Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

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

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GODERICH, C. W., NOV. 13, 1863.

THE REGENERATION OF IRELAND.

If we are to believe the utterances of certain papers, Ireland is to be regenerated at the earliest possible moment—that is, the disaffected are to rise upon their English rulers, and with the assistance of America, France, or perhaps both, establish the independence of Ireland, and *elevate* it to the position of a *Republic*.—The charges against England, although extremely indefinite, are thus summed up by the Irish *Canadian*, an intensely patriotic but very doubtfully loyal paper, published in Toronto:—"The bounds of "policy, of justice, of humanity, have "long since been overstepped by the "British Government in the management "of its Irish dependency; and the en-"slaved masses, ground to the dust, are "slowly awaking to a consciousness of "their degradation. The fearful account "that remains unsettled between England "and Ireland—an account of treachery, "cruelty and heartlessness unparalleled—"would seem to demand attention; and if "the reckoning be one of blood, on Eng-"land's head be the responsibility." If the *Canadian* had said that the people of Ireland were being deluded, blinded and led into trouble by a number of violent demagogues, we think it would have been nearer the mark, and if those who are throwing away so much rhetoric would descend to the more common-place task of pointing out wherein the sufferings of the Irish are "unparalleled" they would be more likely to enlist the sympathies of all right-thinking men—that is, if it can be plainly shown that the "tyranny of England," so called, even approximates to the despotism of Russia and Austria. The Irish *Canadian* and its co-workers have placed themselves in a very anomalous position. Here in Canada they enjoy *perfect* liberty, both civil and religious, and yet they hatch treason; they urge that their countrymen should be received into the highest office in the land, and in the same breath tell them to watch for an opportunity of striking down the hated Saxon. It would be impossible for inconsistence to go farther.

We think England need apprehend little danger from these gentlemen, but it behoves Canadians, and especially all loyal Irishmen, to know what is going on around them. We are informed that secret organizations are afloat not merely at home, but in America, and, if the dark hints thrown out are worth anything, the secret spring which actuates the celtic element in Mr. Lincoln's armies is hatred to Britain and a desire to secure the aid of American armies *when the time comes!* There is on the other side of the lines an organization of Irishmen (that boasts of members in Canada,) called the Fenian Brotherhood, the principles of which may be gathered from the following address delivered at a meeting, or Congress, of the brotherhood in Chicago, on the 3rd inst.:

"The United States of America.

Responded to by Col. Molloy, of the 17th Wisconsin who carried the green flag from Shiloh to Vicksburg. He declined making a speech, and called upon Mr. Fitzgibbon, of Chicago, to speak for him; whereupon Mr. Fitzgibbon said that the cause of Ireland and of the United States were very similar. The people of both these countries were called rebels by the British. Americans, aided by Irishmen, had thrown back the Saxon and established independence. The day would soon come when Irishmen would be able to do the same, and establish independence on every hill-top of the green isle. There was much of identity between the two peoples, and they would yet have the same republican form of government in both countries. He hoped the day would soon come when Irishmen and Americans would battle on Irish soil for Irish freedom."

Very logical, certainly. We will help the United States to put down one Rebellion, and then initiate another in our own country. We will rivet the chains of despotism on this continent, after which we will go and deliver our countrymen from the yoke of bondage. We will help in the glorious work of depriving ten millions of Americans of their well-earned independence, and, when that is accomplished, we will demand *independence* for Ireland, enforcing that demand by 50,000 Yankee bayonets. Very, very logical that. Pity Mr. Beecher had not been at Chicago with his *love* theory. It is to be hoped that no true Irishman in Canada, whether he be Protestant or Catholic, will allow himself to be led, even in thought, away from his loyalty to the crown and person of good Queen Victoria.

THE GOVERNMENT BANK.

The *Globe* says:—We learn that the Government have determined, after the 1st of January next, to withdraw the Government account from the Bank of Upper Canada, and to transfer it to the Bank of Montreal. Mr. Holton, it is understood, has resolved on this step under the belief that it will give him greater facility for dealing with the existing deficiency in the public chest than he at present possesses, and enable him to defer his visit to England until after the passage of measures for the equalization of the revenue and expenditure in the coming session of Parliament. Among other arrangements, it is said the Bank of Montreal has agreed to take $1,500,000 of five per cent Provincial Debentures at 98.

THANKSGIVING.

The most inveterate grumbler, if he will but pass in review the mercies with which Canada has been blessed during the past season, must be compelled to admit that we have much cause for thankfulness.—It is true, in some sections of the country, the results of the harvest have not been equal to the sanguine expectations indulged in early in the season; but still there is enough and to spare. We have an abundance of bread, and there is not a township between Sarnia and River du Loup, with which we are acquainted wherein a "frugal and industrious" man cannot obtain a subsistence for himself and family. In many countries this is not the case. Thousands of our fellow-men in distant lands are suffering the untold horrors of Famine, and tens of thousands there are who are compelled to subsist upon substances which Canadians would turn from with loathing. When we look upon our blooming children and reflect that there is no reason to fear that, ere the return of another harvest, they will cry for bread when there is no bread for them, we should feel a sentiment of gratitude to the Great Bestower springing up in our hearts. Then again, we have been saved from the disastrous influences of war. Neither civil dissension nor foreign strife has destroyed our material prospects or left desolate our hearths. Think, on the other hand, of the bloody scenes enacted in less favored lands. In the neighboring Republic men who once struck hands in fraternal greeting are now butchering each other by tens of thousands, filling the land with want and sorrow, and at one terrible blow undoing the work of nearly a century; poor Poland is engaged in a life or death struggle; China is torn by civil war; there is war in New Zealand, Japan, Central America, Mexico.—But Canada has hitherto been spared. It is right that we should, as a nation, return our sincere and united thanks to Him who has so abundantly blessed us. And for this purpose the 11th of this month was appointed by the representative of Royalty. We presume the day was properly kept in most of the cities and towns throughout the country, with the exception, we are sorry to have to say, of *Goderich*. Journalists sometimes have a painful duty to perform, and we regret extremely that our town, which is generally ready to express its loyalty, should have almost entirely overlooked Thanksgiving. Will our readers at a distance believe us when we inform them that *the Full Races came off on Wednesday last* on the flats near the town. Such was actually the case. The races, it is true, had been advertised for that day *before* the issuing of the Governor's Proclamation, but there could not have been the slightest difficulty in having them postponed for a day or two. It would have cost only a couple of dollars for handbills and it would have saved us from the stigma of one of the most disreputable acts that has ever taken place within the bounds of the County. We surely deserve prosperity! A professedly *christian* community, one which united so recently in doing honor to the Governor General, was "earnestly exhorted" by him "to observe reverentially and devoutly the said day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the abundant harvest and the continuance of peace," responded by absence (generally speaking) from the Churches and attendance at the Fall Races. We could have believed it of Chicago and New York, but of Goderich, never. We do not know who is to blame in the matter of allowing such proceedings. The race course is beyond the jurisdiction of the Mayor, it is not, perhaps, within that of the Reeve of Colborne, and in either case we do not think that there is any direct law against racing, and its attendant drunkenness, on such a day. The question is one of respect and right-feeling; if these fail the whole must be set down as a farce. We do hope that it is the last time we shall be called upon to allude to a subject so disagreeable.

☞ A brutal murder took place in Chatham township a few days ago. Two colored men, named respectively Smith and Butler, quarreled about some trivial matter, when Smith, enraged at the language used towards him, fractured the skull of his opponent with a stake. He has not been apprehended yet. Butler died in half an hour after receiving the blow.

Mirror of Fashions.—This celebrated magazine for the current quarter is before us. It is well got up, contains not only engravings but carefully cut patterns, and is admitted to be one of the best fashion books published. May be ordered of Mr. Moorhouse.

☞ The London 'Lancet' has proved that the good people of Edinburgh have been supplied by dishonest butchers with the flesh of diseased cattle and hogs. Flesh that was literally not fit to be seen was sold to the sausage makers. The matter will be officially enquired into.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

Meade is encamped, waiting for supplies.—The reparation of the railroad to Culpepper is abandoned, and Aquia Creek will be our next base of supplies. 1,700 muskets were gathered as fragments of the fight, the most of them bearing the tower stamp of 1861, and all in serviceable condition. Two of the cannon captured were 10-pound Parrotts and two 12-pound Napoleons, with caissons and all complete.

