only broken faith, but had committed an absolute breach of the law, in refusing to pay to a certain class of Volunteers that to which they were justly entitled. He would, however, leave this matter to the members for Montreal Centre and Peterboro [Col. Haultain] who had justly denounced the bad faith of the Government towards these Volunteers. The fact was, the Government seemed to have so little nerve that they feared the slightest breath of popular disapproval, and would do no act of justice, no matter how clearly apparent their duty it was to do it if there was the slightest danger of their thereby losing a vote or becoming unpopular in the country. [Hear, hear.] The hon. gentleman next proceeded to comment upon the measures submitted to Parliament by the Government. They were all done now, with the exception of the Representation Bill, and that they seemed apprehensive of producing. The Insolvency Bill they had brought down was now no longer theirs, for it had been so altered in Committee that it no longer resembled the measure first introduced. The fact showed how ill-prepared and ill-digested was the legislation the Administration proposed to the House. Then, with reference to the Militia Bill, it was a measure which proposed the maximum of expense with the minimum of results. It attained absolutely nothing, and the money which might be spent under it might as well be thrown away. It was besides unsuited to the wants of the country; for as the Montreal *Witness*—a paper not unfriendly to the Ministry—said of it, it proposed "conscription in its worst and most objectionable form." [Hear, hear.] It was no improvement whatever upon the present Militia system of the country, which resembled that in operation in the State of Massachusetts, which, during the unfortunate war which is now waged in the neighboring country, had been found the most efficient in raising men and preparing them for service.—He [Mr. Macdonald] did not desire to depreciate the value of the Volunteer system, but in time of danger he did not believe it was, as provided in the Bill, sufficient to meet the public requirements for defence, especially in cities and towns having a large extent of floating population. He did not think, there fore, that in depending entirely upon the Volunteer system the Government was pursuing a wise course. Besides, the Bill had been drawn up in the most careless manner, and in proof of this, he would mention that in the first part of it it provided that the enrolment was not take place till July, 1864, and in the last clause it provided that the Role of the Militia law at present in force should be repealed from the time of the passing of this Bill. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] That showed the hasty consideration that had been given by the Government to the subject.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—Oh! that may be a slight mistake! [Laughter.]

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD said it was one of the innumerable evidences of the fact that the Bill had been cobbled up during the Easter recess, instead of having been carefully prepared during the year that the Government had held office. [Hear, hear.] Then, what was the whole course of the Administration with reference to the question of the Militia, and what reluctance had they shown to take any steps towards placing the country in a proper state of defence? Why, it was not till October, 1862, months after they had assumed office, that they had made any efforts in this direction. They had no policy whatever upon the question up to that time, and did nothing until the Governor General absolutely forced them to do something. Hear, hear.] Lord Monck had in effect told them in October that the matter must be settled. and until it was that Messrs. Sicotte and Howland should not leave the country.—[Hear, hear.]

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON—They had to be whipped up to it. [Laughter.]

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD.—We did all we promised last year in the Bill introduced in our behalf by the member for Peterboro, and our Militia scheme has been prepared in the meantime, and is now before the House

Hon. J A MACDONALD read the letter of Lord Monck of October 24, 1862, and argued from it that the Government had no views, no policy, and no design to do anything upon the subject of the Militia. (Hear.)

Hon Mr SICOTTE—The hon gentleman is mistaken. He will see by the document that what was required from the government, their views, were communicated to His Excellency.

Hon J A MACDONALD—After the letter?

Hon Mr SICOTTE—Exactly. (Laughter.)

Hon J A MACDFNALD went on to argue that the scheme of the Government was illusory and would be found altogether impracticable if occasion arose for the services of the Militia to defend the country. He read from the letter of Lord Monck to the Duke of Newcastle and also a letter of the Premier to the Governor General in support of his position, that the Militia Bill did not provide the means required to put the country in a proper state of preparation to meet the hazardous and threatening condition of affairs that prevailed.

Hon J S MACDONALD—You want a compulsory mode of enrollment?

Hon J S MACDONALD—No, but that is what the Bill provides.

Hon J S MACDONALD—Not more compulsory than under the present law.

Hon J S MACDONALD—Yes, it does.

Hon J S MACDONALD—No, because it provides that the machinery shall not be put in operation except in time of danger.

Hon J A MACDONALD said if the hon gentleman contended that the Bill was not more compulsory in its provisions than the present law, he must be ignorant either of the law or of the provisions of the proposed measure. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) And this was the conscription—this the cast-iron principle on which the defence of the country was to be provided for. There was but one example of the same principle being now in force; and that was in France, under Napoleon. It dragged with a ruthless conscription the people of the country to defend their homes. And this was the Bill, the only Bill he might say, on which the Administration of the day had claimed to the confidence of the country; because the Representation Bill would not be brought in, and the Postal Service Bill had gone to the tomb of all the Capulets. The Militia Bill of the late Government was rejected on the score of expense; and the chiefs of the men who would not provide for the defence of the country because of its cost, had no sooner taken office than they were ready to plunge into much greater expense for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. The progress of that work was urged on the ground of military necessity, not withstanding the fact that the real mode of defending the country had been rejected. On a survey of the whole ground, it would be seen that the Government had been weighed in the balance and found wanting; and there was no man in the House or out of the House who could honestly say that they had proved themselves deserving the confidence of the country. [Opposition cheers.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said he was sorry that he was not in his place when the hon. member for Kingston commenced his remarks; but the observations the hon. gentleman was offering to the House when he (Hon. J. S. Macdonald) entered were certainly such as to call from him an expression of approval. For he was conceding the principle that the Government assumed the reins of power during a period of unparalleled difficulty, and that they were deserving of all possible consideration at the hands of their opponents. He then went on to say that he was sure that the members on that (the Government) side of the House would scorn to hold office for a moment longer than they felt assured of being in possession of the confidence of the country. These sentiments met with his (Hon. J. S. Macdonald's) entire approval. Nor could he find fault with the general tone of the speech of the hon. member for Kingston. He had on the whole adopted a calm and cool mode of argumentation, and only in one or two instances had he assumed a more impassioned tone in regard to the various topics he had brought before the House. He (Mr. J. S. Macdonald) was not surprised at the course which the Opposition had taken in bringing forward the motion now before the House. They had but a few months returned from the country, where they had made the triumphant boast that notwithstanding the "double shuffle"—(laughter)—they had achieved a great victory at the polls, when they were completely beaten and sent to the right about. (Cheers.) They supposed themselves strong, but on the first occasion of their presumed strength being tested, they fell in pieces like a bundle of sticks. He was not surprised therefore, that, soured with disappointment, they should attempt to return to the old positions they occupied on the Treasury benches. (Hear, hear.) They tried their strength on that portion of their policy relating to the organization of the Militia, and the result was the complete prostration of all their deeply-cherished hopes. The Bill they brought down to provide for the defence of the country was pretendedly such as was suited for the purpose, but was entirely beyond the capabilities of the people. Well he recollected the labored efforts of the hon. member for Kingston to show the manifold advantages of the measure, and well also he knew how signally it was defeated. That, too, was a time when the country was in much greater danger of invasion than before or since. (Hear, hear.) But in spite of the threatening aspect of affairs, the Bill the hon. member for Kingston introduced was so antagonistic to the feelings, and so utterly opposed to the genius of the people, that it was summarily rejected, and amidst universal execration. (Cheers.) When defeated, the late Government caused the declaration to be circulated, from one end of the country to the other, that nothing but fair play was to be extended to their opponents. Fair play, indeed, from men who had themselves been condemned! (Hear, hear.) Why, what could they have done? (Hear, hear.) Here was a party who had been voted down in the House; ousted from office, declared unworthy of administering the affairs of the country, keeping silent because they were powerless to attack, and then having the assurance to claim credit for fair play towards their opponents!—[Cheers.] Talk about favor and fair play at their hands. Why, they had entirely lost the confidence of the country; and, pray, on what grounds could they have attacked, if they had been inclined to do so? The House was one built by the hon. member for Kingston and his friends—it was a House returned on their policy, and under the influence of all the patronage they had to bestow—and when those who had constructed the House were condemned by their own supporters, and a new Government was called in, the time was so short that they had to hurry on their measures and to make such temporary provisions as the circumstances admitted of until the next meeting of the Parliament. He was assured that there were hon. gentlemen on the other side who at that time felt the difficulties of the position in which the Government were placed, and who were anxious to deal fairly by them. But that could not be said by the party generally. They insisted on a caucus being held, and that, notwithstanding their professions of fair play, the Government should at once come down with their measures. The next move was to give the Government three or four months to get ready to meet Parliament again in October; but that movement also was defeated. Yes, the hon. member for Peel (Mr. J. H. Cameron) was prepared with a proposition, assented to by a large number on the other side of the House, for adjourning the House until October, when the House were to come down with a Militia Bill. At every turn, they endeavored to embarass the Government and to check legislation; and afterwards laid claim to fair play! (Hear, hear.) They found, however, that this would not answer. They found that the estimate formed of their appeals to loyalty was clap-trap. For twenty years they had used loyalty as their stock-in trade; and now it had entirely failed. [Hear, hear.] They found the gentlemen on the other side of the House as loyal as themselves. But they, whilst they maintained their loyalty to the Queen, at the same time held the doctrine of loyalty to their constituents and the country. There were two descriptions of treason, as of loyalty—treason to the Crown and treason to the people; and the present occupants of the Treasury benches felt that it would be treason to the people had they forced on them a measure of such a monstrous and hurtful nature as that of the rejected Bill. The people of Canada were prepared to defend their country, but they were not prepared to build up an immense army—to withdraw a large class from the labor and industry of the Province. The Bill was received with such contempt that no effort had been made to resuscitate it. Well, after Parliament prorogued a movement was made to injure the Government; and the hon. member for Kingston did not think it beneath his dignity to endeavor to galvanize his friends in the Thames Division. He went to Otterville, and made a ratting speech about the position of the Government, their faithlessness to the pledges, and their abnegation of principle. And what was the consequence? By a majority of 700 votes, the people of Thames declared their confidence in the Government. [Cheers.] After his experience in that part of the country, the hon. member returned to Kingston, and made no other election tours from that time to this. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] It was the same all over Upper Canada. In nearly every instance the Legislative Council election turned in favor of the Government. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. POWELL—How is the hon. gentleman from your district?

Mr. D. A. MACDONALD—All right. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD was sure the hon. gentleman was not with the hon. member for Carleton any way. [Laughter.] Then, when the House met, the Government was attacked, not for any policy they had introduced, because that policy had not been eliminated by any measure of theirs at that time, but the whole of the charges were brought against them because of four of his hon. friends behind him, because, in view of the state of things then existing, they thought it incumbent on them to make sacrifices in order to respond to the call of His Excellency the Governor General to assist in carrying on the government of the country, and who, in that respect, but followed the example of the greatest of British statesmen. (Hear, hear.) There was no vote of want of confidence at that time—it would not have been prudent to have brought forward a vote of want of confidence; but scarcely had the papers that supported the Opposition ceased praising them for their forbearance, than threats were heard which had now culminated in the vote of no confidence in the hands of the Speaker, it was not necessary for him to defend his honorable friends behind him, who, as Canadians, as patriots, as lovers of their country, had made sacrifices for the benefit of the country, and which the country approved of, and had already defended. (Hear, hear.) Their programme was published to the world fully and fairly. Upon that programme they went to the country, and were triumphantly returned with the country's endorsation. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD—Would they go now?

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—Most cheerfully would they go now, and most unquestionably they would be sustained. (Cheering.) His hon. friend, he supposed, threw out this remarks to whip his supporters into the belief that the Ministry were not prepared to go to the country. They were ready—quite ready to go to the country. (Cheers.) But the authors of the double shuffle had endeavored to imbue their friends with the conviction that they would not get a dissolution. They said—"Oh! the hon. gentlemen opposite will not be allowed to dissolve. We shall succeed them, if you turn them out, and remain in office two years. We shall then dissolve Parliament and go to the country. It is not to be thought of that any party should have an election except under the auspices of ourselves, who have the prescriptive right to appeal to the country." (Hear, hear.) That was the language they used. But the Government now in power were also prepared to go to the country; and the best evidence they had that they would come back strengthened was to be found in the fact that every one of the men who had submitted themselves to the constituencies on the policy of the Government—every man of them had been returned. (Cheers.) Forbearance! Forbearance from the other side of the House! Whenever did they forbear, except when they were powerless to strike? When they were driven to sue for fair-play or forbearance from that quarter, good Lord deliver them! (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. POWELL—What about the Double Majority?

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said he did not interrupt the hon. member for Kingston, and he did not desire to be interrupted. The hon. member for Carleton knew that his voice was not very strong.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD gave the hon. member credit for believing that it was not. The Government had been arraigned. They were on their trial, and had a right at all events, to a hearing. [Hear, hear.] As he was saying, the elections took place for the Upper House, and of the Upper Canada members five of the six were in favor of the Government, whilst the sixth differed with them on one or two questions. [Cheers.] That afforded an evidence of the popularity of the Government in Upper Canada, at all events. And what was the case in Lower Canada? Why, not a single candidate came forward who did not condemn the hon. gentlemen opposite, and even when the Provincial Secretary went to his election they were obliged to resort to no [illegible] Rouge to oppose him. [Hear, hear.] They could not persuade a candidate [illegible] the field, but they came into the ranks of their opponents, and asked as a favor to be allowed to bring them forward and support them. Could anything show more clearly than that the estimation in which the present Opposition were held by the country, and the miserable strain to which they were driven? There was not a man who had the courage to come forward and declare he was in favor of the compulsory system and the conscription principle to which the honorable member for Kingston had given in his adherence to-day. [Hear, hear.]

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD—You have not read my Bill.

Hon. J. S. MACDONAD had left it to the country to be read. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] If he believed that Bill to be so efficacious and suitable to the wants of the country, why did he not move it in amendment to the Militia bill now before the House? He had had a year in which to indoctrinate his friends as to its excellencies. He had also made the most by way of attacking the Government for an assumed insult to the brave officers in the Crimea. One would have thought that on the Militia question, at any rate, he would have ventured a trial of strength. But he [Mr. J. S. Macdonald] defied the hon. gentleman to test the feeling on this subject. (Hear, hear.) Then, his [Mr. Macdonald's] honorable friends had been accused of having abandoned their life-long profession of policy in regard to Representation by Population. He confessed that a charge of that kind coming from the honorable member for Kingston, was the most ludicrous that he should fling across the House a charge of inconsistency on that question, was a most singular and instructive fact. The honorable gentleman had said more against Representation by Population than had ever been spoken by himself [Mr. J. S. Macdonald.] He [Mr. J. S. Macdonald] had always said that the time had not come when Representation by Population should be demanded. He never expressed an opinion in opposition to the principle. But the honorable member for Kingston burlesqued the whole matter. He declared that it was a principle that could not be applied in our country—that it was a revolutionary movement—that it would lead to universal suffrage. And at the same time he was at the head of a party, three-fourths of whose members from his own section of the country took a diametrically opposite view declaring that the peace and quietness, the prosperity and good government of the country, the fair and equitable distribution of the taxes—everything, indeed, of importance depended upon the concession of that principle. [Hear, hear.] Then, also, three-fourths of the Upper Canada supporters of the honorable gentleman had declared against Separate Schools—while the honorable gentleman himself admitted the other night, that in order to retain power he was willing to give the Catholics all they asked. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] A stranger would think that the honorable member for Kingston was the best Catholic in the country. [Laughter.] But on Representation by Population the honorable gentleman did not always hold his present views. He used, some years ago, to vote for it; but contemplating a coalition to which he thought it would be unpalatable, he abandoned it, as he had in turn abandoned everything else, and gave up a cherished principle for the sake of office. [Hear, hear.] The hon. gentleman would no doubt say that the vote he gave for Representation by Population was intended to defeat the Government of the day. But he could not get over the fact that in the motion then before the House the principle was most distinctly and clearly laid down.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD said the only issue in which he voted for Representation by Population was that of non-confidence in the Ministry.