A scout, just from Richmond and other parts of the South, reports Lee actually in command of Bragg's army; and Bragg, tho' chief, is Lee's subordinate. He says it was decided a few days since, at a rebel cabinet session, to abandon on the first intimation of an intention of Meade to advance upon Richmond.

Washington, Nov. 8.—There has been a fresh disposition of our forces for strategical purposes, but otherwise everything is quiet.—Very little skirmishing south of Culpepper, and according to all accounts it is by no means certain that all the rebel army is across the Rapidan, as reported. If the rebels maintain their position between Culpepper and the Rapidan, it is quite probable a battle may be yet fought. This is Lee's chosen battle-ground, according to his official report of our advance a few weeks since. The impression is general in the army that all his forces will probably cross the Rapidan, notwithstanding their partial halt on this side.

Army of the Potomac, Monday Night.—Buford's cavalry division returned from its reconnoissance to Culpepper at noon to-day, having driven the enemy before them from them from the Sulphur Springs road to within a mile of Culpepper. A portion of the enemy's infantry, with artillery, was encountered last night about sunset near Culpepper, and in a skirmish which ensued, we sustained a loss of about 25 killed and wounded—but a small proportion killed. In the opinion of officers accompanying the reconnoissance, the main body of Lee's army will not be met with this side of the Rapidan, although a portion of their troops occupied Culpepper. Dispositions of our forces are carefully made with reference to the possibility of any attacks on our flanks or rear.

Army of the Potomac, Nov. 10.—Yesterday two squadrons of the 1st New York Dragoons, under command of Capt. J. W. Knapp, attached to Buford's division, left the command at Mud Run, to reconnoitre the country, in the wake of the retreating rebels. They proceeded to Culpepper, charged through the town, driving twice their own number of rebels before them, rested themselves and horses while they took 15 prisoners, and then returned with their trophies to Brandy Station. We hold Culpepper to day, and our lines extend to the Rapidan below.

Washington, Nov. 11.—It was stated several days ago that two of Gen. Burnside's most easterly outposts in Tennessee had been attacked by the rebels, and half of the garrison, consisting of two regiments and a battery, had been captured. Gen. Grant's despatch did not designate the exact place where the disaster occurred, nor did it state the strength of the rebel force, or the probable number of killed and wounded on our side. The *Republican* this evening says Gen. Burnside telegraphs that the disaster referred to occurred at Rogersville, Hawkins County, Tenn. This place is the terminus of the Branch railroad of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and is situated fifteen miles from Knoxville. Gen. Burnside also states that the rebels captured 600 men and four cannon.—His main army is where it was when the attack was made on Rogersville, in an impregnable position, and in good spirits, subject to the orders of General Grant, who is perfectly well satisfied with its situation.

Washington, Nov. 11.—General Meade's detailed report of the battle of Gettysburg, dated October 1st, was officially promulgated to-day. He gives as a reason for his delay in making it until then, the failure of receiving reports of several corps and division commanders, who were severally wounded in battle, and says the result of the campaign may be briefly stated, in the defeat of the enemy at Gettysburg, his compulsory evacuation of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and his withdrawal from the upper valley of the Shenandoah, and in the capture of three guns, forty-one standards, and 13,621 prisoners; 24,978 small arms were collected on the battle-field. Our own losses were very severe, amounting, as will be seen by the accompanying returns, to 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,643 missing, in all 23,186. He adds his tribute to the heroic bravery of the whole army, officers and men.

Movements of Jeff. Davis.

President Davis and suite arrived at Charleston on Monday noon, by a special train from Savannah. He was received at the depot by Gen. Beauregard and staff, and a committee of the Common Council, who accompanied him to the City Hall with a military escort. The turn out of the city was grand.

He made an address, saying that his feelings had drawn him to Charleston at this hour of trial, and he also desired to confer with the commanding general, and by personal observation to acquire some of that knowledge which would enable him more fully to understand the wants of the people and the reports submitted to him. From South Carolina's great men he first imbibed the principles and doctrines of State sovereignty. He trusted that the Yankee's desire to possess Charleston would never be gratified, but if Providence ordered otherwise, he desired for her what he wished for his own town of Vicksburg, that the whole should be a mass of ruins.

He believed that Charleston would never be taken, and if fire should beleaguer us (the rebels) on every side, reinforcements would be sent to their assistance in proportion to the force of the enemy. From his present knowledge, he looked forward to a glorious record for Charleston at the close of the struggle. He asserted that the army is now in better condition than it was twelve months ago.

Tuesday he spent in visiting the gun-boats, Sullivan's island, the batteries, Fort Moultrie and Mount Pleasant, inspecting works and reviewing various commands. Thursday he arrived at Wilmington, N. C., and was received by Gen. Whitting Davis made a speech, in which he said that he was proud of his reception by the North Carolinians, and that he had given Wilmington for her defence the best soldiers in the Confederacy, and he felt the full importance of the harbor—the only one still open for trade—and that he would do all that could be done for its defence.

An English Wife and Mother-in-Law.—A rather curious incident occurred at Potsdam, at the time of the visit lately made to that place by the members of the Statistical Congress. Among the persons who were walking in the gardens of the Palace of Sans Souci was a Prussian officer, who entered into conversation with an English *savant*. The latter, after a time, could not avoid expressing his surprise at finding a Prussian officer speak English so well. The officer replied that there was nothing astonishing in that fact, as his wife and his mother-in-law were both English. "Might I venture to inquire the name of your mother-in-law?" said the English *savant*. "Queen Victoria," replied the officer, who was no other than the Prince Royal of Prussia.—*Galignani.*

ARRIVAL OF THE "ADRIATIC."

New York, Nov. 10.—The Adriatic arrived at five o'clock, with 700 passengers.

Trieste, Oct. 25.—Advices received here from Corfu state that the Ionian parliament has been prorogued for six months.

Malta, Oct. 25.—The Maltese papers loudly protest against the assertion of *La France* that discontent exists in Malta.

According to advices received here reinforcements have been sent to New Zealand by the Indian Government.

Paris, Oct. 26.—The Empress is expected to arrive to-day at Toulon.

La France, of this evening, notices with regret England's and Austria's want of decision with regard to Poland. France, it continues, has clearly defined her views and for the efficacious form of united action she wants England and Austria to come to an understanding.

The *Nation* says, we have to believe that M. Fould's report will state that but for the Mexican expedition the budget would show a large surplus.

The *Temps* of this evening reproduces a rumor that the Emperor had invited the Queen of Spain to visit France in the ensuing spring.

It is said that Marshal Niel will go to St. Petersburg on an extraordinary expedition during the absence of the Duke of Montebello.

London, Oct. 26.—A Stockholm journal reports a recent speech of the King of Denmark, in which he declares his readiness, in case his state being overpowered by Germany, to start a republic, to consist of the Danish Isles. The King said, "I will descend from the throne to proclaim a republic. I am convinced that no people in Europe is more fitted for the republican sceptre than my dear Danish people."

In Hungary the loss arising from the partial or total failure of the crops of hay, wheat, maize, barley and rice is estimated at 10,000,000 pounds.

Constantinople, Oct. 26.—The question of the budget is settled. The surplus is to remain undiminished. It has been decided that the Imperial Bank will pay the November dividend upon the consolidated debt in London and Paris.

London, Oct. 27.—The mission of Marshal Niel to St. Petersburg is presumed to be a last attempt on the part of Napoleon to persuade the Czar Alexander to grant the Poles the concessions which the diplomacy of Europe has hitherto failed to obtain.

Warlike Preparations of Russia.

A letter from Constantinople, addressed by a traveller, named Millinieff, to the Progress of Lyons, contains the following information respecting the proceedings of Russia in the Black Sea:

"I have just arrived from Kertch, which I left on the 3rd inst., and hasten to give you some particulars of what is now passing in that part of Russia. The Government is constructing defensive works on all the more important points of the Crimea, in preparation for war with the Western Powers, should such a misfortune take place. The Sea of Azoff, the navigation of which is so difficult owing to its numerous sandbanks and the quantity of ballast discharged into it by merchant vessels during the last fifteen years, will shortly be completely closed by blocking up the entrance to the channel. At Kretch, Berdianski, and Taganrog, the Tartars are employed for that purpose. The Government has taken advantage of the passage of several thousands of these Musselmans, who last spring obtained permission to settle in Turkey, to detain them as prisoners, and subject them to forced labour. The authorities have announced to the population of these countries that war has been declared, and that they hold themselves in readiness to march against the enemy. Foreigners, who are numerous at Kertch, Yenikale, and other places on the Sea of Azoff, have been ordered to leave the country in a month. Several peaceable Greek merchants, who have long resided at Kertch, have recently been subjected to great annoyance by the authorities. They were arrested, and had to pay large sums to obtain their release, which was only granted on condition that they should leave the country in 24 hours. I myself, was eight days before I could obtain permission to embark, and had to appear a dozen times at least before the head of police and the Governor of Kertch. Every time I left their office my passport received a fresh visa, for which I had to pay three roubles (12f.), and if I had not been personally recommended to chief of the police, it is probable that I should have suffered much greater annoyance. I conclude with stating that the population in the south of Russia live in a state of continual alarm."

Matrimonial Hoax in Banff.

A Scottish paper tells the following amusing story:—

About a month ago an advertisement appeared wherein the advertiser set forth his intention of entering the holy state of matrimony, provided he could get one suitable in every respect, and who, besides being everything that a good wife ought to be, had a little of the 'needful' at her own disposal. The would be Benedict was not allowed to pine in solitude. The subject was taken up by some wags, and a correspondence at once commenced. Nearly a score of letters passed between the lover and his adorable Mary, in which, we understand, the conditions of 'terms cash' were frequently alluded to. Mary having baited her hook with a promise of £75, 'cash down at sight,' the poor dupe seized it, and she had him floundering, high and dry, at the Banff and Macduff Railway Station on Friday evening. According to a previous arrangement, Mary was duly waiting the arrival of her intended, accompanied by a rather multitudinous escort of friends. Mary, although usually luxuriating in a shooting jacket and peptops, appeared on this occasion in a pork pie hat and veil, brown cloak, and satin dress, amply distended by crinoline. A recognition having taken place, according to previous arrangements made, Mary expressed great pleasure at his arrival. Said she, 'I was afraid you would not come; did you not expect to meet me here?'

'Ay, did I,' said he, in reply, 'but I didna expect to see sic a scene'—referring to the crowd.

Mary, by this time, had seized hold of his his arm, but the disconcerted lover appeared to have "smelled a rat." He angrily shook her off, endeavoring to make his way out of the crowd as fast as he could. This, appeared to be contrary to the programme of the evening. Seized on either side, he was pulled along in the direction of Bauff, the crowd pelting him with turf and mud—hooting, cheering, and yelling with all their might.—The scene was ludicrous in the extreme. At the Royal Oak Hotel the poor victim tore himself away from his tormentors, doubtless congratulating himself on having at last found a city of refuge. But in this he was deceived. A number thronged into the hotel after him, and after discussing matters—certainly not in whispers—it was resolved to get a "sicht o' the chief." Two gentleman being despatched into his place of retreat, bearing with them the ultimatum of the meeting, that if he presented himself the matter would be at an end. He then presented himself—but such a spectacle! No one who had seen a spruce-looking fellow jump lightly out of the train would have fancied that the person who "settled down" so perfectly miserable among his tormentors was the same person, the transmutation was so complete.—We understand he left with the morning train for the south.

☞ We learn from the Owen Sound *Advertiser* that parties living near the Toronto Line are nightly having their sheep destroyed by bears. On Saturday night last one man named White had as many as nine carried off.

☞ Two habitans from Lower Canada were recently killed in the County of Kent, where they were employed in lumbering. One of them was employed by Mr. Thomas Rae in Dover, and the other, named Ephriam Goleau, by Mr. White.

☞ Amongst the recent arrivals at the St. Lawrance Hall, Montreal, are Messrs. Poulin, Virgil, Fisk and Cheney, founders of the Express Company in the Province. An annual meeting of the Stockholders is stated to have taken place, and a handsome dividend been declared.

☞ The Hamilton *Times* says that it is a common practice with thieves now-a-days, to watch the opportunity when the clerks are out putting on the shutters, slip in at the back door, snatch up the cash box, and make their exit before the clerks enter. The store of W. F. Ecclestone, on King St., was robbed in this manner last week.

☞ A London professor lectured recently on adulterations of food. He handed round coffee, which was pronounced excellent, then told the audience that they had been regaled with a mixture of bullock's blood, chicory, sheep's liver, dried and old coffee-grounds.—He gave them capital porter too, made of spirits of wine, gum arabac and burnt sugar.

☞ Among the passengers of the steamer City of New York on Saturday last, for Liverpool, was Tom Heenan, a brother of the Benecia Boy, who goes over to England for the express purpose of assisting in the training operation of the latter for his great fight with Tom King, the English champion, for the sake of $10,000, the largest amount ever fought for in the prize-ring.

☞ A man named Paul Helm, of Cavanville, on Wednesday last, after administering poison, it is supposed, to his wife on the Sunday previous, went to his stable and cut his throat with a razor from ear to ear, causing almost instant death. Mrs. Helm, when last heard from, was considered in a dying condition.

☞ The potato crop in Yorkshire, England, is suffering very seriously from disease. In all lands, heavy or light, the complaint is general. The varieties most seriously affected are those known as "American roughs" and "snowballs," of which about fifty per cent., bad and small, go to the pigs. It is with these sorts the markets are so filled, and which have caused so rapid declension in prices, dealers finding that apparently sound tubers rot after being housed.

☞ The St. Catherines Post records a case of stabbing which took place in that town on Saturday the 31st ult. It appears that an angry altercation took place between the captain of the schooner Maize and one of the teamsters when the captain drew a knife and stabbed his opponent in the breast, inflicting a severe wound. No serious consequences are anticipated. The captain was allowed to go on paying the injured man sixty dollars.

The Situation of Grant's Army.—There are some people who do not seem to think that the prospects of the Federal army, under Grant, at Chattanooga, are any of the best. The St. Louis *Journal* says:—The situation in which Grant will find the army of Chattanooga is one which will require all the ability he may be master of to rectify. It is half surrounded in Chattanooga by a foe powerful in numbers and terrible in character. Everywhere, except in the rear, wherever he turns, formidable works confront him. His communications are extremely critical—his supplies almost entirely cut off. He must attack works almost impregnable, defended by soldiers of unsurpassed valor, and must triumph over them, or he must effect a retreat over a rough and exhausted country, with this army in his rear, bent upon destroying him, and animated by every passion that can impel man upon his enemy. We shall soon see what he will attempt to do.

The Duke of Newcastle and the Orangemen.—The Prince Edward Island Legislature having passed an Orange Incorporation Bill, it went home for Her Majesty's sanction, which Her Majesty has been advised not to grant.—The Duke of Newcastle, after acknowledging the receipt of the Bill, and petitions for and against it, writes:—"I deeply regret that the Legislature of Prince Edward Island should have given its sanction to a class of institutions which all experience has shown to be calculated if not exactly intended, to engender religious and political differences, and which must be detrimental to the best interests of any colony in which they exist. Holding these views respecting the measure, I have felt it impossible to advise Her Majesty the Queen to signify her Royal approbation of it, without which, I am glad to observe, it will not take effect." The Act therefore will remain inoperative.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

(Correspondence of Cincinnati Times.)

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 4.

We have had various accounts about the occupation of Lookout Mountain, the key to Chattanooga, by our forces, and, as you may suppose, every one rejoiced that that important position had at last become ours. I am informed, however, this morning, that we do not hold it, and as my information comes directly from the front, by intelligent gentlemen just arrived, I have no reason to doubt it. It appears that only a portion of the mountain is ours, that what we hold was taken by strategy, and that the ground we gained will be increased, all the efforts of the enemy to the contrary. The portion of Lookout we hold was gained by stealth—a large force of volunteers getting ready during the darkness of the night, and with a yell and a volley of musketry dashed upon the rebels unawares, and driving them from the position, occupied it and strongly intrenched themselves before the enemy could rally. The foothold thus gained can be strengthened and extended, for under cover of the fire of those already on the mountain, their number can be increased until we have sufficient force to make an aggressive movement. This was being prepared for as my informant left, and it is not unlikely that the telegraph will herald our entire possession of the key to Chattanooga before this reaches you by mail.