Hon. Mr. FOLEY—The hon. gentleman voted for it several times.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD desired the House to bear this in mind after what they had heard from the mouth of the hon. member for Kingston on the subject of Representation by Population. It should likewise be borne in mind that he had made the Clergy Reserves a *cheval de bataille* for years. He voted time and again against the secularization of these resources, declaring it an act of spoliation and a republican measure; but afterwards turned round and gave it his support, as he had supported Representation by Population.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD said he had never supported Representation by Population.

Hon. Mr. BROWN—Yes; the honorable gentleman spoke and voted for Mr. Dickson's motion in favor of Representation by Population in 1853. [Hear, hear.]

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD—Why, I was away in Kingston at the time.

Hon. Mr. BROWN—No; the hon. gentleman was present. I spoke on the question, and he will remember that after I had taken my seat he crossed the House and congratulated me on my speech, which he said expressed precisely his own views. [Cheers.]

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—Then we find my hon. friend speaking against the registration of voters as a most outrageous measure.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD said he had not done so.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said his hon. friend's memory was good enough when in the Government, but it became very oblivious when he crossed the House. Perhaps he would also deny his position on the Seigniorial Tenure question. He once declared it an act of robbery to the people of Upper Canada; but finding that he and his party could not ride into power with the views they then held, they went to the elections on the breaking up of Mr. Hincks's Government in 1854, and when they came back they ignored all their previous acts, and accepted office on the condition of making the Seigniorial question a part of their policy. [Hear, hear.] The truth was that they would carry that or anything else in the world in order to get into power. [Hear, hear.] So much for the consistency of the hon. member for Kingston. That hon. gentleman had been rather severe on the the hon. member for North Oxford [Mr. Macdougall], on account of Representation by Population. But he knew very well that the hon member had tested the question in this present Parliament, and finding that it could not be obtained, he had acted as a statesman, and as a lover of his country, in suffering that question to remain for awhile in abeyance that he might assist in rescuing the Province from the difficulties into which it had been plunged. [Hear, hear.] The hon. member for Kingston endeavored to make a strong point of the feeling existing in England in relation to the Militia, and he [Mr. J. S. Macdonald] was not surprised that such a feeling should prevail in that country. The fact was the late Government had raised the expectations of the people at home to such a height as to lead them to believe that a most costly military establishment was to be kept up in this Province and there was a corresponding disappointment when the force was apportioned to our means. Hon. gentlemen who had visited England last year, in order to make themselves popular with the people of that country, promised the large draft of 100,000 and 150,000 men. [Hear, hear.] Private letters had been received in which this was broadly stated, and when that was not carried out which had been promised, there was loud clamour and lamentation, and the present Government were charged with being indifferent to the defence of the country. It was known here, however, though not here, that the Bill which was submitted for the measure of the late Government was of less cost and magnitude, though far more efficacious. [Cheers.] [Cries of "six o'clock."]

Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad

TIME TABLE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GOING EAST.

		Day Express.
GODERICH	DEP	8.30 A. M.
CLINTON	"	9.08 "
HARPURHEY	"	9.30 "
SEAFORTH	"	9.36 "
CARRONBROOK	"	9.55 "
MITCHELL	"	10.11 "
STRATFORD	ARR.	10.50 "
"	DEP.	12.35 P. M.

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STRATFORD	ARR.	2.28 P. M.
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CARRON BROOK	"	3.52 "
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GODERICH	DEP.	5.30 "

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Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., MAY 8, 1863.

THE WANT OF CONFIDENCE MOTION.

On our first and second pages we give the speeches of the leaders in the House on the motion, which will be read with interest. It was expected that the vote would have been taken on the motion of J. A. Macdonald yesterday, but through some over-sight on the part of our Quebec correspondent, the result has not been telegraphed as we expected.—The vote will be a close one, and it is impossible to say which will win. It is almost certain that, in case of a defeat of the Ministry, the House will be dissolved.

VERY LATEST FROM QUEBEC.—We have just learned by special telegraph that the vote *was* taken, as expected, and that the Ministry has been defeated by a majority of *five*. The House, our correspondent thinks, will surely be dissolved. If so, these counties will have an easy task. James Dickson will be returned by acclamation.

THE RESULT OF THE GREAT BATTLES ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

FREQUENT and terrible as have been the disasters to the Federal arms during the War, they have been climaxed by the humiliating defeat just sustained on the Rappahannock. We believe this will prove the *Waterloo* of the War. There is certainly reason to believe that it has been the most terrible and sanguinary conflict which ever took place on the American Continent. The force engaged on both sides was very great. General Hooker previous to his late desperate attempt had under his command, according to official reports, 159,382 men—the very flower of the Federal chivalry. What force Lee had to meet this host is not known, but it also, must have been large. We must not underrate the ability of "Fighting Joe," for he fought his men well, and nobly struggled for the mastery. The assailant, he avoided at Burnside by striking after [illegible] as far as realized. [illegible] tage of fighting upon ground of your own selection. He was determined to [illegible] well-knowing that in all probability the fate of the whole struggle trembled in the balance on this single field. Victory would have cheered the heart of the whole North, and would it was thought certainly strike terror into the hearts of the Southern leaders. But Hooker's determination was fully matched by that of Lee. *He*, also, felt the full weight of the enormous interests at stake, and his motto, as well as that of his whole army, was, evidently, "Victory or Death!" His men threw themselves upon the mouths of the Federal cannon, and when Hooker had strengthened himself on Sunday at Chancellor-house, Lee announced with terrible earnestness, "*that line must be broken*, at all hazards!" We acknowledge that the vainglorious boasting of Federal reporters had almost led us to believe that the Confederates would be forced to retire. But yesterday's news brings the startling announcement that poor Hooker, sad and dejected, in order to save the remnant of his once fine army had determined to recross the river, the battle of Tuesday having decided against him. Whether he succeeded in getting safely across, remains to be seen. The last accounts are that only a portion of one corps was over, and that notwithstanding the [illegible] Burnside di[illegible] had commenced on [illegible] icating that Lee was [illegible] terrible artillery. If [illegible] covered bridge was destr[illegible] on earth could prevent the [illegible] of the greater portion of Hook[illegible] in the murky, rainy, awful gloom of Tuesday night, and possibly a repetition of the horrors of Boridino! Great fears were entertained that the Confederates would cross the river higher up and intercept the disordered mass of Federal soldiers in the muddy roads on the Northern side. The realization of any of these fears would render the disaster, bad as it was, perfectly irremediable, and Gen. Lee, depend upon it, will now bend every energy to follow up his advantage. True, a great portion of his army must be almost worn out after a five day's battle, but the "heavy reinforcements" of fresh men would be in a position to play the part of Blucher's Prussians at Waterloo. A day or two will tell the whole story.

"Where Ignorance is Bliss, IS it Folly to be Wise?"

We have a word to say to those who are "unreasonable" enough to attribute the recent defeat in some mysterious way to the Huron *Signal* Extra. Yesterday afternoon we had to meet enough of reproach and insult to have disgusted any person but an editor, on account of the dispatch from N. Y. about Gen. Hooker's defeat, some of the admirers of Mr. Lincoln seeming actually to think that the whole thing was specially cooked up for the occasion. We admit that there is frequently an immense amount of telegraphic lying, but it all comes from New York, the centre of American Civilization. Our extra of yesterday, which contained news at least 28 hours ahead of Toronto papers, was published word for word as it came from New York, and was circulated through the streets of that city about noon in the shape of Extras by hundreds of thousands. The dispatches come to us in the following manner: They are sent from New York to Buffalo and from thence to Hamilton, Toronto, Goderich, &c. The operator yesterday told us most important news was ready to come over the wires, if we would pay double price for it. We consented at once, although we did not know a word as to whether it would tell of victory or defeat, until it arrived. How silly then, to say we only give extras when there is a Federal defeat. The great reason why it has been so frequently that way is because there have been, as everybody knows, very few *Federal victories* to give by Extra or in any other manner. The readers of the Semi-Weekly and Weekly *Signal* may rest assured that we shall spare no pains to place them in possession of the latest news, and that we will never circulate a known falsehood. The reward we expect is a continuation of the kind support and patronage hitherto received.

Important from Europe.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The steamship *Australasian*, from Liverpool on the 25th April, *via* Queenstown the 26th, arrived here at nine o'clock.

The Norwegian took out brief advices of the important debates in both Houses of Parliament, concerning the seizure of British ships in neutral waters, and the protection granted by Mr. Adams, the American Minister, to Mexican waters.

Many of the speakers urged that such proceedings cannot be tolerated.

Mr. Roebuck declared himself prepared for war to put down such upstart insolence.

Ministers and their supporters counselled moderation, and deprecated the violence of some speakers.

Lord Palmerston simply said matters were being considered.

Earl Russell said that the seizure of the Dolphin and the conduct of Minister Adams would be represented to the Washington authorities for redress.

Many journals [illegible] that the American government [illegible] learn a lesson from the [illegible] it desires to increase [illegible] unless [illegible] as critical, [illegible] badly for [illegible] 24th ult., [illegible] the inter[illegible] the House of Lords [illegible] the Federals. [illegible] Ridedale called [illegible] more mon[illegible] with the mail[illegible] Americans to deal [illegible] Derby said astonished that the Government [illegible] the [illegible]

Earl Russell's [illegible] practice was in a great degree sanctioned by Stowell, but the instructions had been modified. He would obtain opinion of the law officers of the Crown and lay it on the table.

In the House of Commons, on the 24th ult., the Solicitor General, in reply to an enquiry by Lord Churchill, said that British merchantmen were not authorized to resist capture by Federal cruisers. They would, by doing so, be subject to condemdation.

Mr Horsfall asserted that there was nothing to justify the seizure of the Alexandria; and denied that she was intended for the Confederates. He shewed the benefits the Federals were deriving from the free shipment of warlike stores, and even recruits, and urged the Government to impartially administer the Foreign Enlistment Act.

The Attorney General justified the seizure, and said the case would take its legal course.

Mr. Cobden asserted that America had always acted up to the principles of the foreign enlistment act toward England, and demanded that England should act in like spirit toward America. He denounced the case of the Alabama and said she should be seized.

Sir Fitz Roy asked if the Government was taking steps to protect the postal service to Mexico.

Lord Palmerston said that England's commercial interests with Mexico had the best security in the belief that the United States government would not make seizures without due cause, and there was reason to believe the United States prize courts would not act unjustly. British consuls would receive and open suspected mails, and would in honor deliver up any correspondence contrary to good faith.

The *Daily News* regards the interest in Mr. Horsfall's motion as painfully significant.

The British squadron in the Pacific was to be strengthened.

The steamer Sea Queen has left Falmouth for Matamoras, without mails or any definite promise of protection.

The Polish insurgents continue active.

CRACOW, April 25.—The *Czas* of to-day says the Russian of the guard, who were pursuing the Poles, have been beaten by them with the loss of 300 killed and wounded. Yesterday four engagements were fought between the Poles and the Russian troops in the vicinity of the Cracow and Warsaw railway.

By Telegraph.

Special Despatch to the Signal.

FEDERAL DEFEAT.

HOOKER FORCED TO RE-CROSS THE RIVER.

CONFED'S REINFORCED.

STONEMAN AND HIS WHOLE FORCE CUT OFF!

THE CONED. CAVALRY ACROSS TO CUT OFF PURSUIT!

Hooker Deeply Dejected! The 'Waterloo' of the War!!!

New York, May 6.

The morning papers do not contain a line of news relating to our movements additional to what was telegraphed from there yesterday.

Nothing of war matters was telegraphed from Washington last night to any quarter for publication.

The *World*, however, prints the following:

"We learn by a special messenger that a great battle was fought on Tuesday, and Gen. Hooker, with his army, was driven back across the Rappahanock."

Gen. Lee was heavily reinforced, and the last battle exceeded in slaughter those of previous days.

Noth

My father, in the time of [illegible] a tenant farmer in Kent. My [illegible] know, at least I have no remembrance of [illegible] this dad whom I was two years old. I was her first-born and only child. My father did not remain long solitary. I am persuaded that he had loved my mother with strong affection, and that he cherished her memory with fondness; but time blunted his sorrow, his household demanded superintendence, and he was young; so, after a year of widowerstate, he brought home a second wife, whom I was thenceforward to call *mother*.

This was a great and good change for me. Much is said about the unhappiness of having a step-parent; and, doubtlessly, the trials of step-children are often many and severe, but I knew none of these. My step-mother was very kind to me; and after she had children of her own, no difference was made between them and myself. No one, I am sure, would have guessed that we were not all the children of one mother; and I should scarcely have remembered it except for my uncle Davy.

Uncle Davy was my own mother's brother. He lived a good way off; but he came every now and then to the farm, where he was always heartily welcomed. He was a good and kind man; but, as I see it now, not judicious. He had a strong prejudice against step-mothers, my own included; and he used to take me aside, encourage me to complain, and condole with me on what he, perhaps, truly thought to be my worse than orphan condition. These conferences had a bad effect; they awakened my jealousies, and made me, for the time, discontented and unhappy; though, having no real cause for unhappiness, I gradually regained my spirits, and, until the time for the next visit came round, almost forgot that I had a step-mother.

My step-brother, Henry, was three years younger than I; and we had two sisters. If our mother did not love us all alike, she put no difference between us, or, if any distinction was made, it was in my favor. Indeed, I can remember now many instances of indulgencies granted to me and refused to the rest. My father was uniformly kind to us all. He was far from rich. Indeed, his life was a long one of continual struggles. But, with health, strength, and industry, this did not trouble him; he was always cheerful. He had in him, and so had my step-mother, the true and proper source of cheerfulness—they were Christians. They believed the Bible, and loved it, and shaped their course by it; and if this will not yield cheerfulness, surely nothing else can. Thus, though not a rich, we were a happy family.

As far as was in his power, my father procured for us a good education; and at fourteen years of age I left school, tolerably well instructed to work upon the farm. This was a change I very well liked. I had never had any other idea than that of being brought up to farming, and had never fancied labor to be either disagreeable or disreputable.

I well remember the day when I began to think otherwise. I was by myself, turning a heap of manure on a field near to the road not far from the farm yard. It was my first attempt at this kind of work. And my father had encouraged me to undertake the job with the confident assurance that I should execute it as well as the best man on the farm. It was warm work, and fatiguing; but this I did not mind. Stripped to the shirt, I was handling the dung-fork manfully, when the sound of wheels on the road caused me to look up. It was my uncle Davy's gig, and my uncle himself was driving.

In less than a minute I had thrown down my fork, and was running to the road.

"How do you do, uncle?" I exclaimed, nearly out of breath, as I stepped into the road just as the gig was whirling by.

My uncle drew the reins, and looked at me in amazement.

"What, Fred, is that you?"

"Yes, uncle, to be sure;" and I held out my hand to him.

He would not take it. "I'll shake hands with you, Fred, after you have washed yours. What in the world is the meaning of your being at work like that?"

I blushed to my finger's ends at this cold reception of my advances. "Father told me to do it," I said.

"Your father ought to be ashamed of himself, then," replied my uncle. "I suppose he means to make a clown of you outright. Poor Fred! if your mother had lived you would not have been treated like this, I reckon. Nor shall you now, if I can have my will."

I did not know what reply to make to this very improper and unjust speech; so I held my tongue.

"This is not the sort of way in which I like to see my sister's son employed," continued uncle Davy, with great warmth—had he not been very warm he would not have spoken so, I am sure—"and," said he, "I shall interfere, and put a stop to it. I have a right to do so, as the trustee of your grandfather. Do you not know, Fred, that there was a *fortune* left to you by your grandfather, that you will come to when you are of age?"

I knew that my mother's father died when I was about five years old. I knew also that he had been displeased with my father for marrying again. But I knew nothing of the fortune my uncle spoke of. I told him so.

"I thought as much," he said, "and it is too bad. I shall see about it. Well, you will be coming home presently, I suppose; and when you are in more decent trim, we will talk matters over." Then, whipping his horse, and giving him the reins, he was soon out of sight, and presently out of hearing, leaving me in a very bewildered state of mind.

I returned to my dung fork; but I had no longer any spirit for the work. So I was heir to a fortune, was I? Why had the knowledge of this been kept from me? I looked at my hands which uncle Davy would not touch for fear of contamination. They were not over clean to be sure; but it was very mortifying, and I nearly cried with vexation. "He shan't catch me turning a dung heap again," was my mental resolution.

Just then my step-brother came whistling along the road. He had been to school, and was trimly dressed. I forgot the difference in our ages—that but three months before I had rejoiced in leaving school and getting to work—and in three years time, Harry would, probably, in the regular order of things, be handling a dung-fork. I did not care to remember this; I felt angry and jealous; and when he ran up to me gleefully, I told him to get about his business. Poor dear Harry! He wondered what could be the matter, and, with tears in his eyes, walked slowly homewards.

By-and-by I followed him; and, after cleansing myself from the stains of my day's work, joined the family at the tea-table. My step-mother seemed to be in some trouble; she had been crying, evidently; my father was taciturn, and so was my uncle. It was far from a cheerful party. For my part, I felt sulky and excited. Even my little sisters, of whom I was fond, seemed to wonder what could be the matter with me.

Uncle Davy did not stop with us many days; but before he went he had regained his usual friendliness, and it did not appear to me—for I closely watched both him and my father—that there was any serious misunderstanding between them.

The evening before his departure, he took me aside.

"I spoke very hastily and foolishly to you the other day, Fred, and was unjust to your father. Try and forget it all, my boy, and be industrious; your father is wise and kind, and herein not injure you in any way. The best thing you can do is to attend to his instructions, and you will be a good farmer in due time."

This was not all the communication I had expected from him; and I dare say I showed my disappointment by looks as well as by words.

"You told me I had a fortune coming to me, uncle."

"So you have, Fred; but I should not have spoken to you about it without your father's leave. He has thought it better that you should learn first to depend on your own exertions; and I was foolish and wrong to in-

[illegible] about my money, and I made [illegible] be very gracious and accomo- [illegible] nothing of the kind happened. [illegible] he put the same question to me [illegible] had done, what did I mean to do [illegible] money? [illegible] same answer—I should look out for a [illegible].

"Very well, Fred; I will not stand in your way; but if you will take my advice, you will wait a year or two, and get a little more experience, as well as knowledge."

But no: I wanted to be my own master, and have a house of my own. As to knowledge and experience, my conceit was equal to my real ignorance, and I was sure I knew all about business and farming. So, a few months afterwards, I had a large farm on my hands, contrary to my father's advice, who strongly urged me to try a small one first.

This was twenty years ago. For a few years I muddled on, neglecting good advice, trusting to dishonest workmen, who took advantage of my carelessness, and spending my own time in self-indulgent pursuits. At last, the end came; my fortune was gone, no one knew exactly how; I am sure I did not know, except that I had done no good with it to any mortal being. After a few ineffectual struggles when it was too late, I left my farm almost penniless: and there was the end of my *expectations*.

In the mean time, my brother Harry had been plodding on to some purpose; and had been of such assistance to our parents as to relieve them of the cares which had long embarrassed them; and my sisters were comfortably settled in the world. They had, none of them, had any expectations; but they had been industrious, frugal, and persevering.—The time that I had lost in dreaming, they had employed in working. More than all, they had made the world subordinate to eternity; and I had been satisfied with the world.

After all, it was a mercy for me that my *expectations* came to nothing. My disappointments brought me to reflection and to my right mind. What I am now, either temporarily or spiritually, I will no further divulge, except by saying, with regard to the latter, "By the grace of God, I am what I am;" and, with regard to the former, that to those to whom, in my fancied prosperity, I had never held out a helping hand, I am indebted, under God's good providence, for the means of raising myself out of the pit into which my expectations had plunged me.

And now, if my story needs a moral, here it is: *Expectations*, rightly used, are good things in their way, and not to be lightly esteemed; but when they lead others, as they led me, to throw away self-dependence, humility, perseverance, and every noble and generous feeling, they are sadly perverted. They are good if used as a walking-stick; bad when leaned upon as a crutch."

An Incident of the late Battle.

A correspondent of one of the New York papers, who was an eye-witness of the scene, describes the stampede of the Germans in the following graphic manner:—

THE STAMPEDE OF THE ELEVENTH.

But the climax of the disaster was not yet reached. The 11th corps had been ordered to advance on the right of Birney, and moved forward to take the position assigned to them on Birney's flank. One brigade succeeded in getting up the hill, and reported, by its commander (whose name I have unfortunately lost,) to Generals Sickles and Birney. The rest of the corps met the enemy in force when about two-thirds of the distance up. Here they had a short engagement, in which it does not appear that they had even so large a force to contend against as that which Williams, with his single division, had fought so bravely. Headed by their commander, the gallant Howard, the German corps charged boldly up to the rebel lines. Here they were met, as the rebels always meet their foe, with shouts of defiance and derision, a determined front and a heavy fire of musketry. The German regiments returned the fire for a short time with spirit, manifesting a disposition to fight valiantly. But at the time when all encouragement to the men was needed that could be given, then some officer of the division, (one, at least, as I am informed,) fell back to the rear, leaving his men to fight alone. At the same time General Devens, commanding the 1st division, was unhorsed and badly wounded in his foot by a musket ball. Thus, losing at a critical moment the inspiring influence of the immediate presence of their commanders, the men began to falter, then to fall back, and finally broke in a complete route. General Howard boldly threw himself into the breach and attempted to rally the shattered columns; but his efforts were perfectly futile. The men were panic-stricken, and no power on earth could rally them in the face of the enemy.

Becoming aware of the danger Gen Sickles sent to warn Birney of it, and order him to fall back. Then, turning to Gen. Pleasanton, he directed him to take charge of the artillery, and train it all upon the woods encircling the field, and support it with his cavalry, to hold the rebels in check should they come on him, and himself dashed off to meet Whipple, then just emerging from the woods in the bottom land. He had scarcely turned his horse about when the flying Germans came dashing over the field in crowds, meeting the head of Whipple's column, and stampeding through his lines, running as only men do run when convinced that sure destruction is awaiting them. At the same moment large masses of the rebel infantry came dashing through the woods on the north and west close up to the field, and opened a tremendous fire of musketry into the confused mass of men and animals. To add to the confusion and terror of the occasion, night was rapidly approaching and darkness was already beginning to obscure all things.

THE PANIC.

I must frankly confess that I have no ability to do justice to the scene that followed. It was my lot to be in the centre of that field when the panic burst upon us. May I never be witness to another such scene. On one hand was a solid column of infantry retreating at double quick from the face of the enemy, who were already crowding their rear; on the other, was a dense mass of beings who had lost their reasoning faculties, and were [illegible] from a thousand fancied dangers as [illegible] from the real danger that crowded [illegible] upon them, aggravating the fearful [illegible] of their situation by the very precipitancy with which they were seeking to escape from it. On the hill were ten thousand of the enemy, pouring their murderous volleys in upon us, yelling and hooting, to increase the alarm and confusion; hundreds of cavalry horses left riderless at the first discharge from the rebels, were dashing frantically about in all directions; a score of batteries of artillery were thrown into disorder, some properly manned, seeking to gain positions for effective duty, and others flying from the field; battery waggons, ambulances, horses, men, cannon, caissons, all jumbled and tumbled together in an apparently inextricable mass, and that murderous fire still pouring in upon them. To add to the terror of the occasion, there was but one means of escape from the field, and that through a little narrow neck or ravine washed out by Scott's creek. Towards this the confused mass plunged headlong. For a moment it seemed as if no power could avert the frightful calamity that threatened the entire army. That neck passed, and this panic-stricken, disordered body of men and animals permitted to pass down through the other corps of the army, our destruction was sure. But in the midst of that wildest alarm there was one cool head. That threatened calamity was averted by the determined self-possession of Major-General Daniel E. Sickles. Spurring his horse forward, he forced his way through the tangled mass, and entered this narrow neck. Across this neck there runs a strong brick wall, behind which the forces of Generals Williams and Berry had already thrown themselves preparatory to meeting the enemy. On one flank of the wall was the deeply sunken bed of the creek, impassable for any species of vehicle, and scarcely safe for men. At the upper end of the wall was a narrow gateway, the only opening to be found. To this point General Sickles picked his way, and there, drawing his sword, blocked the passage with himself and horse.

On came the panic-stricken crowd, terrified artillery riders spurring and lashing their horses to the utmost; riderless horses dashing along regardless of all obstacles; ambulances upsetting, and being dashed to pieces against trees and stumps; men flying and crying with alarm—a perfect torrent of passion, apparently uncontrollable. But against it all the brave General threw himself, and by his determined bravery brought the first heavy mass—a cannon drawn by six horses, well mounted—to a halt, and blockaded the passage. Others dashed up behind and crowded upon the first, their drivers cursing and swearing, and calling to the foremost to go on. The loose horses jumped the stone wall, and the flying men scrambled over it, utterly oblivious to the fact that the opposite side was crowded with men whose lives were thus doubly endangered. But by the blockade of the main passage, the stampede of the artillery and cavalry had been principally checked. Once halted, reason began to return to those who had previously lost it, and much of the artillery, properly manned, was quickly brought back upon the field.

A General Election.

We learn from Quebec that there was a long Cabinet Council yesterday. It is understood that the point discussed was whether there should be a re-construction of the Ministry before or after a general election. The Upper Canadian Liberals were exceedingly anxious that there should be a revise [illegible] policy of the Government as well as of the *personnel*, before the appeal to the people, but it is feared that this course will not be adopted.

A dissolution is certain to take place forthwith. The Government will probably ask the House to finish the unopposed business, which will occupy only a few days, so that members will be able to leave Quebec by the end of next week.

We are happy to learn that there is entire unanimity among the Upper Canadian Liberals in the House. They are determined not to forsake their principles whatever the course of the Ministry may be, and are prepared to go to the country unitedly and vigorously on the old platform of Upper Canadian rights, which they have so consistently upheld under very trying circumstances during the present Session. We venture to say, that they will be warmly sustained by their constituents.—*Globe.*

Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad

TIME TABLE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GOING EAST.

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GODERICH,	DEP.	8.30 A. M.
CLINTON	"	9.08 "
HARPURHEY	"	9.30 "
SEAFORTH	"	9.36 "
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Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., MAY 12, 1863.

THE WANT OF CONFIDENCE VOTE.

The vote on the motion of John A. McDonald on Thursday last was, as we anticipated, a close one; so close indeed that the Hon. mover must have been considerably astonished, after having caused it to be announced that he was sure to be sustained by a large majority. The *Leader* of Friday says:

The SPEAKER, at five minutes to one, gave the order "Call in the members." There was intense excitement and immense crowds in the galleries, and many strangers on the floor.

At ten minutes past one the Speaker put the question, all the members having been carefully whipped in except Mr. Brown, who was seen in the lobbies an hour before. The House divided, amid profound silence, as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Alleyn, Anderson, Baby, Beaubien, Beaudreau, Benjamin, Blanchet, Brousseau, John H. Cameron, Matthew C. Cameron, Carling, Caron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Clarke, Cockburn, Crawford, Daly, Daoust, DeBoucherville, DeCazes, Denis, Desaulniers, Doestator, Joseph Dufresne, Dunkin, Ferguson, Fournier, Gait, Gaudet, Haultain, Jackson, Jones, Knight, Langevin, Le Boutillier, J. A. Macdonald, Mongenais, Morin, Morris, Morrison, Morton, O'Connor, Painchaud, Pinsonnault, Pope, Poupore, Powell, Robinson, Robitaille, Rose, J. J. Ross, of Chaplain, J. S. Ross, of Dundas, Ryerson, Scott, Sherwood, Simard, Simpson, Street, Taschereau, Tasse, Tett, and Walsh—64.

NAYS—Abbott, Archambault, Ault, R. Bell, of North Lanark, Benoit, Biggar, Bourassa, Brown, Buchanan, Burwell, Cowan, Dawson, Dickson, A. A. Dorion, J. B. E. Dorion, Drummond, A. Dufresne, Dunsford, Eventurel, Foley, Fortier, Gagnon, Harcourt, Hebert, Howland, Huntington, Huot, Jobin, Joly, Viger Labreche, Laframboise, Attorney General Macdonald, Donald A. Macdonald, Mackenzie, McDougall, McGee, McKellar, McLachlin, Mowat, Munro, Notman, O'Halloran, Patrick, Prevost, Price, Remillard, Rykert, Rymal, Scatcherd, Scoble, Attorney General Sicotte, Somerville, Starnes, Stirton, Sylvain, Wallbridge, White, Wilson, and Wright—59.

The SPEAKER announced that the motion was carried amid opposition cheers.

Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD moved that when the House adjourn it stand adjourned till Monday. Carried.

Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD then moved the adjournment of the House, which was carried, and the House adjourned at 1.35. There was great excitement afterward, the members collecting on the floor and singing as the Ministry left the chamber.

It appears that there is an important mistake in the above, for in an "erratum" the *Globe* informs us that Mr. Haultain, voted *with* the Ministry and not against it. That would be one taken from John A. and an addition to the Ministry—making the real vote yea 63, nay 60—the majority against the Ministry only amounting to *three* instead of *five*, as at first announced. An analysis of the vote shows unmistakably that there was an Upper Canada Majority for the Ministry! This is a significant fact, and goes to disprove the statement with regard to Ministerial truckling to Lower Canada. If there has been such subserviency, how is it possible to account for the defection of Lower Canada members who at the commencement of the session professed a willingness to support the Ministry, and how can it be accounted for that a majority of Upper Canadians voted nay to the motion, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of Mr. John A. McDonald? Had the Cabinet gone down on its political marrow bones before Lower Canada, as alleged so confidently, not all the systematic whipping-in of Monsieur Cartier and his colleagues could have prevented an overwhelming majority in favor of the Ministry! This must be the case, and it is well known that all policies are alike to the Lower Canadians—nay, even all politicians are alike in their estimation, if they can only secure the substance while Upper Canada is put off with the shadow. What care they for retrenchment, and economy, and such like unpleasant things?—they have long fattened upon the opposite policy, and now when Mr. Howland proposes to lay on what is equivalent to a direct tax in order to extract the country from the hungry maw of the jobbing money lender, Lower Canada kicks and turns the scale against the Ministry. If this is the manner in which John A. and Monsieur secure their victory, then we must say the Ministry has gone down honorably and with the flag flying at the mast head.