Breach of Promise of Marriage.—The *Free Press* gives an account of the action of Breach of Promise of Marriage, tried at St. Thomas, on Monday, which caused much merriment. The love letters of the plaintiff, which were read, kept the Court in roars of laughter. The plaintiff, Mrs. Pringle, a resident of St. Thomas, originally from Missouri, and a widow of considerable personal charms, became engaged to the defendant, Crosby, a young and wealthy farmer of Southwold. Day of marriage, according to the evidence, had been set and guests invited to come to the ceremony, when defendent became suddenly aware of sundry secret flirtations committed by his inamorata, and informed her that the match was broken off. To this she retorted that she "did not care, as she could get two better men than ever he was." The plaintiff appeared to have changed her mind subsequently, and resolved to make her lord smart, and well the "better man" after, and for that purpose brought the present action, laying damages at $800. Defendant had no trouble, however, in proving the conversation about her getting "two better men," &c., &c., which she had indiscreetly gossipped to several "friends" about town; and the Jury held it to be a clearance of all contract or engagement, returning a verdict accordingly for the defendant without much deliverance.

The Condition in Tennessee.—The Memphis *Bulletin* thus graphically sketches the condition of Tennessee:—There is a portion of this State so devastated by the civil war as to be practically abandened by the foot of man. The men are slumbering at Shiloh, Corinth, and Stone River; the servants have gained their freedom; the women and children have fled to more remote and quiet precincts. Falling in behind the retiring footsteps of humanity come the four-footed beasts and creeping things. The fox makes his burrow under the ruined dwellings where a happy people once dwelt. The serpent crawls under the floor of the church and school-house. The squirrel chatters and builds his nest upon the locust tree in the old yard, once noisy with the mirth of children. The gum is rotting in the cool spring. The partridge whistles from the ridge-pole of the cabin. The wild bee seeks a store-house for his honey, fearless of detection by the human eye. All is returning to a state of nature. What a monument of the ravages of war.

Revival of the Cotton Trade.—The cotton movements at New Orleans are sufficiently important to attract the serious attention of the trade in this city and elsewhere. For several weeks past there has been a steady improvement in the receipts, and the most cautious merchants are beginning to have confidence that at last a steady and reliable source of supply has been reached, limited though it be.—The receipts at New Orleans for the first twenty-two days of October, were 11,294 bales. This is at the rate of 15,000 per month, 180,000 bales per annum—a small amount certainly as compared with the wants of cotton mills, but yet important viewed as the immediate result of the reopening of the Mississippi. The receipts are large considering the narrow area of country from which they come. It must be considered that but very little country in either Louisiana or Mississippi is so completely cleared of guerillas or regular Confederate troops, as to admit of the open resumption of trading intercourse with loyal merchants. From above Natchez almost no cotton has as yet made its appearance. Little or none comes from the Eastern shore of Lake Ponchartrain, though most of the remaining portion of Louisiana east of the Mississippi has but little embargo placed on its trade by the enemy's operations. In the section of Louisiana west of the river, there has been, up to the present time, no important tract of country from which cotton could be sent forward without either the risk of its being captured or burnt in transit, or its sellers visited with vengeance by the rebels. Yet on the eve of such a large increase in the supply, we have cotton selling at well nigh a dollar per pound; we have manufacturers buying it eagerly at such an enormous price; we have merchants speculating in goods on the basis of this exaggerated value of the raw material, and all this is going forward with as much confidence as though the present values were assuredly to be eternal. We must confess we can see neither wisdom nor common caution in such a course of things. If we mistake not, somebody will smart at no very distant day for over confidence in buying cotton and cotton goods at such insupportable prices.—*N. Y. Economist.*

A Free Church Missionary Drowned in India.

Distressing intelligence had arrived at Nagpore of the death of Revd. Mr. Hyslop, missionary of the Free Church of Scotland. The Chief Commissioner, Mr. Temple, was at a traveller's bungalow about 20 miles from Nagpore, westward, and being interested in certain geological questions, invited the rev. gentleman, a well known and much respected missionary, to meet him and join him in his explorations. It appears that Mr. Temple and Mr. Hyslop were three or four miles away from their camp, across a river, and were busy as ardent geologists can be among the stones, when Mr. Temple proposed to return, but Mr. Hyslop wished to remain longer. Probably an hour after Mr. Temple had left, Mr. Hyslop mounted his horse to follow, when, crossing the river, either a flood came on suddenly, or he did not keep the ford, for his horse was soon out of his depth, and Mr Hyslop was drowned. His horse making its appearance at midnight alarmed the residents of the camp, and an active search was made, which resulted in finding the body of the rev. gentleman, who had clutched the "long grass, and retaining it in his death grasp was thus kept from being swept away by the stream, which must have been some feet over his head before subsidence. The rivers thereabouts rise and fall very rapidly, and many native travellers are lost in crossing them in September. Mr. Hyslop was much respected by the inhabitants of Nagpore, both European and native. He leaves a widow and two children, as well as a numerous circle of friends, to deplore his loss; and the mission is deprived of a most valuable agent.

Butted to Death.—We are pained to learn, says the Elora *Observer*, that an old man named Jamieson, who resided in the Township of Nichol, was, while returning home in a wagon one day last week, butted to death by a ram, which was in a wagon. From what we can learn, the unfortunate man was intoxicated at the time. He was almost butted to a jelly when he reached home. Death resulted, from the injuries received, in a couple of days after the accident.

British Liberty.—Governor Seymour, of New York, made a great speech at Syracuse the other day. In the course of an argument upon the tyrannical encroachments of the Federal Government, he made the following handsome acknowledgement of the true spirit of liberty that exists under British institutions:—

"The proudest Government that exists upon the face of the earth is that of Great Britain, and its proudest statesman, when he would speak of Britain's crowning glory, did not speak of its wide-spread dominions, upon which the sun never sets, did not say, as he might have done, that the beat of its morning drum made a continuous strain of music round the world. He did not speak of martial achievements, of glorious battle-fields, and of splendid naval conflicts; but he said, with swelling breast and kindling eye, that the poorest man of Great Britain in his cottage might bid defiance to all the forces of the crown. It might be frail, its roof might shake, the wind might blow through it, the storm might enter; but the King of England could not enter it, all his powers did not dare to cross the threshhold of that ruined tenement." (Great cheering.)

A Bear and Cub Killed.—A week or two since, Mr. Sample, who resides near Beaver Creek, on the Hastings Road, accidentally met two old bears, accompanied by a couple of cubs, which walked off as soon as they observed him. The cubs soon ascended a tree, while the old ones went on. After a short stay, the cubs began to descend again, when Mr. Sample attempted to detain them by waving his cap and shouting. While thus engaged, he suddenly heard a growl at his elbow, and found, on turning his head, that the old bears had unexpectedly returned, and were intently watching his proceedings with no friendly eye. The situation had become quite exciting, and, as the best mode of extricating himself, he dashed his cap in the face of one of the animals, which immediately snatched it from him, and at once walked off with its prize. Sample struck the other with his fist on the mouth, cutting one of his fingers severely with the force of the blow against its teeth. He called to his boys to bring his gun, and finally succeeded in killing one of the cubs. He brought their skins to the village, and disposed of them to Mr. D. D. O'Flynn.—*Mudoc Mercury.*

☞ Sensation Item.—The following paragraph has been published. It comes from the proper quarter to be a *canard*:

Philadelphia, Nov. 11.

The special despatches from Cincinnati give an account of a singular story, about two suspicious vessels, discovered yesterday, hovering about Sandusky Bay, supposed to be privateers, fitted up by secessionists in Canada, aided by the sympathisers there and in the United States. A battery of Parrott guns was ordered forthwith to the Island. There may be, however, more feasibility in such an enterprise than in the alleged conspiracy discovered—possibly it is part of that abortive plot.

A Melancholy Narrative.