We honor such men as Geo. Brown and James Dickson for voting *nay* as they did. Like all other reform members and reformers generally there was much in the Ministry and its measures that they did not admire and could not cordially endorse—they felt galled at the defection of Mr. McDougall from his avowed principles, they regretted the postponement of the Representation Question, and they could not consistently with their professions assent to the Separate School Bill; but when it came to a pitting of John A. and Monsieur Cartier against the hon. J. S. McDonald and Mr. Sicotte he must have been a recreant Reformer indeed who could hesitate for one moment as to which should receive his vote. True, there are some people who think that because certain men thought it their duty to vote against the Ministry on such questions as the School Bill, and Representation, they were in duty bound to vote also for the Motion of Want of Confidence. This is most unreasonable, and taking into consideration the revelations made by the Ottawa and other Commissions, it would be madness for any liberal to sanction by his countenance and support the return to power of men who were capable of such shameless transactions. And then too much stress is laid on the inconsistence of men who went into Parliament on the platform of Representation by Population, and who, nevertheless, voted *for* a Ministry which has hoisted that question for a definite or "indefinite" period. We would just ask such reasoners whether the principle of Upper Canadian Rights would be materially advanced by voting for John A. McDonald and M. Cartier, who fondly hope to be called in, in case the present Cabinet is compelled to retire? Has not Mr. J. A. McDonald voted and spoken time and again in favor of the principle in question?—and has he not, since he changed his views, voted against it, ridiculed it, and reproached its advocates with holding revolutionary principles; and has not Mr. Cartier, of codfish notoriety, been a most bitter and frothy opponent of any member who dared to call in question the right of Lower Canada to at least two-thirds of the entire revenues of the country? On any principle of reason or common-sense is it presumable that these men have become regenerated so far as to be worthy of the confidence of gentlemen who remain true to the principles of their political lives? The thing is absurd, and of a piece with the inconsistencies and anomalies into which the Opposition has, unwittingly it is to be hoped, plunged itself. Inconsistency indeed! If the Opposition gentleman wished to show their sincerity, they should have remembered that they live in extremely thin glass houses and endeavored to conduct themselves accordingly, for, hitherto, their charges have recoiled back upon their own heads with stinging effect.

Much stress is laid upon the forbearance with which the Opposition treated the Ministry, in condescendingly permitting it to go on in the development of its policy as long as it did, and we think the hon. gentlemen did well to take to themselves all the credit possible, when they could not very well help themselves, and when they needed all the scraps of comfort they could obtain, as a set-off against the scandalous acts being brought home to them almost daily. "From such forbearance, good Lord deliver us," said the premier, in answer to the boasts of John A. on this subject.

There is something hopeful to the country in the fact, now perfectly transparent, that the "old set" is set down as unworthy of a return to power, and that *it feels* the justly-merited opprobrium to which its past acts has subjected it. We do not speak hastily or unadvisedly. The full force of this scathing, blighting truth was felt in the tory ranks at the Capital the moment the majority of five, (or *three*, as it appears) was recorded against the McDonald-Sicotte Ministry. What was the first act in the Opposition caucus following the division? Was John A. the champion, to be rewarded with a premiership and a new lease of power? M. Cartier, the Lower Canadian whipper-in, to be favored with a leading position as in the days of yore? No such thing! The following hopeful "coming Cabinet" was framed, which will be received as decidedly the best joke of the session:

Premier, and Attorney General West	Hon. J. H. Cameron.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	Mr. W. Powell.
Minister of Finance	Hon. W. *Cayley.*
Postmaster General	Mr. *Daly.*
Bureau of Agriculture and Minister of Militia	Mr. T. *Ferguson.*
Solicitor General	Mr. O'Connor.
Attorney General East	Mr. Denis.
Commissioner of Public Works	Hon. Francois *Baby.*
President of the Council	Hon. L. Renaud.
Provincial Secretary	Mr. *Pope.*
Receiver General	Mr. J. Dufresne.
Solicitor General East	Mr. Langevin. *

Of course such a conglomerate as this caused a *row*—of course Mr. Cartier frothed and could only be mollified by a promise of some office that would pay—and Mr. J. A. McDonald received the "promise of a recommendation as Governor of British Columbia!" Hopeful Toms and Williams!

But, to conclude, we think it is due to the country at large that a dissolution should take place, and that the Ministry, by a direct appeal to the constituencies, may be sustained or rejected on their policy, and that the *people* may have an opportunity of proving by their votes whether they are willing to receive back the "old set," with the old policy, the old corruption—as yet, not half revealed, and the old system of borrowing money to pay for borrowed money. The dissolution, we believe, will be granted, probably *is* granted to-day, and of the result we have good grounds for hopeful confidence.

* The Quebec 'Chronicle', which is the organ of the proposed "new set", in its issue of the 7th inst., says: "There is not the slightest intention on the part of the opposition of resuscitating defunct cabinets," that "there exists a perfect understanding that NEW MEN are as essential as new measures.

THE WAR NEWS.

The latest sensation touching War matters is that Richmond has *been taken* by Generals Keyes (not W.J.,) and Peck.—But as the latest accounts make no mention of it, we are pretty safe in setting it down as *the* canard of the War—one of the Monitor class—"unprecedented in the World's history." The story came by way of Philadelphia, probably by underground railway, assisted by the spiritual telegraph.

LISTS OF VOTERS.

Now that a General Election may be upon us at any moment, it may be well to state that some of the townships in these United Counties are in danger of being disfranchised through negligence in not returning their Voters' Lists to the Clerk of the Peace, as provided for by Act 22, Vic., chap 6, Con. Stat. Canada, being an act for the Registration of Voters. The municipalities in this category are, we understand, Brant, Carrick, Greenock, and Clinton. Although we should not fret long or very severely at the disfranchisement of Brant and Greenock, politically speaking, it is only a matter of simple justice to direct the attention of those interested to the matter. Parties guilty of non-compliance with the provisions of the act cited are liable to a fine of $200. The returns should be sent in at once.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.

The number of this able and interesting Quarterly for the current Quarter is at hand. The opening article is a lengthy and not very favorable reviews of vols. I and II of Mr. Kinglake's new work, The Invasion of the Crimea. This with several of the other papers will be perused with avidity by general readers. Leonard Scott & Co., N. Y., publishers. Sold at this office.

☞ 12,000 nine months and two years men are to be mustered out of the Federal service soon.

☞ The *Globe* understands that the Oppositionists in Quebec "are all aghast at the idea of a dissolution. They did not expect it. They thought that either the Premier would not ask, or the Governor would refuse the appeal to the constituencies. They have been frightfully sold, and would gladly recall the vote of Thursday."

☞ The London *News* says Mr. Carling, the member for that city, has signified his intention not to offer himself for the suffrages of the electors. He evidently feels the unpopularity of his position. Several candidates are spoken of, amongst them Messrs. Farrar, Scatchard, M. Anderson, and— who would have thought it—poor Cornish.

LATEST FROM QUEBEC.

A DISSOLUTION GRANTED.

PROPOSED RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CABINET:

Our special despatches from Quebec are to the following effect:

Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald will announce to the House when it meets to-day, (Monday,) that he recommended the Governor to dissolve the Assembly, on account of the vote of Thursday night last, that His Excellency gave his assent, and that Parliament will shortly be prorogued with a view to an early dissolution. Meantime the Government will ask Parliament to grant the necessary funds to carry on the business of the country, and also to pass unopposed measures.

The Premier has been engaged since the vote in endeavouring to reconstruct the Government on an improved basis, and it is understood that Messrs. Brown, Dorion, Mowat and Holton have been consulted. Great difficulties lie in the way, but it is possible that they may be overcome. The chief obstacle, as may be imagined, arises from the Representation question. I will be extremely difficult to obtain a policy on that matter which will be satisfactory to Upper Canada.

The negotiations, it is probable, will not be concluded for some days, but that will not affect the action of the House in closing up the business and preparing for the dissolution.—The reconstruction will certainly take place, however, before the writs issue.—*Globe.*

PEDESTRIAN FEAT—WALKING SEVEN MILES IN ONE HOUR.—On Monday last, Joseph Smith walked seven miles in one hour over the race-course in this town. He was within a second or two of time. At least, so said Mr. Joseph Turner, who timed the walk.—There were upwards of 200 spectators present. Great as was the feat of walking seven miles in one hour, Joe has since totally eclipsed that leg-stretching performance by walking off without paying the printer! This the rascal effected by meanly taking advantage of one of the employees of this establishment.—*Stratford Beacon.*

☞ The Barrie *Spirit* records the death of H. H. Gowan, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas for this county, and father of James R. Gowan, Esq., the County Judge. By Mr. Gowan's death the office of Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, under the present law, devolves upon the Clerk of the County Court, Jonathan Lane, Esq.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

THE FAILURE OF GEN. HOOKER, AND HIS RETREAT.

A SHORT SKETCH OF HIS RETIRING MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, May 8.

The *Times* Washington despatch, dated quarter-past 11 last night, says that Brig.-Gen. Stoughton had arrived from Richmond. He says that on Monday morning farmers rushed into Richmond with news of Gen. Stoneman's appearance in the suburbs, and that he was gobbling up everybody as prisoners. Bells were rung and fearful consternation ensued; families packed up their goods and the military guard at Libby prison were ordered to the fortifications.

The panic continued till Tuesday morning, when it was known that General Stoneman was on his way down the peninsula.

Brig.-Gen. Stoughton states that General Stoneman's force got within sight of Richmond, and one of our officers and two men were captured within only a mile and a quarter of Richmond. There were only four hundred troops in Richmond.

The *Herald* has a letter from a prisoner named Vosburgh, dated Richmond, May 5th, stating the alarm felt there on Sunday, and saying there is no doubt if Stoneman's force, or a portion of it, had entered Richmond on Sunday night, which they could easily have done, they could have seized Jeff. Davis and his whole Cabinet, with a majority of the Confederate Congress; could have burnt the bridges across James river and cut off all communication southward.

Lieutenant Marsh, of the 12th Illinois cavalry, who was captured on Monday at Tunstalls, states that Perry Wyndham's brigade tore up the track of the Orange and Alexandria railroad Saturday, burning the rails, taking prisoners, &c.

On the evening of Saturday Col. Davis captured a train of Confederates at Ashland station. The men were paroled, but the Confederate Colonel, Major, and other officers were taken off by Davis. He then proceeded to Tunstall's station, where he met 3,000 Confederates, having a severe skirmish. Davis's force was only 400. It was here Lieut. Marsh was captured. It was Davis's design to reach Yorktown, which he probably has accomplished. The whole number of prisoners captured by Davis was over 1,000.

A Washington despatch states that Longstreet's force was pushed through on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, before Stoneman had cut the connections.

The *Times* special despatch states that Gen. Siegel resumed the command of his old corps in place of Carl Schurz.

The New York *Tribune* has the following:—Fairfax Court House, Tuesday, May 5. A young man, a brakesman of the railroad from Gordonsville to Culpepper, reached here this evening. He states that he left Gordonsville on Saturday about four o'clock, coming by way of Madison Court House and James City, across the Hazel river and the Rappahannock near Berkley Ford, there he encountered 25 of the black horse cavalry and lost his horse, but took to the woods and escaped.

On Saturday morning it is said that Fitz Hugh Lee passed through Gordonsville from Culpepper on Friday, and that there was fighting with Stoneman's forces on Saturday evening at Louisa Court House, and that the Union cavalry were also at Cobham's station; between Gordonsville and Charlottsville and the train that left Gordonsville for the latter place was obliged to return, that the train between Gordonsville and Richmond had ceased running and that our forces were in Culpepper.

There were about 1,200 Confederate infantry, 200 or 300 cavalry at Gordonsville.

Heavy firing was heard this morning while at Rappahannock station, in the direction of Germania Ford.

Three trains were at Gordonsville, but could not get away as the roads were cut.

The *Times* says Gen. Stoughton states he was informed by Confederate officers who were at Charleston during the fight that Sumter was on the point of surrendering when our monitors hauled off.

The *Tribune* states that Gen. Averill was placed under arrest and his command given to Gen. Pleasanton by Gen. Hooker in consequence of his returning without having executed his orders.

The following paragraph in the *Tribune's* Falmouth correspondence tersely sums up the present position:—"The cacus again occupy Fredericksburg and the heights, and the situation is substantially the same as before the opening of the campaign."

HARRISBURG, May 8.

The following despatch from the Secretary of War has just been received by Governor Curtin:—

WASHINGTON, May 8.

To the Governor of Pennsylvania: The President and General-in-Chief has just returned from the army of the Potomac. The principal operations of Gen. Hooker failed, but there has been no serious disaster to the organization and efficiency of the army. It is now occupying its former position on the Rappahannock, it having recrossed the river without any loss in the movement.

Not more than one third of Gen. Hooker's forces was engaged.

Gen. Stoneman's operations have been a brilliant success. Part of his force advanced to within two miles of Richmond, and the enemy's communications have been cut in every direction.

The army of the Potomac will speedily resume offensive operations.

NEW YORK, May 8.

The *Herald's* Falmouth correspondent on the evening of the 6th gives the following account of the recrossing of Gen. Hooker's army. The assigned order of withdrawal was Syke's division, first Humphrey's next, Griffin's last, Sweitzer's brigade being the extreme vanguard.

The retreat was conducted noiselessly and was unknown to the enemy, or if they did know it they deemed it prudent not to follow or else they were executing a similar retrograde movement! Every military precaution was taken to secure our retreat. A continual line of battle was kept up by the retiring infantry. Rifle pits were established, a battis laid, trees felled, and Waterman's B. I battery brought up the rear.

No enemy was seen until reaching the U. S. Ford, when a few Confederate cavalry showed themselves about a mile distant, but were scattered by a shell. When we reached the Ford one by one the regiments crossed on the Pontoons, the Engineer corps took up pontoons and our army has re-crossed. Forage baggage and ammunition had preceded us, and before dark the army occupied the tents and ground it occupied just nine days ago. Division and brigade headquarters were soon re-established; camp fires are burning brightly and suppers were cooking.

To-night there is no visible token of the nine day's advance. A few familiar faces are missing.

The events of the past nine days are discussed, and the agitating inquiry now is, what next?

CINCINNATI, May 8.

The trial of Vallandigham was concluded yesterday. The decision of the Court will probably be announced some time during the day.

A Gallant Deed and a Chivalrous Return.

From the Washington Chronicle.

In the recent movement of Stoneman's cavalry, the advance was led by Lieutenant Paine, of the First Maine Cavalry. Being separated by a considerable distance from the main body, he encountered unexpectedly, a superior force of rebel cavalry, and his whole party were taken prisoners. They were hurried off as rapidly as possible to get them out of the way of our advancing force, and in crossing a rapid and deep stream, Lieutenant Henry, commanding the rebel force, was swept off his horse. As none of his men seemed to think or care anything about saving him, his prisoner, Lieutenant Paine, leaped off his horse, seized the drowning man by the collar, swam ashore with him, and saving his life, thus literally captaring his captor. He was sent to Richmond with the rest of the prisoners, and the facts being made known to General Fitz-Hugh Lee, he wrote a statement of them to General Winder, the provost-marshal of Richmond, who ordered the instant release of Lieutenant Paine, without even parole, promise, or condition, and we presume, with the compliments of the Confederacy. He arrived in Washington on Saturday last.—This act of generosity as well as justice must command our highest admiration. There is some hope for men who can behave in such a manner.

But the strangest part of the story is yet to come. Lieut. Paine on arriving in Washington learned that the officer whose life he had thus gallantly saved had since been taken prisoner by our forces, and had just been confined in the old Capitol prison. At the last we heard of him he was on his way to Gen. Martindale's head-quarters to obtain a pass to visit his beneficiary and benefactor. Such are the vicissitudes of war. We could not help thinking, when we heard this story, of the profound observations of Mrs. Gimp:—"Sich is life, vich likeways is the hend of hall things hearthly." We leave to casuists to determine whether, when these two gallant soldiers meet on the battle-field, the should fight like enemies or embrace like Christians. For our part, we do not believe their swords will be any the less sharp, nor seal any the less determined, for this hap-hazard exchange of soldierly courtesy.

Conduct of Admiral Wilkes.

From the Leader.

We published yesterday what purported to be a report of a short speech lately delivered in the House of Commons by Mr. Arthur Roebuck. But having been taken from an an American paper, it was, as might have been expected, considerably cut up and garbled. We publish a correct report to-day.

Mr. Roebuck—I have not given notice of a motion, but I have a question which, according to notice, I wish to put to the noble lord. It refers to matters now going on in the West Indian Waters and very nearly affecting English trade. (Hear, hear.) I allude to the proceedings of an Admiral in the United States service with respect to English merchant shipping going from an English port to a neutral port. (Hear, hear.) I wish to preface my question with one or two observations, but I will not occupy the time of the House very long. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Knightly rose, amid some confusion, to put it to the Speaker whether the honorable and learned member was not infringing the rules of the House. (Cries of "Go on," addressed to Mr. Roebuck, followed this interruption.)

Lord Palmerston interposed. He said—May I be just allowed to answer my honorable and learned friend's question? (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Roebuck—I know the noble lord is an older man than I am, but, still, older as he is, he will not take me in that way. (A laugh.) I wish to make a few observations before I put the question to the noble lord. The question relates to the conduct of Admiral Wilkes. Sir, when the American war broke out, I may say, the large majority of the English people felt a shock of opinion in regard to the quarrel between the various States of America. (Hear, hear.) I must say for myself that that shock was of a very strong character, for all my early notions were that in America a great experiment was being made in government. I thought they had entered on that experiment in a way that mankind had never done before, and that fortune would prevail in their favor, for they were worthy of governing themselves. When the news came, and that great experiment was at an end—for it is at an end—(hear, hear)—my heart failed me, for then I was compelled to acknowledge that men, under the most favorable circumstances, had proved themselves unworthy of governing themselves. That was my feeling at that time, and my feeling was in favor of the North. Time went on, and their whole conduct was such as proved them not only unfit for the government of themselves, but unfit for the courtesies and the community of the civilized world. ("Oh! oh!" and cheers.) Oh! yes, Sir, I know there are degenerate Englishmen—(cheers)—who take the part of the North against their own country—(cheers)—and whenever matters come into collision between America and England their voice is raised on the side of America. (Cheers, and "Oh! oh!" I can perfectly understand. I am very glad to find that what [say touches the hon. gentlemen opposite. It appears that the question of which I have given notice creates a great sensation among them. (Hear, hear.) Well, sir, the conduct of the North American dis-United States has been such as is humiliating to the people of England. (Cheers.) The noble lord has shown himself hitherto a friend of the honor, the dignity, and the prosperity of England. He never showed that more than in his conduct as the head of the Administration in the circumstances conn

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Town & Counties.

☞ Remember the Concert this evening.

☞ See the card of Mr. Small. His plans, &c., are well executed, and highly spoken of.

☞ The attendance at the N. C. Soiree on Wednesday evening was not so large as we hoped to see. The proceedings passed off very pleasantly. J. V. Detlor, Esq., occupied the chair, and the speaking and singing was excellent.

THE MISSING WOMAN has not yet been found. At the Police Court on Wednesday, the facts of the case, as far as known, were entered into, and Donohue was remanded until Saturday at 4 p. m. We do not deem it necessary to publish the proceedings.

☞ O'Donohue was brought before the Police Court on Saturday, for a third time, and there being no evidence against him, he was discharged.

CONCERT.—A Concert is to be given by the Amateurs of the place in the Presbyterian Church, Walkerton, on Monday evening, 25th instant, for the benefit of a poor man who recently had his leg amputated. We hope the effort will be sustained.

RAIN has fallen copiously in this neighborhood during the past few days. The effects of the continual warm showers upon the new crops as well as on the Winter Wheat is truly magical. The grass is springing up magnificently, and we think the prospect of an enormous hay crop was never surpassed in this country. Truly Providence smiles upon the broad acres of Canada West this Spring.

The 24th of May

Is rapidly approaching, and if there is to be a creditable celebration in Goderich on the occasion, a moment should not be lost in making preparations. If it is true that the Volunteer Companies are not going to Stratford, we think it would be well to invite the corps of the neighborhood to spend the day with us. Such a re-union would be very pleasant, and would, no doubt, be easily brought about. Something definite should be decided upon as soon as practicable. We notice that the new uniforms have arrived in Quebec. They will probably be up in good time for the 24th.

OPERATIVE RELIEF.

It gives us much pleasure to publish the following acknowledgments of moneys sent from this county for the relief of our suffering fellow subjects at home. We have already noticed that Mr. Thomas had remitted £100 stg., and we learn he is to send some £12 0 0 additional today, making a total of some $1285!!

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE RELIEF FUND.

MANSION HOUSE,
London, 21st April, 1863.

SIR,—I have now the pleasure to acknowledge, on behalf of the Lord Mayor and Mansion House Committee, the receipt of your kind favour of the 2nd inst., enclosing a Draft, value £105. 2. 4., being the 2nd and final contribution from the residents in Goderich and the adjacent Townships, in aid of the distressed poor in the cotton manufacturing districts of this country. I am desired to request that your Committee will make public to the subscribers generally the sincere thanks of His Lordship and the Mansion House Committee for this further evidence of sympathy on behalf of our distressed cotton operatives, and also to thank your Committee earnestly for their kind efforts in furthering these donations.

I am, Sir,
Yours obed'ly,
JOSEPH GIBBS,
Secretary,
Lancashire and Cheshire Relief Fund.

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, ESQ.,
Treas. Relief Committee, Goderich, Canada W.

GLASGOW UNEMPLOYED COTTON OPERATIVES' RELIEF FUND.

CLYDESDALE BANK,
Glasgow, 21st April, 1863.

F. W. THOMAS, ESQ.,
Goderich, County of Huron, C. W.

SIR,—I have received your esteemed favor of the 2nd instant, with remittance of £40, from the inhabitants of Goderich and the neighbouring townships in aid of the destitute operatives of Scotland, for which I beg to thank you.

I shall take care that the contribution so kindly forwarded by you, shall be duly advertised in the Glasgow newspapers.

I am, Sir,
Your most obdt. servt.,
JOHN CAMERON,
Per Hon. Treas.

The Treasurer's Receipt is enclosed.

☞ A man named Heman Hill, living near Ingersoll, on Tuesday last, while under the influence of delirium tremens, cut the throat of his youngest child Thomas, three years of age, causing his death, and then cut his own throat, without taking life. He was a quiet, inoffensive man when sober, but was rendered insane by constant intoxication, and fancied that he and his family were about to suffer frightful tortures from which death alone could save them. It is believed that he intended to kill two of his other children, but he was prevented.

Commercial.

GODERICH MARKETS

SIGNAL OFFICE,
Goderich, May 12, 1863.

Fall Wheat	0.80	a	0.86
Spring do	0.70	a	0.75
Oats	0.40	a	0.45
Peas	0.50	a	0.00
Barley	0.60		0.65
Potatoes	0.45	a	0.00
Flour, per bbl	4.00	a	4.50
Shorts, per ton	12.00	a	00.0
Bran, do	10.00	a	00.0
Beef, per lb	0.08	a	0.0
Mutton, per lb	0.06	a	0.0
Veal, per lb	0.05	a	0.07
Butter	0.15	a	0.00
Eggs, per doz	0.00	a	0.08
Oatmeal, per bbl	5.50	a	0.00
Cornmeal, do	4.00	a	0.00
Hay, per ton	18.00	a	20.00
Straw, ⅌ load	.350	a	4.50
Cordwood (dry)	2.00	a	0.00
do green	1.75	a	1.50
Beef, by quarter, per 100 lbs.	4.50	a	5.00
Pork, ⅌ 100 lbs	3.50	a	4.00
Hides (green)	4.00	a	4.05
Sheepskins	1.50	a	1.75

New Advertisements.

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

REAL ESTATE SALE
BY AUCTION.
J. P. BRINE, Auctioneer.

THE UNDERSIGNED, by virtue of a Power of Attorney vested in him by the Heirs at law, will sell by Auction

AT KNOX'S HOTEL, HARPURHEY,
On Friday, the 26th day of June, 1863,
At 1 o'clock, P. M.,

LOT No. 1, Second Concession, Township of Hullett, County of Huron. This farm is situated on the banks of the river Maitland, containing One Hundred Acres, forty of which are clear of stumps; the soil is a deep, rich loam; has a good descent to the river; can be made one of the finest residences in the County, being only two miles from the Harpurhey Station of the B. & L. H. R.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth of the purchase money down; the Balance secured by Mortgage and payable in one, two and three annual instalments with interest, the first instalment due January, 1864. A satisfactory title will be given.

EDWARD CASH,
Merchant, Harpurhey.
w15-td

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LAND.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas and 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 John Leper, at the suit of William Coats, Thomas F. Rance and Samuel H. Rance, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant, John Leper, in and to Lots Numbers Twenty-four and Twenty-five in the second concession of the township of Hullett in the county of Huron, containing Two hundred acres of Land, more or less, except Forty acres sold to Thomas F. Rance and Samuel H. Rance; also Lot Number Twenty-four in the third concession of said township of Hullett, containing one hundred acres of land, more or less; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Eleventh day of August next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, May 7th, 1863. } w15

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LAND.

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, to me directed against the Lands and tenements of Isaac Bacon and Elijah Bacon at the suit of John Bruce, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said defendants in and to Lots numbers Eighteen and Nineteen in the first concession South of the Durham Road in the township of Brant and county of Bruce; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Eighteenth day of August next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 11th May, 1863. } w15

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE!

THAT WELL-KNOWN Frame Tavern, together with Stables, Driving Shed and an Acre of Land, situate on the

Seaforth and Wroxeter Gravel Road,
ON A
BRANCH OF THE RIVER MAITLAND,

5 miles north of Ainleysville, is offered for sale at half its cost, viz:

$450 CASH!

Being on the main travelled road leading to Howick, Turnberry, Carrick and the northern townships, this stand is well adapted to do a large and flourishing business. It can be rented for $100 per annum.

For further particulars apply, personally, at this office, or if by letter (post-paid) address Box 80, Goderich, P. O.

April 28th, 1863.

GEORGE J. L. SPENCER, M.D.,
WILL commence the practice of his profession in Goderich in a few weeks.
Goderich, April 10th, 1863. w11eo

MONEY TO LEND

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

MONEY TO LEND.

A LARGE some of money to be lent on improved farm property at 9 per cent. with the necessary expenses. Apply to
LIBERT CHANDLER, P. L. S.
Goderich, April 28th, 1863.
[w13-3mos8p.sx

CAUTION TO TRESPASSERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person or persons found trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, Lot 10, con. 2nd, Bayfield Road, Goderich township, for fishing or other purposes, after the date hereof, will be prosecuted according to law.
COLIN MUNRO.
May 6th, 1863. w15-4t

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Township of CARRICK will meet at Balaclava, on *Monday*, 18th May, at 10 o'clock, a. m.
By order, ED SAVAGE,
w15-1t Township Clerk.

REVISION COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first sitting of the Court of Revision and Appeal for the township of Wawanosh will be held at the residence of Mr. John Tisdale, Lot 27, 8th con.,

On Tuesday, the 26th inst:

The alphabetical list of ratepayers can be seen at the same place until that day.
JAS. SCOTT,
Township Clerk.
May 5th, 1863. w14

WOOL CARDING!
AT
WINGHAM MILLS.

THE subscriber begs to inform the Farmers of Turnberry and the adjoining Townships that his *New Carding Mill* will be in operation on the 12th of May next, when he will be prepared to promptly execute all kinds of custom work; and having had many years experience in the business, and his Machinery being of the best description, parties favoring him with their orders may rely on having all work done in first class style. Farmers from a distance can have their wool carded in time to return the same day.

☞ He has also for sale a select assortment Fulled Cloths, Satinetts, Tweeds, Winceys, Flannels, &c., Cheap for Cash or in exchange for Wool.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

ALSO, on hand a large stock of Lumber of all kinds: Pine, Oak, Hemlock, Cherry, Ash, Basswood, &c. As the stock is the largest in the United Counties and embraces *all sizes*, Builders will do well to call and examine it.

Custom Sawing, Gristing, Carding, &c., all done on the most reasonable terms and on the shortest notice.

The subscriber having been at great expense in fitting up these Mills, he trusts that all who wish to get good value for their money will call at Wingham and do business with

PETER FISHER.

☞ Orders by Post promptly attended to.
WINGHAM, 3rd April, 1863. w11-3m$r

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Goderich Post Office, 7th May, 1863.

Anderson Alex	Adams David	Alexander James
Armstrong Joseph	Alexander John (2)	
Bertram Arthur	Bebin J	Brown John
Bailey James	Bork John	Baxter Jos
Brant John	Burton Mrs John	Boty Mr
Bowler Michael	Bigger N	
Cullen Catherine	Campbell Mrs Cath D	
Chapman David B	Campbell Henry	Colwell John
Cullen Mary	Campbell ——	Cory M
Cook J R	Caan Thomas	Clenn Vencil
Chambers William		
Donnolley Henderson	Donovan J A (2)	
Ernst Jacob	Everett Jacob	Elliott Robert
Elliott Ralph	Elliott Rebecca J	Ellis William (2)
Fisher Mrs M J	Fisher Peter	Ferguson Sarah
Gilmour A Y	Green Margaret	Gludiers E
Gibbs Thomas	Gibson Thomas	
Helmer Adam	Hartly Alexander	Heinmen Frank
Houston George	Halliday Matilda	Hart Sam
Hart Steven	Hodder W	Hetherington Thos (2)
Johnston Martha	Johnston Wm M	Jenkins Wm
King John	Kazies Mr	Kerlihy Patk
Keegan Rosanna	Kennedy Alex or John	
Leatherall Alex	Lockwood Anne	
Marlton Mrs E R	Murray George	Mangan James
Murphy James	Munro James	Mitchell Margt
Muncaster Mary	Moore R (2)	Mahony Thos
Mills Wm Jr	Murray Wm	
McDonald Arch	McKenzie Alex (2)	McKay Donald
McGuire Geo	McTavish Elizabeth	McLeod John
McGriger John	McKenzie Miss J	McMullen J A
McDonald John	McKay Capt Jno	McDonald James
McClinton John	McAig Kennedy	McDonald Mary
McDonell S S	McGrarr Mrs Wm	McCardy Wm B
Nixon Wm	Nohm Wm	
Park G W	Platt James	Peterson John
Palmer Joseph	Peck Mary K (2)	Pollock Thomas
Papst Wm (2)		
Runchman David	Rarall Harry	Ryan John
Ryen Peter	Robinson Robt	Robinson Sarah
Roberts W R	Robinson Wm	
Spence A T	Saunders Arthur	Steeles Andrew
Sutherland Alex	Sutherland Donald (2)	Savage Edward
Sutherland Jn(3)	Sharpe & Co Messrs	Sullivan Jerry
Slattery Michael	Simmons Mary't Ann	Stroner Robt
Smith Mrs Sarah	Smith Thomas B	Sutherland Wm
Stewart Wm		
Tinney Alex	Turer Capt	Thompson John
White David	Walker John	Welsh John (2)
Welch John	Wilson James	Wilson J & B
Wyld James	Wilson Ruth	White & Scott
Worthy Wm		
Young Joseph		

JAMES WATSON,
w15 Postmaster.