Mr. Hobbs, a native of Bath, a chairmaker, his wife and a family of six, left their native place some months previously, for a town in Algiers; but, failing in their expectations they wished to go to England, and applied to the British Consul, who introduced them to Capt. Montgomerie, the master of the "Robert Drape," of Ardrossan, a schooner of 112 tons, which was the only vessel then in that port bound to London. The captain states that from a feeling of compassion for them, he undertook to give the whole family a passage to England for £14; but he represents that he expended £17 in purchasing additional stores at Algiers. There were two spare bunks in the cabin, divided from that part used by the captain and mate, for the accomodation of the wife and daughters, and two spare bunks on the forecastle were allotted to the father and sons. The schooner put to sea on the 5th of August, and, owing to the weather being warm, it is stated that the family wished to be berthed in the longboat, which stood on deck. Their desire was complied with, an awning being erected over the boat to afford some shelter. A day or so after the voyage commenced, the family suffered much from sea-sickness, and several of them were seized with ague. The captain states that he had fresh provisions up to when the vessel was off Cape St. Vincent; but neither the parents nor the children could be induced to take any solid food; they preferred tea. He also states that they were often persuaded to leave the boat and go to the bunks in the cabin and forecastle, but they refused. All p.m. on August 25th, G. Hobbs, the eldest son, 18 years of age, died in the boat from exhaustion, consequent on sea sickness, and on the following day the body was buried. Two days afterwards, and on the evening of the 27th, another of the children, Emily, aged five years, expired in the boat; and at midnight, of the same day, the third child, Richard Hobbs, nine years of age, breathed his last, and in the morning the two bodies were committed to the deep. The father, mother, and remaining three children still kept in the boat, and the captain states that all his remonstrances failed in inducing them to leave it. He prepared what nourishment he could for them, but he had much difficulty in getting them to take anything. They still preferred tea. Rough weather was met with in crossing up the channel, and on the night of the 3rd inst., when the vessel was between Dungeness and Dover, Elizabeth Hobbs, the eldest daughter, aged sixteen, was released from her sufferings. On the schooner arriving in the Downs, the 'Violet' lugger, of Deal, was hailed, and the captain of the schooner desired the parents, the two surviving children, and the corpse of the young girl to be taken on shore. The lugger's crew state that they found the survivors in a most dreadful state of exhaustion, and it is very doubtful if they could have lived if they had gone on with the vessel to London. The lugger took the poor creatures ashore at Deal, as also the body of the girl. The survivors received that medical aid and attention which their lamentable state required, and are gradually recovering. The girl was buried in the cemetery at Deal.—*English Paper.*

☞ Prince Alfred, the second son of Queen Victoria, [now in his 20th year, having been born on the 6th of August, 1844] is, it is said, engaged to a princess of the house of Oldenburg; while the Princess Helena, the third daughter of her Majesty, will not, after all, be the Queen of the Greeks, but is to become the wife of a German prince, the nephew, I believe, of the sovereign who rules the destinies of the Prussian empire. It is also asserted that her royal highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge is at length about to change her state, or "settle in life," as it is called, her *fiances* being a German Protestant prince, sufficiently eligible to form an alliance with the royal house of England.—Her royal highness is in her thirtieth year, having been born in November, 1863.

Sketches of Ireland.

Among the 5,798,967 people in Ireland, enumerated in the census of 1861, no less than 642 were of the age of 100 years and upwards; 274 of these aged persons were men, and 466 women. Is the old Celtic tongue dying out in Ireland? At the time of the census, of the 1,105,536 persons who spoke Irish, 163,275 of them spoke Irish only; the other 942,261 spoke both Irish and English. Of those who spoke Irish only, 3,075 were in the civic districts, and 160,200 in the rural districts. That the number is declining is obvious from the circumstance, that the proportion under twenty years of age were less than one-third; 77,818 were in Connaught (in a proportion of less than a million); 62,039 in Munster; 23,180 in Ulster; only 238 in all Leinster. Doctor Edgar, of Belfast, who has done so much to spread religious education in the province of Connaught, (in the west), says "the Irish language is dying out—and let it die." Others think that it is a powerful medium, in connection with the New Testament in Irish, of impressing the popular ear and heart. It is certain that among the earliest, as well as most tried, genuine converts, were those who were brought to Christ by the Scripture readers of the Baptist Irish Society, long before other Episcopalians or Presbyterians established their special missions to Roman Catholics. An Irish beggar-man was once found by a Scripture reader seated by a farmer's turf fire; and the latter took out an English Testament, and the man showed no interest—if, indeed, he did not indicate hostility. But when the reader took out of his pocket an Irish Testament, lo! the listener pulled off his hat, and with tears flowing fast, fell on his knees, showing signs of the deepest emotion and reverence. When asked why and how it was that he had been so indifferent to the English book, "Ah!" he exclaimed, "it only spoke to *my ear*; but the other to *my heart!*" The *mother* tongue is a sure potent everywhere. But if the *young* Celts are, by the means of national schools more and more giving up the old national language, of course it must "die." But its dissolution will not be either general or very speedy, for in Kerry, in Connaught, in the mountain recesses of Armagh, Tyrone, Donegal, and Ulster, there are bodies of concentrated Irish population who will retain it. In London, you hear occasionally the old language spoken among the Irish immigrants, and I presume it is the same in the great cities of the United States. The statistics of education in Ireland are curious. While in 1851 only fifty-four per cent. of the male population could read, and forty-one per cent. of the female population, in 1851 the proportions had risen to fifty eight and forty-nine respectively. In 1861, to sixty-five and fifty-eight; still, in that year, there were 2,266,980 unable to read—including, however, 629,908 young children under five years of age. Between five and ten, two-thirds could not read; but of those between ten and fifteen there was not one who could not read. As to the pupils in schools and colleges in the week ending April 13, 1861, 436,873 were receiving instruction—that is, 7.5 per cent. of the population; of the children between five and fifteen years of age, 31.7 per cent.—Of the 804,974 scholars who attended school within the year ending March, 1861, 23,175 attended less than five days; 86, 101 attended under twenty days; 106,590 attended twenty, but under forty days; 96,265 attended forty, but under sixty; 83,310 sixty, but under eighty; 71,562 eighty, but under one hundred; 150,863 one hundred, but under one hundred and fifty; 111,27 one hundred and fifty

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., NOV. 17, 1863.

ABSURD CONDUCT OF THE SOUTHERNERS.

We have read somewhere that, at the battle of Waterloo, Napoleon averred that his splendid troops had completely beaten two celebrated Scottish and Irish regiments, but that "the stupid fellows knew so little of the art of warfare that they refused to throw down their arms in token of surrender;" in other words, although badly beaten, they kept on fighting entirely unconscious of such an important fact. It is pretty much the same with the Confederates. They have lost altogether during the war three millions of men in killed, besides the usual proportion of wounded and missing, (vide the Northern telegrams) their credit is bad abroad and far worse at home, and now they are reduced to a state of semi-nudity as to outward covering, and gnawing hunger with regard to the inner man. So great has the scarcity of pabulum become in Richmond that Mr. Horace Greeley, with a rare sense of the humorous, delicately hints that the denizens of that happy metropolis will soon be under the necessity of resorting to cannibalism, and even then rations can only be served out at the rate of a *man a month*. Negroes will not be killed for home-consumption, the *Tribune* thinks, as the article is so high that a choice cut of black man would be beyond the means of most of the Richmond folk. If this is the depth to which they have fallen, why will the Confederates persist in fighting? Why not hold up their hands and plead for mercy? Their conduct is every whit as absurd as that of the Scotch and Irish at Waterloo,—a great deal worse, in fact, because the latter were well fed and clothed. Then, again, the wicked Southerners, if they *will* continue to fight, cannot have the satisfaction of knowing that they are suffering in a good cause, for has it not been proven to them, time and again, that Secession is the sum of all meanness? It is well for the special admirers of Mr. Lincoln that they have amongst them such profound reasoners as Messrs. Beecher, Greeley, Phillips and Sumner, otherwise the world might be induced to believe that nothing short of pure *patriotism* could enable a people to endure such sufferings as are heaped upon the Confederates, and what is set down to pride and brute obstinacy might be regarded as one of the noblest instances of self-sacrifice and heroic devotion on record.—Even as it is, a great number of intelligent persons there are who vote decidedly against the hired *special-pleaders*, and boldly differ from them in opinion *when they dare*. Seriously, however, when a man is starved, he will either sink in despair or grow desperate, and when the latter is the case, beware. A struggle for life and liberty, for *bread* aswell as for political power, must, in the nature of things, be an appalling one, and the ragged, half-starved Confederates may yet cause their opponents to change the laugh of derision to a wail of sorrow.