DRESS GOODS, DRESS GOODS, PARASOLS, MILLINERY AND MANTLES,
At Low Prices, and Great Variety,
AT
ROBERT BOOTH'S.
WEST STREET, GODERICH. sw69w14

Fashionable Clothing!

ABRAHAM SMITH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Market Square, Goderich,

Has just received from the best markets a large and well assorted stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

CONSISTING OF

Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds, Vestings, &c.:

READY-MADE CLOTHING

And a variety of Fancy Articles, such as

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

WHILE he is thankful for the encouraging tonage he has hitherto received from the people of Goderich, he desires to inform his patrons that he has secured the latest improvements, which will enable him to fill any orders with which he may be favored with dispatch, and in a style equal to the best. ☞ Prompt attention will be paid to customers furnishing their own goods.

A. SMITH.
Goderich, April 21, 1863. w12

CHANGE OF TIME.

THE STEAMER

"BRUCE."

D. ROWAN, Master,

Will run as follows, until further notice, weather permitting.

LEAVES GODERICH FOR SAUGEEN
EVERY
Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday,
AT 6 O'C. A. M., AND
Thursday, at 7 A. M.

LEAVES
SAUGEEN FOR GODERICH
Every Monday, Tuesday and Saturday,
AT 4 O'C. P. M., and *Friday*, at 7 A. M.,
Calling at Kincardine, Inverhuron and Pt. Elgin each way.

LEAVES GODERICH for SARNIA
Every Wednesday Morning,
At 6 o'clock, and return same evening, leaving Sarnia at 5 o'clock, p. m.

VANEVERY & RUMBALL.
Goderich, 30th April, 1863. w14

TO RENT!!

THE "HURON HOTEL."

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, in every particular. Rent moderate. Apply to
M. C. CAMERON,
sw56w7-tf1 Goderich.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

THE Rate-payers of the town of Goderich are hereby notified that the Assessment returns for the year A. D. 1863, are alphabetically posted in the Hall of the Court House of the said Town. Ratepayers are hereby further notified, that the Court of Revision and Appeal will be held in the Town Hall, Goderich, East street, at 12 o'clock noon, on

Friday, the 22nd day of May next,

by order of the Court.
R. B. REYNOLDS,
Town Clerk.
Town Clerk's Office, Goderich, April 24, 1863. } sw68w13-3t

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

JOHN V. DETLOR & SON

Have just received a

LARGE & WELL ASSORTED STOCK

OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which have been bought on such terms as will warrant them in stating that they are able to sell as

CHEAP AS ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

THEIR STOCK OF DRY GOODS

CONSISTS OF

CLOTHS, TWEEDS, FACTORY, DENIMS,
Shirtings, Tickings, Prints, DeLains,
Muslins, Cobourgs, Shawls, Mantles, Parasols,
Gloves, Hosiery, and a
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS.

In fact, almost every thing [illegible] line, required for the trade.

ALSO—A GENERAL ASS[illegible] OF STRAW GOODS.

READY-MADE CLO[illegible]ING,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

BOOTS AND SHOES!
Worthy the inspection of purchasers.

GROCERIES:

Consisting of Sugars, Teas, Tobaccos, Coffees, Spices, Pickles, &c.—Buyers will study their interest by examining this department.

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE:

Being importers of Hardware, and having all required for the trade in this department, goods can be furnished upon the lowest terms.

The subscribers, thankful for the very liberal support they have hitherto received, beg respectfully to solicit a continuation of the patronage accorded them, assuring their patrons that they will endeavor to consult their interest in all transactions.

JOHN V. DETLOR & SON.
GODERICH, 21st April, 1863. w12

REMOVAL.

PARKER & CATTLE,

HAVE REMOVED TO THE
Store formerly occupied by Twomey & Black,
PARSONS' BLOCK,

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

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS!

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

THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED A LOT OF PRIME

TEAS, COFFEES & TOBACCOES,

Which they offer at very low prices. ALSO,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

For Medical and Family use.
GODERICH, April 9, 1863. wv15n25yly

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS
AT WALLACE'S
GLASGOW HOUSE!

MANTLES! MANTLES!

200 Spring and Summer Mantles!

All the new styles, from One Dollar:

BONNETS, BONNETS!

TRIMMED AND PLAIN,

Large Sizes, suitable for middle aged and old Ladies, from 50 Cts.

HATS, HATS!

MEN'S, WOMEN'S Trimmed and Plain, AND CHILDREN'S, from Twenty-five Cents.

DRESS GOODS!

In all the new styles, from One York Shilling per yard upward.

RIBBONS, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS

In endless variety.

GENTLEMEN'S GOODS:

Tweeds, from Half a Dollar to Three Dollars. Tweed and Superfine Suits made in the Newest and Best Styles, at extremely Low Prices.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

FOR THE MILLION!

To suit the times we have made up

A Good, Serviceable TWEED SUIT for $4.00

AND OTHER CLOTHING IN PROPORTION.

MEN'S HATS & CAPS BY THE HUNDRED;

SHIRTS, COLLARS AND TIES.

BOOTS & SHOES. GROCERIES.

GLASGOW HOUSE, GODERICH, April 20th, 1863. w13

FOR SALE!

FIFTY ACRES,

Beautifully situated, and adjoining the flourishing Village of Ainleyville.

THE above property is well watered, 8 acres cleared, land finely timbered and of first-rate quality, well situated for Park lots, being close to the village.

TERMS—Cash or Credit.

For further particulars apply to subscriber.
THOMAS SLOAN,
w14-3t] Constance P. O., Hullett.

VALUABLE LANDS
For Sale
ON REASONABLE TERMS

LOTS 15 and 20, in 1st Concession of the Township of Goderich, containing together 267 acres. The above lots are situated on the Gravel Road to Bayfield, and abutting on Lake Huron. They are well Timbered and the land of good quality.

For Terms, apply to
CHARLES WIDDER, ESQ., Goderich.
Goderich, 12th May, 1862. 1f w

Tailoring! Tailo[illegible]

HUGH DUN[illegible]
LATE OF TORON[illegible]

WOULD RESPECTFULL[illegible] the public of Goderich and the country that he has opened [illegible] the premises

Lately occupied by Mr. F. W. [illegible]
ON WEST STREET,

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

HUGH DUNLOP.
Goderich, April 13, 1863. w11-1yr

JOHN FAIR & Co.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR

FIRST ARRIVALS
OF
SPRING GOODS!
WHICH THEY HAVE
JUST OPENED.

GODERICH, 7th April, 1863. [sw10

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

FOR SALE

AND MADE TO ORDER,
BY
J. C. McINTOSH,
Opposite the Market.

All kinds of repairing done, on most reasonable terms. wn37

GODERICH
CABINET WARE!
AND
CHAIR EMPORIUM,
HAMILTON STREET
Next Door to Well's Hotel.

ROBERT W. McKENZIE

Manufactures and keeps constantly on and a complete assortment of

Bureaus, Sofas,
Cane and Hair-Seated CHAIRS,
TABLES, BEDSTEADS,
STANDS, MATTRASSES,
COFFINS, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to ordered work. As he employs none but the best workmen, and uses nothing but the best materials, his furniture cannot be surpassed for quality.

Lumber and farmers' produce taked in exchange or furniture.
Goderich, Oct. 16th, 1862. sw15w38

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LAND.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of George Dreaney, at the suit of John V. Detlor, Samuel Hill Detlor and Wm. Owen, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant, in and to Lot No. Four, Block A, in the village of Blythe, McConnel's Survey, being part of Farm Lot No. One, in the 10th Concession of Morris, in the county of Huron, containing one quarter of an acre, more or less; Also, Lot No. one, in Block B, of McConnell's Survey in the said Village of Blythe, containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday, the Eleventh day of August next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, May 9th, 1863. } w15

Every[illegible]
SE[illegible]
SC[illegible]G,
CED[illegible]
LATH, [illegible]ING,
AND
PLANING DONE TO ORDER.
WM. E. GRACE,
Goderich, April 28th, 1863. Proprietor. sw67w13

ISAAC FREDRICK,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

WEST ST., GODERICH,
Next door East of Mr. Stotts' Saddlery,
IN SAME BUILDING.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY
REPAIRED ON SHORT NOTICE.
In the best Style & Warranted.
ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Gold & Plated Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c.,
Constantly on hand and warranted to be as represented if not, money refunded.
Goderich, 1st September 1862. r15n21

Goderich Cabinet Warehouse.

D. GORDON

Cabinet Maker & Undertaker,

BEGS to announce to the inhabitants of Goderich and surrounding Country, that he has now on hand at his Ware Rooms,

West Street, Goderich,

A complete assortment of Furniture of every description, such as

Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Chairs, Mattrasses, &c.,

Of Home Manufacture and Imported. Furniture made to order on the shortest notice.
Goderich, October, 1862 n27

V. R.
MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SALE OF THE *MARKET FEES* of the Town of Goderich, from the 22nd of May instant, for one year, will be received by the undersigned

Up to MAY, 15th Inst.,

At 12 o'clock, noon.

The Tenders are to be sealed, and endorsed "Tenders for the Fees of the Goderich Market." The Tenders will be opened at 12 o'clock noon, at the Town Hall, East Street, on the 14th instant. Two good and sufficient securities will be required acceptable to the Market Committee for the due payment of the amount of the Tender, and for the other due performances by the incumbent of the office of Market Clerk. The successful tender may receive possession of the market at the discretion of the Committee, on Friday, May the 22nd inst.

THOS. B. VANEVERY,
Chairman Market Committee,
Town of Goderich,
Town Clerk's Office, Goderich, May 4th, A. D. 1863. } sw70-w14

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Donald Morrison and W. N. Rankin of this place, under the style and firm of Morrison & Rankin, was dissolved on the 1st day of April, 1863, by mutual consent. The said W. N. Rankin will pay all debts due by the said firm, and collect all debts due to the same.

Witness—JOEL CARPENTER.

(Signed) DONALD MORRISON, W. N. RANKIN.

In reference to the above, the undersigned desires to notify his numerous friends and the public generally, that he is still continuing the business in the old stand, and while grateful for their confidence and patronage in the past, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same in the future.

W. N. RANKIN.
Bayfield, 1st April, 1863. w13

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have seized the Books of account of George Jessup of this town, under an execution at the suit of J. & J. Scagmiller, against said Geo. Jessup. All parties are therefore cautioned against settling with any other than the undersigned. Parties who have paid said Geo. Jessup or given their notes for amount of their accounts, since *fi fa* in my hands, will be held responsible for their several amounts.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 20th March, 1863. } Sheriff H. & B. w8

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of [illegible] } BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Her Majesty's [illegible] Counties of Huron [illegible] Court of the [illegible] against the lands [illegible] and to me directed and taken [illegible] Thomas M. Thompson, [illegible] interest of the [illegible] in execution all the right, [illegible] said defendant, in and to [illegible] of the township [illegible] seventh concession [illegible] of Huron, containing [illegible] ship or Colborne and [illegible] hundred acres, be the same [illegible] by admeasurement, [illegible] building thereon erected; [illegible] more or less—which [illegible] I shall offer for sale at which lands and [illegible] Court House, in the town of my office, in [illegible] esday, the Thirtieth day of June Goderich, [illegible] four or Twelve of the clock noon, next, at t[illegible]

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 29th April, 1863. } w14

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the County of Wellington and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of James Bolton, at the suit of Francis Kerr, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, in and to all that part of Lot number twenty-nine on the north side of the Durham Road in the township of Brant in the county of Bruce, which is lying and being on the Easterly side of the River Saugeen, containing fifty-four 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 Eleventh day of August next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 7th May, 1863. } 15

MONEY

FOR investment on reasonable terms. No Commission charged, nor interest in advance. Patents will be issued. Apply to
SHAW & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors, &c., Goderich.
Goderich, 11th Feb., 1863. sw37-6m$q

[illegible] L.D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AUR[illegible]
[illegible] Street, Toronto.
REFERENCES:
A. T. BULL, M.D., London; Thos. Nelson, M.D., Simcoe; JOHN ELLIS, M.D., New York city. 1y32-6mos

DR. THOMS, LL.M. B. C.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, BAYFIELD. w7

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

Thomas Weatherald,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Office and Residence, Hamilton Street, Goderich. v15n2

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

John Denisoff,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, and Civil Engineer, &c. Surveying of every description, and Architectural Plans executed; Land examined and virtued.
BAYFIELD, 1863. w32-ylyŞr

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

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

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

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

JAMES SMAILL,
ARCHITECT,
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style. ☞ Office at the Huron Auction Mart, Kingston Street, Goderich. [sw v1n71yly

T. B. MONTGOMERY,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST,
Office---Over the Medical Hall,

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

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

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

Charges Moderate and all Work Warranted
TERMS, CASH.

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

GODERICH
WAGON & CARRIAGE

Manufactory

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

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

ALL KINDS OF

Birds and Fourfooted Animals Stuffed,

Preserved and set up in the most Natural position, to order. Cash paid for all kinds of birds and animals fit for stuffing, at Mr. McINTOSH'S—Gunsmith. w11ep6mos

$20,000 TO LOAN.

THE subscriber is prepared to negotiate loans upon Real Estate for such sums as may be needed, payable by instalments spread over from *one to ten* years, at reasonable rate of interest, with privilege of repaying a part or the whole before maturity—deducting interest for unexpired time.

Letters of inquiry must be prepaid.

☞ Crown Patents taken out, if required.

GEO. F. BURROWS,
feb 24-sw&w3m*$q] Dundas, C. W.

HENRY GRIST,
Departmental & Parliamentary Agent,
QUEBEC,

ADJUSTS CROWN LAND CLAIMS, Secures Land Patents; Procures information obtainable from any of the Public Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Registers Trade Marks and Designs; Takes charge of Private Bills during their passage through the Legislature, &c., for parties who are unable to devote their own time to such business, or unwilling to incur the expense of travelling to Quebec.

REFERENCES.—Hon. Alex. Campbell, M. L. C., Kingston; Richard Juson, Esq., Hamilton; Wm. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe; Wm. Livingston, Esq., Delaware; Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto; Hon. J. Carling, M. P. P., London.

ADDRESS, pre-paid, to
HENRY GRIST, Box 344, P. O., Quebec. w10

DAYS' HOTEL,
ON THE GRAVEL ROAD,
NEAR WROXETER,

THE subscriber, in returning thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him—especially while his house was in an unfinished state—

As well the fleeting
As well the [illegible]
Or [illegible]
A [illegible]
[illegible] things,
With [illegible] wings,
As [illegible] man's heart,
As [illegible] man's thought,
And the [illegible] of [illegible]
They [illegible] ruthless wooing,
In the [illegible]
[illegible] door's track,
Into their [illegible]
[illegible]
Hit spirit [illegible] light
From Heaven to [illegible] hour—
Tell the summer flowers they shall not bloom,
And their perfumes have no power.

After the small, white fleecy cloud
That sails on a summer day
Thro' the deep blue sky on its lonely track—
"After its destin'd way!"

For his untam'd soul shall know no bounds
Till the life of his boyhood's past;
Then I trust that his God may lead him home
To His haven, "safe at last."

F. B. B.

Goderich, May 4th, 1863.

Death of Judge Connor.

We regret to learn from Toronto that Judge Connor died on Wednesday morning. The illness of which he died, disease of the heart, was one from which he suffered for many years. At the Assizes now sitting in Toronto he was the presiding judge, and up to the time of the attack occupied the bench. Judge, or Dr. Connor, as he is more familiarly known, was born in Ireland, and came to this country about twenty-three years ago. On his arrival he settled on a farm near Orilla, in the county of Simcoe, where he resided for two or three years. He afterwards removed to Toronto, where in 1842 he was called to the bar. Dr. Connor was a consistent member of the Reform party. In 1857, he was chosen to contest the constituency of South Oxford in the Reform interest, and succeeded in carrying the constituency by a majority of one over Stephen Richards, Esq., the opposing candidate. On the formation of the Brown-Dorion Government he joined it as Solicitor General. On the death of Judge Burns he was raised to the Bench. Only three months have intervened between his appointment and his decease. His death leaves two offices—a Judgeship in the Queen's Bench, and the Chancellorship of Toronto University.

Death of Sir G. Cornwall Lewis.

The *New York* brings intelligence of the death of the English Secretary of War, Sir George Cornwall Lewis. The deceased gentleman was born in 1806; in 1831 he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, and on the resignation of his father, in 1839, he was appointed a poor-law commissioner for Ireland. He entered parliament in 1847, and was secretary to the board of control from 1847 to May 1848, when he was appointed under Secretary for the home department. In July, 1850, he became one of the secretaries to the treasury, which he held till 1852. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1855, Mr. Gladstone having resigned that post. Sir G. C. Lewis was the author of several literary works, and held a high position as a public man.

HOW ARE YOU, SKEDADDLERS?—The brave young men who ran away to Canada, that they might avoid the draft, will be called upon to pick up 'dads' and return home to stand their little draft, for the reason that a bill has been introduced into the Canadian Parliament providing for a return to the United States of all deserters from our army, and by the new conscription law every man whose name is drawn, and who fails to appear, is called a deserter, and when caught will be punished as being one.

The above, which we copy from the Buffalo *Express*, has been going the rounds of the American papers. It is an ingenious way of putting an end to the vicious habit of Skedaddling. Its cleverness is particularly apparent to us in this country, who know that no such bill has ever been introduced into Parliament, or thought of.

RAFTING IN BURLINGTON BAY.—The Hamilton Bay at the Great Western Railway wharves presents a busy scene just now. Messrs. Patton, of Quebec, are getting together some immense rafts of timber, some of which they expect to have ready in a few days. There are about forty men employed, all of them experienced "lumberers," and including several Indians. The men are all engaged by the month, and boarded and lodged in a shanty erected on one of the rafts, where a man is engaged in cooking and keeping the place in order. Mr. Patton, jun., informs us that he will this season raft from Hamilton timber to the amount of $100,000. There is a large increase in the business at this port this season. The Messrs. Patton have already loaded twenty vessels with timber and staves, in addition to what they are rafting. A new plan of preparing the withes has been adopted by Mr. Patton. Instead of the old slow process of bending by hand, a horse is used, and the number twisted or bent much larger than by the former plan. The saving in labour and time is very great. Some seven rafts of timber will be started together, each of which is two hundred feet in length.—*Spectator.*

Atlantic Steamships Lost.

Since steamers began to maintain communication between Europe and America, twenty vessels in all have perished, involving an appalling sacrifice of human life. The list is as follows, in the order in which the casualties happened:—

No. Name.	No. Name.
1—President	11—Austria
2—Columbia	12—Canadian No 1
3—Humboldt	13—Indian
4—City of Glasgow	14—Arago
5—City of Philadelphia	15—Hungarian
6—Franklin	16—Connaught
7—Arctic	17—United States
8—Pacific	18—Canadian No 2
9—Lyonnais	19—North Briton
10—Tempest	20—Anglo-Saxon

We learn from the Norfolk *Messenger* that on the 24th ult. the saw mill belonging to Mr. P. Massey, at Middleton Centre, was blown up by the explosion of the boiler; by which John Withrom, a young lad, John Primmer, Joseph Valleck and George Ferguson lost their lives. It is believed that the explosion was caused by the water in the boiler being too low. Mr. Massey, although in the mill and knocked senseless for a time, was not seriously injured. He says that part of the boiler, weighing about a ton, was thrown a distance of about twenty-five rods; another part of the boiler, weighing about two hundred pounds, was thrown over one hundred rods; bricks as well as part of the machinery were thrown from eighty to one hundred rods, in all directions. The saw mill and machinery were totally destroyed; there was also some damage done to the Grist Mill. There was no insurance on either building or machinery. Mr. Massey's loss is estimated at about $2,400.

SLAVE EMANCIPATION.—The Dutch slaves at Guiana who endeavored to be emancipated, will be subjected to state surveillance. This differs from the apprenticeship of the emancipated slaves of the British West Indies. The Dutch slaves will not be compelled to work for their former masters. They will have the right to stipulate for a particular rate of wages, and to spend those wages as they think proper.

NOT TO BE TAKEN

J. Y. [illegible] BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that he has now received

WINTER STOCK!

Which he will sell at

Greatly Reduced Rates!

NEW FRUIT:

Valentia, M. R. and Layer Raisins, Patras Currants; Turkey and other Figs; French Prunes, in jars; Orange, Lemon and Citron Peels; S. S. Almonds, Filbert and Brazil Nuts;

Pickles & Sauces,

ALL KINDS.

TEAS,

MUCH REDUCED:

COMPRISING,

Pingsuey, Moyune and Twankay, Young Hyson, Congous, Souchongs & Japan.

SUGARS!

ALL KINDS.

TOBACCOS,

IN LARGE VARIETY AND CHEAP.

LIQUORS:

Brandies, Julies Robin, Renault's, Martell's and Hennessy, in wood and bottle. Wines, Sandeman's No. 1 Port, Pemartin's No. 1 Sherry. DeKuiper's Gin. Booth's Old Tom, in wood and bottle, Old Jamaica Rum. Dunlop's Scotch, Murphy's Poteen, and other Whiskeys.

CROCKERY & GLWASSARE,

EVERYTHING in GROCERIES

KEPT AND FOR SALE

At the very lowest remunerative prices.

Goderich 15th Dec. 1862. w26

DAYKIN'S

Patent Water-Drawer.

The most simple and effective Machine now in use, for elevating water.

FROM WELLS OF ANY DEPTH

FROM ITS SIMPLICITY IT

Is Not Liable to get out of Order,

AND being substantially made of the best materials it will calculated to meet the wants of the public in general. Some of its merits are, that *it does not freeze up in winter*, and that water can be raised by it in less time than in any other way.

For sale at the Nursery, where one may be seen in operation.

N. T. CUSTEAD.

GODERICH NURSERY,
August 1st. 1862. w27-tf

PLUMBING!

PETER GILLIES,

PLUMBER,

Kingston Street, GODERICH,

Opposite the Huron Hotel.

LEAD-PIPES!

PUT in for the conveyance of cold or hot water to all parts of Dwelling Houses, Hotels and Public Buildings. Residences fitted up with

Lead and Zinc Baths,

SHOWERS,

Copper Boilers, Water Tanks, Wash Basins, Sinks, Wash Trays, Water Closets,

FORCE & CISTERN PUMPS.

The attention of farmers and others is invited to the Hydraulic Ram. Companies in farm[illegible] where the utility of the

HYDRAULIC RAM

By which water may be raised from springs or creeks to a convenient room adjoining or block; to Breweries, for the washing of casks; to Brewers' cards, for the washing of self-acting Machine room; Residences, Tanneries and will throw a steady stoop nozzle at all times, own action, for the year round, of water, by

Orders punctually attended to.

REFERENCES:

JAMES WATSON, Esq., JOHN McDOUGALD, Esq.
HORACE HORTON, Esq., Goderich.

Goderich 19th Nov., 1862. w42-tf

SCHOONER FOR SALE

FOR Sale, the schooner, "Belle Brandon," Carvel built; Registered 20½ tons, now years old in Spring; has a centre-board, sails, rigging, and running tackle, all complete. She is a fast sailor. For further particulars apply to

HENRY LAWE.

Dunville, Feb. 13, 1863. ew35-3m-29d

SAVE YOUR ASHES AND CREASE!

THE HIGHEST Price paid for any quantity of Ashes and Grease at the Soap, Candle and Potash Factory, Goderich.

M. J. WRIGHT & CO.

March, 9th, 1863. w6-3m29

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between John Denison, Provincial Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer, and William John Macdonald, Provincial Land Surveyor, is dissolved by the non-performance of agreement on the part of the said William John Macdonald. Wherefore the business of land surveying and civil engineering, shall be carried on by the undersigned, as formerly.

JOHN DENISON,

Bayfield, 15th April, 1863. w12-tf

Sign of the Large Padlock

H. GARDINER & CO.

beg to inform the public that they have opened a

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Hardware Store, on the Court House Square, Goderich. They will always have on hand a large and well selected Stock of *Heavy & Shelf Hardware*, comprising:

Bar iron, all sizes;	Glass;
Hoop and Band Iron;	Putty;
Canada Plate;	Oils and Paints;
Tin Plate	Colors;
Steel, all kinds;	Guns and
Coal Chains;	Spades and Shovels;
Anvils;	Guns and Pistols;
Vices,	Shot;
Smith's Bellows;	Powder;
Horse Nails;	Saws;
Cut Nails;	Rope;
Pressed Nails;	Oakum,
Wrought Nails;	Brushes;
	Grindstones.

Shelf Hardware, of Every Description.

IN FACT,

Everything that should be kept in a Hardware Store.

Goderich. 1861. 3s

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

Factory on NELSON-st. between Victoria street and Cambria Road.

HENRY DODD.

Goderich, October 20, 1860 20.

Important to Saddlers!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to draw the attention of Saddlers to their large assortment of

SADDLERY HARDWARE!

IMPORTED DIRECT,

Which they are prepared to sell at VERY LOW PRICES.

Hames, Hogskins, Saddle-Trees,

&c., &c., on hand.

H. GARDINER & CO.

14 Market Square, Goderich.

PELEE ISLAND, AND POINT PELEE REEF, LIGHT HOUSES.

LAKE ERIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on, and after the 15th of April next, the Light exhibited on Pelee Island, near the upper end of Lake Erie, will be altered so as to show a *bright red*, and that on Point Pelee reef, will be altered to a *white light*. Captains and Pilots of vessels, will therefore bear in mind, that on passing up the lake the *red light* will be on the starboard side, and the *red light* on the larboard side.

By order of the Commissioner.

T. TRUDEAU,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Quebec, Canada, 16 March, 1863. sw16q4-t

DIVISION COURTS

Times and places to be holden

FOR THE UNITED COUNTIES OF

HURON & BRUCE

1st Division Court.
GODERICH, Monday, 8th June, 1863.

2nd Division Court.
KINCARDINE, Tuesday, 5th May.

12th Division Court.
BRUCEFIELD, Thursday, 7th May.

8th Division Court.
WALKERTON, Saturday, 9th May.

4th Division Court.
PAISLEY, Tuesday, 12th May.

9th Division Court.
SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, 13th May

6th Division Court.
DUNGANNON, Saturday, 16th May.

7th Division Court.
WALDER, Monday, 18th May.

10th Division Court.
CLINTON, Tuesday, 16th June.

2nd Division Court.
HARPURHEY, Wednesday, 17th June.

11th Division Court.
BROXETER, Thursday, 18th June.

5th Division Court.
EXETER, Saturday, 20th June.

R. COOPER,
J., H. & B.

Certified to be a true copy, as entered of record, pursuant to the Statute.

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

Office of the Clerk of the Peace,
Goderich, 10th April, 1863. w11

CASH FOR WOOL

AT THE

Goderich Wool Factory.

THE subscriber, in returning thanks to his customers for the liberal support extended to him in the Wool Carding, Cloth Dressing and Manufacturing business, would beg to state that no expense has been (this season) spared in fitting up everything in first class order; and having engaged the services of experienced workmen, he will be able, from this date, to execute orders to any amount in the above business, in all its various branches. Parties, as heretofore, coming from a distance, will seldom fail in getting their wool carded the same day, in time to carry home with them.

The highest market price will be paid in cash or cloth for a quantity of good, clean Wool, free from burs, and well *scoured*.

THOMAS LOGAN.

Goderich Mills, 8th May, 1862. 19-tf

Old Rochester Nursery!

S. MOULSON, Proprietor.

250 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT—Agent for the above extensive and old Nursery—would draw the attention of intending planters to their large assortment of

Dwarf and Standard Trees!

CONSISTING OF

APPLES, PEARS!

PLUMS, CHERRIES,

Apricots, Nectarines, Peaches,

SIBERIAN CRABS, &c.

Also, to their large stock of

NATIVE AND FOREIGN GRAPES!!

Currants, Gooseberries,

STRAWBERRIES,

&c., of the leading and latest varieties.

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, Flowers, &c.

This Nursery cannot be surpassed.

LIST of a few amongst many Beautiful supplied by this Nursery:—

GODERICH TOWN.

Richard Allsworth,		0.50 "
James Elliott, Jun.		12.35 P. M.
John Balfet,		

COLBORNE.

James Morris, James Harris, — Tillin	ABR.	2.28 P. M.
	DEP.	2.50 "
	WAWANOSH.	3.33 "
James Baird, David McIlroy	ARR.	3.52 "
	DEP.	4.15 "
	ABERFOYLE.	4.31 "

APPETITE:

John Cooke, John Finley, David McIlroy, Cob. Desmond.

WM. CAMPBELL, Agent,
w3-3mos Goderich.

GODERICH MARBLE WORKS

W. C. TRELEAVEN

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES

TOMBS TABLETS

TABLE TOPS, &C.

GODERICH

C.W.

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

HEADSTONES FROM $5 UPWARDS

Goderich, 4th November, 1862. w40

JOHN RALPH

STOVES & PLOUGHS

TIN SHEET IRON & COPPER WARE

GODERICH C.W.

TO ADVERTISERS!

BUSINESS men throughout the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and elsewhere, will do well to remember that the

HURON SIGNAL,

AN AN

ADVERTISING MEDIUM!

Is unequalled in this section of the Province, having a

Circulation of More than Double

that of any other journal in the Counties!