THE CONFEDERATE PLOT.

A new sensation has arisen, which will give a nine-days' relief to the press of the country from the *ennui* caused by the absence of all excitement, since the prorogation of Parliament. It has been discovered that secession exiles in Canada, aided by their willing brethren on the American frontier, have formed a bold scheme for seizing and arming vessels on the lower lakes, passing through the Welland Canal, liberating the 2,000 Confederate prisoners at present confined on Johnson's Island, and burning Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Cleveland and Detroit, with the ulterior view of destroying American commerce on the lakes. That there was some truth in the rumors and statements with regard to this proposed attack in the rear, we think there is reasonable ground for belief, but the intensity of the excitement in the threatened cities has given rise to such a multitude of contradictory stories that it is extremely difficult to sift out the facts of the case. From the fact that the Governor General thought it necessary to telegraph to Lord Lyons at midnight on the 11th, and that the latter considered it necessary to impart the information thus received immediately to the federal government, we must infer that such a plot really existed, but from all subsequent revelations, the scheme, instead of assuming more startling proportions, has dwindled down into something like a big scare, We think the precautions taken by our Government and its promptness in warning the Americans to be upon their guard were highly commendable. It is important that Canada should keep out of the quarrel as long as possible, and permit no act that might be twisted into a breach of neutrality. In this opinion our population generally will agree, on whichever side their sympathies may lie. It is true the American Government did not manifest as much zeal when fillibustering expeditions were being launched against *us* from *their* shores, yet two wrongs can never make one right, and it is our duty to see to it that those who have found here beneath the British flag an asylum do not abuse our hospitality and plunge us into war unnecessarily.

After all, however, we are not prepared to believe that Canada has given shelter to such vast numbers of Southerners. One paper, the Detroit *Free Press*, sets down the number at 100,000. This we all know to be ridiculous nonsense. The latest estimate is 25,000, and we feel confident that to make even this number it will be necessary to include all who have skedaddled to escape the draft, a class which is more dangerous to the peace and well-being of our towns and villages than to the cities they have left. It is plain that whatever the nature of the plot may have been, great reliance was placed on aid and and comfort from *the American side*, and it is quite possible that the confidence would not have been misplaced, for there are thousands of desperadoes along the border who would be found willing to embark in any scheme offering opportunities for pillage and plunder.

The excitement is quieting down. The famous expedition from Detroit which mistook a scow for the Merrimac No. 2, and a leaky schooner for a rebel pirate, has returned in triumph,—the telegraph assures us that Detroit and Buffalo are safe, and fear has given place to confidence.—'Twere well for humanity if all campaigns ended so bloodlessly.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Bohemian we learn that the Confederate privateer Georgia passed Falmouth, Jamaica, on the 13th ult. Considerable commotion was caused by a report that the "rebel rams" were to be forcibly taken out of the Mersey.—Precautions were taken to thwart the scheme. It is reported that the French Government had stopped the building of certain vessels intended for the Confederates. It was again reported that the French troops in Italy would be replaced by a Spanish garrison of 10,000 men.—The Empress Eugenia was supposed to be mixed up with the affair. There was no further news from Poland of any importance. The Prussian elections resulted in a triumph for the Liberal party.

The Asia arrived on the 13th. A railway depot had been blown down in London causing the death of three or four persons. A National Steam Navigation Co., is announced with a capital of two millions stg. A line of powerful steamers will be laid on between Liverpool and New York. The Laird rams are closely guarded. The *Times* concludes that in respect of iron-clad navies England is by no means behind the times. The Board of Trade Returns indicate a season of unexampled commercial prosperity for England. The Mexican consuls in France have been dismissed. No solution had been found to the Germanic embroglio. Russian barbarities in Warsaw continued with unabated violence. Every indignity was being heaped upon the miserable Poles. Liverpool Markets were quiet and firm, no great change having taken place since last quotations.

Edinburgh Review.—The number for the current quarter is a good but unusually heavy one, according to our notion. "Queensland," the opening paper, will give the attentive reader a very clear idea of the soil, climate, social condition, and governmental troubles of the splendid continent of Australia; 2. Gregorovius' Mediæval Rome; 3. Cadastral Survey of Great Britain, will be read by civil engineers; 4. Macknight's Life of Lord Bolingbroke; 5. Austin on Jurisprudence; 6. The Royal Acadamy; 7. Chinchona Cultivation in India; 8. Phillimore's Reign of George III., is a lively, well written artitle; 9. Tara: a Mahratta Tale; 10. The Colonial episcopate.—Republished by Leonard Scott & Co., New York. Sold by Mr. Moorhouse, Goderich.

☞ We would direct attention to the important sale of real estate advertised by Mr. Trueman.

☞ The people of Goderich may look out for a Grand Military Concert next week. The Volunteers wish to obtain funds for the formation of a flute and drum band, and we hope to see them sustained.

☞ By the change of time on the Buffalo and Lake Huron R. the Express will not come in till 7 o'clock. Mr Watson informs us that the office will be open for delivery of daily papers and common letters about about a quarter of an hour after the train arrives.

Great Temperance Lecture.

On the evening of Tuesday, the 11th inst., a very fine temperance lecture was delivered in the flourishing village of Londesborough, by A. M. Moffat, B. A., who has lately graduated at Farmer's College, Cincinnati, and who is at present on a lecturing tour through Canada. The audience at Londesborough, was not so large as it might have been on such an occasion, considering the fact that there is a flourishing lodge of the British American Order of Good Templars in existence in the village. Mr. S. McVittie, of Hullett, was called to the chair and delivered a very appropriate opening speech, after which the speaker of the evening was introduced to the audience. He commenced by showing that a Church is a proper place for holding such meetings. Showed also that fathers, mothers, young men, and young women should all take an interest in the temperance cause, from the fact that it is favorable to education, civilization, and religion; and also that it has proved beneficial to the youth of our land in keeping great numbers of them from becoming confirmed drinkers. And although the whole world cannot be brought to adopt total abstinence principles at once, yet temperance reformers ought to take encouragement from the fact that some of the greatest men of Great Britain and Canada are taking hold of the great movement. And that this is especially required at the present day is evident from the strange fact that the Taverns and Saloons of Canada outnumber its Churches and School Houses combined. Such a state of matters is truly deplorable. The eloquent speaker also went on to show that Alcohol is injurious to the osseous, muscular and nervous systems. Nevertheless, temperance reformers have to contend not only against the depraved appetites of men, but also against deep rooted prejudice. To this end, organizations are very much required, especially as the drinking community claims all who remain unconnected with some temperance society. The whole speech, which lasted about an hour and a quarter, was a very good one, and undoubtedly deserved high encomiums, especially when it is taken into consideration that it emanated from a newly-made "Bachelor."

LUCKNOW.

Wednesday, the 11th inst., being the day set apart by the Governor General as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings of another abundant harvest, and the business men of our enterprizing Village feeling that even here we have as much reason to feel grateful as elsewhere, arranged to close their respective places of business on that day, and, to their credit be it said, that with one exception the arrangement was *entirely* adhered to. Although the notice given was necessarily short, so much so that it had not become sufficiently well known to prevent some of our farmers from driving to the village, with the expectation of doing business. Yet, when a promise was freely given that *no business* would be done on that day, I cannot believe that even that should be taken as an excuse for the premeditated "back door" business of one of our *grasping minded* merchants. I am in a position to assert, that with this one exception, the management was *strictly adhered* to, and of course it would be hard to tell what was the exact motive that prompted this said party to make such a promise. Yet appearances would strongly indicate that the real intention was to place himself in a position to monopolize the whole business of that day; not openly and above board, as would become a man who considered he was doing right, in accommodating *his own* customers with goods who had travelled far for the purpose, but through this "back door" arrangement, where a constant trade was kept up "from early morn 'til night." As to his own conscience, it may not effect him much regarding the right or wrong of doing business on that day, but I do protest that it was anything but fair and honorable dealing to the other traders of the village, who, I am sure, will join me in saying that our friend at the bridge is quite welcome to the profits of that day's sales, a clear conscience considered. It may be very agreeable and convenient to have a "back door" on such occasions, but whether it is honorable or not I leave you and your readers to judge. I think, however, that such underhanded dealing should be exposed, and I think, also, that if such a practice is going to be continued in, the following small suggestion might prove beneficial to the party to enable him to facilitate the business at such times, that is, to have a small card printed and posted upon the *closed shutters*, bearing an inscription, in effect something like the following:

NOTICE.

"This being a day set apart for offering thanksgivings to God for the blessings of prosperity and an abundant harvest, we have concluded to *close* our stores to-day. This accounts for my front door being locked and also for the shutters remaining on my front windows, but if all who wish to buy goods on reasonable terms, will step around to the "back door" they will be amply accommodated!"

General Bragg.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Sentinel.)

General Bragg is understood in the army to be an unselfish man, wholly given up night and day to the great cause. He lives in the plainest style, makes no show, and sees but few persons except on business. It has leaked out in the army that General Bragg said to the President, upon his late visit, after a free talk about the complaints of general officers and others, that he had never asked of him (the President) his present high and responsible position; that he had asked nothing; that whatever the good of the cause required should be done with him, was his pleasure; that personally it would take an immense burden from his shoulders to be relieved, and if the cause did not require his services in the position, it would be a great relief to have some one else assume the responsibilities. All who have become at all acquainted with General Bragg in the army agree that no man is to be found who excels him in devotion to the cause, and scarcely a single man in the whole army is to be found who toils so incessantly, both day and night; he is fully acquainted with all the details of every department in the army, and explains every proposition that he touches with a clearness that is perfectly captivating.

And then, in turning back upon his history, they see that with an inferior force he has for more than a year confronted and held in check the most powerful army of the United States, commanded first by Buell, and then by Rosecrans, two of the ablest generals in the Northern armies; that he has all the time preserved his own army, never fighting a rash battle, but on two occasions falling upon his foe, greatly superior in numbers, and severely chastising him. Not only this, but daring the period he has thus been confronting this powerful foe, has killed, wounded and captured more of the enemy, as well as gathered more trophies, than any general of the war on either side, by two to one, considering the number of his troops. And finally, the troops under his command, no matter what others may say, witnessed his strategy before the late great battle—they saw his tactics on the field—they knew that in the great contest of the war—the contest for the great states of Georgia and Alabama—Gen. Bragg was fully able to do what it has been supposed only one man in a generation was perhaps able to do, he was able to manœuvre on the field an army of thirty, forty, or fifty thousand men without ever, in the whole of two days, making a single blunder, and to so perfectly overwhelm the greatest man of the Yankee army with equal, or probably superior numbers, that not only the leading papers of Europe give him the credit of beating his "wily" adversary in strategy and tactics, but the leading papers of the United States give him the credit of whipping their greatest general and best army, and so fully is the victory acknowledged that Rosecrans, whose name was a tower of strength up to the day of the fight, has actually been disgraced and relieved of his command by order of his government.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

☞ Shannon, the robber, escaped from Hamilton Jail, on Friday.

☞ The people of Chatham are boring for salt in the vicinity of that town.

☞ Hon. M. Foley is about to commence the practice of his profession in London, C.W.

☞ Mr. Donaldson, Reeve of West Flamboro, was thrown from a colt, last week and killed.

☞ Two horses were stolen from a Mr. Fitchet, township of Westminster, on Thursday last.

☞ We understand that Hon. W. McDougall is on his way hither for the purpose of adjusting the many conflicting land claims in Huron.

☞ A matrimonial office has been started in St. Catherines, for the benefit of people who are too bashful, stupid or *lazy* to do their own courting.

☞ The Galt *Reporter* advertises for a person to act as grave digger and bell-ringer for St. Andrew's Church, in that town. Salary, *ten pounds a year!*

☞ Two scoundrels threw a man named Thos. Rowland over the iron bridge in Brantford, a few nights ago, with an evident intention of murdering him. He escaped with his life.

☞ It has been alleged that the real object of Mr. McGee, in lecturing through the country is to establish an organization of the disloyal Fenian Brotherhood in Canada.—Much as we differ from the gentleman politically, we cannot believe the charge is true.

☞ The celebrated Barrie switch case is about to be settled. A Bill was passed at the last session of Parliament, which provides that the Northern Railroad must either make the branch or pay the town $20,000 It is thought that the branch line will be made.

☞ The last number of the *United Service Gazette* contains a singular statement, to the effect that the 45th Regiment, now in camp at the Curragh, and the 88th Regiment in garrison at Dublin, are under orders to embark for Canada. It is a strange announcement at this late period of the year, and can hardly be considered a peace omen.

FILIBUSTERISM ON THE LAKES!

Buffalo and Detroit Threatened!

Washington, Nov. 11—Midnight.

To the Mayor of Buffalo:

The British Minister, Lord Lyons, has to-night officially notified the Government that, from telegraphic information received from the Governor-General of Canada, there is reason to believe a plot is on foot by persons who have found asylum in Canada, to invade the United States and destroy the city of Buffalo; that they propose to take possession of some steamboats on Lake Erie, to surprise Johnson Island, set free prisoners of war confined there, and proceed with them to Buffalo.

The Government will employ all means in its power to suppress any hostile attack from Canada; but as other towns and cities on the shores of the lakes are exposed to the same dangers, it is deemed proper to communicate this information to you, in order that any precautions which the circumstances of the case permit may be taken.

The Governor General suggests that steamboats or other vessels giving cause for suspicion, by the number or character of the persons on board, shall be arrested.

You will please acknowledge the receipt of this telegram, and communicate to this department any information you may now or hereafter have on the subject.

(Signed,) Edward M. Stanton,
Secretary of War.

Detroit, Nov. 12.

There is little doubt that a plot has been formed by rebel refugees in Canada to make a hostile demonstration on the lower lakes.—Not enough has been made public to make their designs fully apparent, but whatever they may be, it is safe to say that our authorities are on the alert, and conspirators will meet with a warm reception.

Washington, Nov. 12.

The facts contained in the despatch sent from Washington this morning, with regard to the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island, were obtained from official sources, but since then additional information, authentic in its character, has been obtained, by which it appears that the Governor-General of Canada has given notice, through Lord Lyons, to the Secretary of State, of rebel plots, hatched in the British Provinces, to deliver the prisoners on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, and burn Buffalo and Ogdensburg. Adequate measures to defeat the nefarious enterprises have been promptly adopted. The community and good faith of the British authorities are highly appreciated. It is not apprehended that anything serious will grow out of the affair, as the Government was not unprepared for the disclosures made.

These are thus stated by the Detroit *Advertiser*:—

Bodies of men, secretly armed, but disguised as ordinary travellers, were to proceed to the several cities and take passage on the various steamers plying on the lake waters. When these steamers were fairly away from the land, and, therefore, from assistance, the disguise was to be thrown off, the vessels taken possession of, and the crew and passengers made prisoners. The vessels captured were then to rendezvous at Johnson's Island, off Sandusky Bay, where over 4,000 rebel prisoners are confined, under a rather slender guard of only 400 men. Their appearance was to be the signal for a general uprising and the overthrow of the guard, when the released prisoners, under the lead of General Jeff. Thomson—now a captive—would also be received on board the captured vessels, and the whole fleet, rendered immensely more dangerous by the reinforcement of soldiers, was to proceed to Buffalo and destroy that powerful city. Such was an outline of the plot exposed by the Canadian authorities, and thus nipped in the bud.

AN ARMED FORCE SENT FROM DETROIT.

The people at large yesterday, during the early part of the day, refused to generally credit the numerous exaggerated stories afloat, but, in the afternoon, much excitement was created by the march through our streets of a portion of the battery connected with the invalid corps, and for some time stationed at the barracks here. They proceed under orders to Hutchings' dock, and there embarked on the Forest Queen, and left for Lake Erie at half-past three o'clock. The armed force consisted of about forty men and two guns, under the immediate charge of Sergeant Chandler. The whole expedition was placed under the command of Col. Loomis, of the old 1st battery, a tried soldier and competent leader. Lieutenant O'Riordan, formerly of the 1st battery, accompanied the Colonel as a volunteer aide. The representatives of the press and several military officers accompanied completed the list of those allowed to accompany the expedition. Capt. E. B. Ward went in charge of the Forest Queen.—She will cruise on the shores of Lake Erie, and thoroughly reconnoitre that coast in search of all suspicious craft.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS.

The military authorities in Detroit have spies out along the Canada shore to Port Stanley, and will obtain immediate knowledge of all dangerous movements.

By the terms of the international treaty, the United States steamer Michigan is only allowed to carry one gun, although she is pierced for ten guns. The remaining guns were stowed at Erie, Pa., and at the commencement of these troubles, we understand, a propeller was despatched to secure these guns

SUMMARY.

The whole matter may be summed up as follows:—The rebels in Canada have become restless, and are devoting themselves to plotting and scheming. Among their plans they have undoubtedly aimed at securing the armed control of the Great Lakes, but the vigilance of our officials has entirely defeated their purpose.

There are now about 4,000 rebels on the Island, guarded by less than 400 united States troops. Among the rebels are the notorious Jeff. Thomson and Major Gen. Trimble, both celebrated for their dare-devil exploits and adventurous schemes. Since they have been placed among the prisoners, the guards have had considerable trouble in keeping order, and have to be continually on the alert to detect and frustrate plans of escape. The attempt to "dig out" a few days since we noticed at the time.

The U. S. gunboat "Michigan" took up position in front of the prison, and got ready to receive the piratical craft, if such should make its appearance; and the guards were put in fighting trim.

New York, Nov. 14.

Herald's special:—Army of the Potomac, Nov. 13.—A deserter from the 9th Alabama Regiment, Ewell's corps, came into our picket lines yesterday, who states that the men of his regiment have laid down their arms since the fight at Rappahannock Station, and refused to serve longer in the rebel army. They were ordered under guard, but before the guard came, succeeded in dispersing themselves through the country, and are seeking opportunities to come into the Union army.

A *Times* dispatch says the discovery of a rebel plot, hatched in Canada, to liberate the prisoners on Johnson's Island, and burn Buffalo and ravage the commerce of Lake Erie is classified here with the finding of "Mare's Nests." It is understood here from, Canada that Vallandigham, Henry Clay's son James, and Marshall Kane, had fully arranged for passing through the Welland Canal an armed steamer, whose mission was first to open the prison doors for captured rebels at Sandusky Bay; second, to arm and equip their veterans, over 2000 in number; third, to seize as many propellers on Lake Erie as were needed, and arm and man them; fourth, to make Buffalo a heap of ashes, and her vessels in port charred skeletons; fifth, to burn Cleveland; sixth, to wipe out the commerce of Lake Erie, seventh, to consume Detroit, and, in effect, destroy the commerce and cities of the lakes from Ogdensburg to Chicago, almost at a blow.

Lord Lyons got out of bed at midnight to communicate the news to Mr. Seward, and afterwards the Secretary of War was got up to get to the wires!

Gen Foster has been assigned to the command of Gen Burnside's army, and will leave to-morrow. Burnside's resignation has been accepted by the President.

N. Y., Nov. 14th.—Important foreign rebel despatches had been captured, fully indicating that the rebels have no hope from England or France.

Major King is going to Canada to confer with the authorities there relative to the recent secesh plot.

The *World's* special from Buffalo says Atty-Gen. McDonald is here on a visit to Major Fargo. He shows the reality and soundness of the plot to release the prisoners on Johnson's Island. Lord Lyons received information of the scheme from a citizen of Baltimore two months ago, which has been confirmed by the revelations of an actual plot. It seems that a number of secessionists were to take passage on the Chicago and Ogdensburg propellers, and afterwards seize them and intercept the Detroit and Buffalo steamers, they were to threaten Buffalo and Ogdensburg, and according to the revelations were to be aided by emmissaries in Buffalo, who would fire the city in several places. The Canadian ministry have taken ample measures of precaution. There are 15,000 southern sympathisers in Canada.

Atrocious Murder in Ireland.

A dreadful murder has been committed in the county of Waterford. It seems that a young man named Connolly, marrying, his grandfather gave the girl's father a small sum of money for liberty to live along with his grandson, to whom he was much attached. All went well for some time, but the terrible desire of retaining possession of the money, without giving any return for it, appears to have gained such possession of Walshe, the girl's father, who also resided with her, that he resolved upon killing the old man. This he did; and, when the grandson returned home in the evening, no satisfactory explanation could be given him of his relative's disappearance. His suspicions were at once aroused, and the police took the matter in hand. In the meantime Walshe's daughter deliberately accused her father of the murder; but the story she told was so improbable that her mind was thought to be affected. A correspondent of *Saunders* however, says the terrible details of this barbarbarous murder, so circumstantially described by the woman Hennetsy, wife of the grandson of Thomas Connolly, the deceased, have just received full confirmation by the discovery of the mutilated remains. The story told by the young wife—that her own father, Thomas Walshe, was found on her return home one morning kneeling beside the corpse of the old man, and, with hatchet in hand, bearing the appearance of having been the murderer—was somewhat incredible; the painful account of Walshe's obliging her to assist him in carrying out the body and removing the stains of blood from the cabin floor, with the description of those sounds that proceeded from the outhouse, where it appears he had locked himself up with the mangled corpse—sounds as if the body were being chopped up—this story, notwithstanding the discovery of the blood-stained clothes and hatchet by the constabulary, assisted by the people of the locality, was deemed by many to be beyond credence, but that a murder has been committed there cannot any longer be entertained the shadow of a doubt.

Upon Sunday last the search for the body was resumed, and was prosecuted in a direction pointed out by the constabulary authorities, who had private information as to the prisoner, Walshe, having been seen in a particular neighborhood on the morning of the murder, as if looking out for some place of concealment. The constable at Pallymacarbery (Giblin) was assisted by nine sub-constables and twenty country people, who, we should observe, have all through displayed a great desire to hunt up this barbarous case, and to give the authorities every assistance in procuring at once the information necessary for the establishment of guilt. At about half a mile from the cabin of the murdered man, concealed in a bog, was found the head of old Connolly separated from the trunk. It has been identified by the grandson, Hennessy; part of the body at about nine or ten yards off was also discovered, and one of the feet within a few yards of the spot where the head was found. An inquest was held on Tuesday on such of the remains of the old man as had been discovered in the bog near his house. Mr. Flynn, who had made an examination of the remains said:—

I found the scalp removed from the skull, and the nose hanging off, attached to a piece of skin. The back part of the skull was broken in several pieces. On removing the bone I found some congested blood on the menabrane of the brain. I found the left foot with three chops in it; it had been cut off a little below the ancle. I saw also the portion of the trunk, the left side, with the exception of one rib. The right side had been chopped off. The spine was complete, except that the ribs were cut away. The left side contained the heart and portion of the left lung. I found the scalp with one ear, and a portion of another attached. Neither the accused Thomas Walshe, nor his daughter, the wife of Hennessey, were present at the inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of "willful murder against some persons or persons unknown.

California as a Vineyard.—It is an admitted fact that the Western slope of continents, for some unexplained reason, is best adapted to the growth and perfection of the vine. While the strenuous exertions to profitably establish this branch of husbandry in America have met with considerable success on the banks of the great lakes, and especially in the Ohio Valley, it remained for the El Dorado, California, to achieve a perfect success. The still wines of California have an already established reputation among connoisseurs, and have a rapidly increasing sale in all the Atlantic cities. Champagne, too, is beginning to be produced there in large quantities, and it is believed the production of that generous beverage will shortly be so great as in some degree to supplant the European consumption in this country. A large quantity of champagne and still wines has, we understand, been ordered by a French house in this city, to be shipped next month via Cape Horn. The vintage in both the Northern and Southern prape-producing districts of California will be much larger this year than ever before. The drought, which so injuriously affected the other crops in Los Angelos and San Bernardino countries, appears to have had little or no deleterious effect on the grape crop.

Dangerous Playthings.

A circumstance occurred near Portsmouth on the 10th, which created no little astonishment in the immediate vicinity. On the north-east shore of Portsmouth harbor, close down to high water-mark, are some half dozen cottages, known as Rodmore. A lad dwelling in one of these cottages with his parents found