MERCHANTS and others who desire to reach the greatest number of people with their advertisements, may, at any time, examine either copy of *bona fide* subscribers, or the pile of wetted paper for each week's issue, when we have not the slightest doubt they will be satisfied with regard to what we state. Since Mr. McGeen issued the first 400 copies of the SIGNAL, fifteen years ago, it has been steadily increasing in circulation, and *has never been greater than at the present moment!*

We do not make these remarks on account of any falling off in our Advertising Patronage; on the contrary, we have had as many from every quarter as we could conveniently find room for, and we make it a point never to allow an advertisement to remain in the paper beyond the time bargained for. Several columns of quack nuisance have been turned away during the past six months, as we are determined, in accordance with the decision of the Press Association, not to allow them space at a cent less than the price received from local merchants. Notwithstanding this, how ever, during the time mentioned, we have averaged *two columns* of new advertisements per week. This fact proves a superior circulation, as it is well known by all advertisers that a paper that charges *full rates*, and is thus patronized, *must* be the best business medium, which, of course as always that having the greatest number of readers. The *Globe*, for instance, has the largest circulation in the Province, and, *therefore*, has the largest share of advertising; the *Leader* follows next, and so on.

Besides our old friends in the County of Huron, who have come to regard the *Signal* as a house-hold friend, we have a large number of subscribers in Bruce, one hundred copies going to each of such populous townships as Brant, Carrick, Culross, &c.

If, then, you have lands to sell, houses to let, goods to sell cheap, or any public announcement to make

☞ Advertise in the SIGNAL!!!

HURON FOUNDRY!

GODERICH.

STEAM ENGINE WORKS.

R. RUNCIMAN & CO.,

Manufacturers of Grist and Flouring Mills,

Circular, Mulay and Sash Saw-Mills,

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS,

THRESHING MACHINES,

[illegible] AND HORSE POWERS,

[illegible] expired, and in order to induce them to enlist, it will [illegible] a "stiff upper lip," Reaping Machines, Wood Saws, [illegible] horse appear the better.

[illegible] for did this offer [illegible] ORS, GANG PLOUGHS, [illegible] Mortising Machines, and Blacksmiths' work done in a neat and substantial manner, [illegible] York Castings of any description made to order. Also, all kinds of machinery [illegible] Rappahan[illegible] repaired on short notice. A large stock of [illegible] state of [illegible]NG, PARLOUR AND BOX STOVES, [illegible] Hand, Sugar Kettles, Wagon and Pipe Boxes. As our patterns of the above are the most approved kind, we would solicit an inspection of our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are offering the above at the lowest remunerative prices for cash, or on approved Credit. Old metal, Brass, Copper, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

Goderich, October, 1862. w39

Bryant Stratton & Co's CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL Commercial Colleges

THE TORONTO COLLEGE, C. W.

THIS INSTITUTION, located in the *Mechanics' Institute, Toronto*, has just been added to BRYANT, STRATTON & CO'S. chain of Commercial Colleges, established in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis

The object of these Colleges is to impart to Young Men and Ladies thorough and practical instruction in Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Correspondence, &c., and to fit them for any department of business they may choose.

Scholarships issued in Canada will entitle the student to complete his course in any College of the chain, and prior press, without additional charge. The College is open day and evening.

JAMES E. DAY, RESIDENT PRINCIPAL.

For further information please call at the College, or send for Catalogue and Circular, enclosing letter stamp. Address BRYANT, STRATTON & CO. Toronto, Jan. 1, 1863. ew34w18-1y

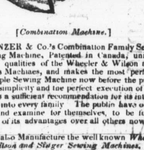
HOME MANUFACTURED SEWING MACHINES.

R. M. WANZER, & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEWING MACHINES!

James Street, Hamilton, C. W.



[Combination Machine.]

WANZER & Co.'s Combination Family Sewing Machine, Patented in Canada, unites the best qualities of the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer's Machines, and makes the most perfect and simple Sewing Machine now before the public; its simplicity and the perfect execution of its work, is a sufficient recommendation for its introduction into every family. The *potato* have only to call and examine for themselves, to be fully satisfied of its advantages over all others now in use.

They also Manufacture the well known *Wheeler & Wilson and Singer Sewing Machines*, for which they have received the First Prizes, at the Provincial Exhibition, London; Mechanics' Institute, Toronto; Agricultural Fair, Hamilton, and at other places where they have established in the province.

They have several thousand Sewing Machines of their manufacture now in operation in Canada, working to the entire satisfaction of the purchasers, as their numerous Testimonials will certify. All Genuine Wanzer & Co.'s Sewing Machines bear the stamp of "R. M. Wanzer & Co., Hamilton, on the plate. A most important advantage in the purchasing of Wanzer & Co's Machines, is that all corresponding parts being made alike, should any part be broken or mislaid it can be replaced at the shortest notice, thus saving the annoyance and expense of sending to the States for repairs, and passing the Custom House on both sides.

☞ We hereby authorize J. HENRY to act as our sole Agent in Huron and Bruce, from whom Machines can be obtained at the same price as we sell them for in Hamilton. 1o30

DR. HULL'S

LIQUID

Aromatic Physic

AN

Important Family Medicine,

FOR the cure of diseases of the

LIVER AND STOMACH,

Indigestion, Bilious affections, Palpitation of the Heart, Costiveness of the Bowels, Sick-Headache, Piles, Jaundice, and all other cases where an opening gentle physic is required.

THIS MEDICINE

CONTAINS NO MERCURY,

OR ANY OTHER DELETERIOUS DRUG.

BEING VERY PALATABLE,

it will answer for delicate females, or children. It is simply a laxipate to nature, giving energy to the liver, and a healthy action to the Stomach, the spring of life whence the body derives its succor.

This Medicine being very pleasant to the taste, must become very popular with those invalids who have been sickened with nauseous Castor Oil, Drugs, Rhubarb, &c.

Wherever it has been introduced it has met with great success, and is likely to supersede all other medicines as a safe and pleasant physic.

AGENTS:

PARKER & CATTLE; F. JORDAN, and the trade generally. w27

LANDS FOR SALE!

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

ONE-TENTH ONLY!

OF THE

PURCHASE MONEY IN CASH AT TIME OF PURCHASE

AND THE BALANCE IN

Nine Equal Annual Instalments,

with interest at 6 per cent.

TOWNSHIP OF MORRIS:

South ½ in 1st con., 50 acres,
South ½ in 1st con., 50 acres,
South ½ in 2d con., 100 acres,
South ½ in 3d con., 100 acres,
North ½ in 3d con., 100 acres,
North ½ in 4th con., 100 acres,
North ½ in 4th con., 100 acres,
North ½ in 4th con., 100 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK:

Lots 2 3 and 4 in 15th con., 190 acres each.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY:

S. ½ in 1st con., 100 acres,
Lots 34 and 35 in 4 con., 100 acres each,
Lots 31 and 32 in 6 con., 100 acres each,
Lot 26 in 6 con., 99 acres,
Lot 32 in 8 con., 100 acres,
Lots 33 and 34 in 10 con., 100 acres each.

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY

N. E. ¼ 43 in 1 con., 50 acres.

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

THOMAS GALT, Esq., Toronto.

ew24

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that any person or persons trespassing on the Lands owned by W. Hawkins, in the Township of Ashfield and Wawanosh will be prosecuted as the Law directs.

MAURICE DALTON, in charge of Lands in Ashfield.

GEORGE McKAY, in charge of Lands in Wawanosh.

March, 1863. sw53w6-3m

FOR SALE!

That desirable, detached first-class brick residence, known as

'MERTON VILLA,'

Situate on the Cambria Road, within a few minutes walk of the Court House, is well adapted for a medical or other professional gentleman. Will be sold on the most reasonable terms. The house contains 12 rooms and good cellarage, a large garden, a frame stable, and other suitable outbuildings, with a good supply of water. The whole in thorough repair. Further particulars can be obtained by applying to Mr. GEO. F. MOORE, proprietor, on the premises.

Goderich, 16th January, 1863. sw29w51

Farmers of Huron and Bruce!!

You can be supplied with

PURE CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED

At the lowest Market price, by

W. M. SAVAGE,

Produce and general dealer,

Goderich, March 4th, 1863. wdsw28

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES,

AT LOW PRICES.

The subscriber offers for sale, at the

GODERICH NURSERY,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

SHRUBS, ROSES,

GRAPE VINES!

Strawberries,

Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots!

&c., &c.

At prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory to purchasers. The uniform success that has attended the removal of trees from this Nursery, combined with the low price at which they are offered, should of themselves be sufficient to induce every person in want of Trees to

Purchase Them

AT HOME!

instead of patronizing distant and unknown establishments.

Descriptive Priced Catalogues Free on Application.

N. T. Custead.

Goderich Nursery, October 10, 1862. sw12w26

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 James McIntyre, James Hall and John McIntyre, at the suits of Robert Runciman and John Pratt, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said Defendants, in and to Lot Number Forty-three in the First Concession, and Lot Twenty-two in the Second Concession of the Township of Kinloss, in the County of Bruce, containing One hundred Acres, each, 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 o'the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B

By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 13th April, 1863. } 11

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of Peter Grant and Joseph Grant, at the suit of John Plummer and John Posey, I have seized and taken in Execution, all the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in and to that parcel or tract of Land, situate, lying and being in the Township of Stanley in the County of Huron and Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement One Acre of Land, being part of Lot Number Thirty, first concession, Township of Stanley and County of Huron, and commencing at the Northeast corner of the said Lot, on the London Road and forming one square piece, containing One Acre, beginning as aforesaid at the point of the said Northeast corner, with the buildings thereon erected; which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House at the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Ninth day of June, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, March 5th, 1863. } w5

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 Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of JOHN SPENCER, at the suit of THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA, I have seized and taken in execution all the right and interest of the said defendant in and to the lands and tenements of Lots one to nine inclusive, fourteen to thirty-seven inclusive, forty-two to fifty-three inclusive, on the south side of Head street; lots one to nine inclusive, nineteen to thirty-seven inclusive, forty-two to fifty-two inclusive, on the north side of Caley street; three, four, five and six, on the east side, and three, four, five and six, on the west side of Elmwood Avenue; three, four, five and six, on the east side, and three, four, five & six, on the west side of Greenwood Avenue; three, four, five and six, on the east side, and three, four, five and six, on the west side of Toronto street; and eleven on the south side of Wellington street, containing one-fourth of an acre each, all in the town of Malta, in the county of Bruce.

Lots ten and twelve, on the east side of Huron street; nine thirteen on the south side of High street, ten and twelve, on the east side of Victoria street, thirteen, on the west side of Victoria street, and thirty-nine and forty on the north side of Caledonia street, containing one-fourth of an acre each, as new name or lens, in the town of Southampton, in the county of Bruce; all which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday, the 7th day of March next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 26th April, 1863. } w13

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 Chancery at Toronto, and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of John Fleming and James Scott, at the suit of William Lawler, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said Defendants, in and to Lot number Forty-one, in the Fourteenth concession of the Township of Bullett in the County of Huron, with the buildings thereon erected. Which Lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Twelfth day of May next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

Goderich Nursery, October 10, 1862. sw12w26

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 James McIntyre, James Hall and John McIntyre, at the suits of Robert Runciman and John Pratt, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said Defendants, in and to Lot Number Forty-three in the First Concession, and Lot Twenty-two in the Second Concession of the Township of Kinloss, in the County of Bruce, containing One hundred Acres, each, 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 o'the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B

By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 13th April, 1863. } 11

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of Thomas Grant, at the suit of Donald Nevin and Robert Morrison, at the suit of Thomas Grant and Edward Hathwell, I have seized and taken in Execution, all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant, in and to part of Lot No. Thirty-one, in the first concession of the Township of Stanley, in the County of Huron and Province of Canada, and which may be more fully described as follows:—commencing at a distance of 2 chains on a course North nine degrees thirty minutes West from the South-easterly Angle of said Lot; thence South eighty degrees forty minutes, West three chains, sixteen and a half links; thence North nine degrees thirty minutes, East one chain seventeen links; thence North eighty degrees forty minutes, West three chains sixteen and a half links, to the London Road; thence South nine degrees thirty minutes, East one chain seventeen links, to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement one rood and twenty perches of Land with the buildings thereon erected. Which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Twenty-eighth day of July next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 24th April, 1863. } 12

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 Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of John Jamieson, deceased, at the time of his decease in the hands of Anne Jamieson, administratrix of the goods and chattels and effects of John Jamieson, deceased, who died intestate, at the suit of John Flemming and William Robinson, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant, in and to part of Lot No. 31, Second Concession, Township of McKillop, and County of Huron, which parcel of Land may be described as follows:—commencing at a point distant one chain, seventy-one Links from the Easterly Angle of said Lot, and on a course South thirty degrees West; thence South thirty degrees West, one chain fifty-eight and a quarter Links; thence North ninety degrees West, one chain fifty-eight and a quarter Links, to the place of beginning. Also, part of Lot Number Thirty, First Concession of McKillop, in said County, containing three acres, more or less, known as Park Lots Nos. 14, 15 and 16, in the Hays Survey of the Village of Harpurhey and County of Huron, and may be described as follows: commencing at the Northerly Angle of the said Lot; thence South sixty degrees, East seventy-five Links; thence South thirty degrees West one chain and fifty-eight and a quarter Links; thence North sixty degrees, West seventy-five Links; thence North thirty degrees, East one chain fifty-eight and a quarter Links, to the place of beginning, containing each One Acre of Land, more or less, with the buildings thereon erected; which Lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Twenty-eighth day of July next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 24th April, 1863. } 13

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 Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of Samuel Carr and William Carr, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said Defendants, in and to a portion of Lot Number Twenty-six, Concession B, in the Township of Carrick, commencing at a point at a distance of Ten Chains and Eighty-four Links from the Northwest angle of said Lot Twenty-six in Con. B; thence in the Township of Carrick, in bearing South 37° 52 W. along the Northern boundary of the road allowance between Twenty-five and Twenty-six in said Concession B. Thence S 52° 45 E in a line parallel to the Elora Road, a distance of Six Chains; Thence S. 37° 52 W. in a line parallel to said Road allowance between Lots Number Twenty-five and Twenty-six, a distance of Ten chains; Thence N. 52° 45 W. a distance of Six Chains and Twenty-three Links, more or less, to the boundary of said Road allowance between Lots Nos. Twenty-five and Twenty-six; Thence N. 37° 52 E. along the Northern boundary of said Road allowance, a distance of Twelve Chains, to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement Six Acres, Two Roods and Sixteen Perches, be the same more or less, with the buildings thereon erected. Which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Twelfth day of May next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, February 9th, 1863. } 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 County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of James McDonald, at the suit of David Campbell, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in and to all and singular that certain parcel or tract of Land, situate, lying and being in the Township of Stanley, in the County of Huron and Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement One-Third of an Acre of Land, be the same more or less, being composed of part of Lot (16) in the first concession of the Township of Stanley, on the London Road, running at the North East Angle of the London and Dayfield Roads and South-East Angle of said Lot (16); thence South Eighty degrees, Thirty minutes West, Eight Rods and Twenty-four Links; thence North nine degrees thirty minutes West five rods and twenty-four and one-third Links; thence North eighty degrees, thirty minutes East, eight rods and twenty-four Links to the London Road; thence along said road to the place of beginning, and which may be otherwise known as Lot (No. 1 and the south part of Lot No 2, Mustard's survey of part of the Village of Brucefield; 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 July next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock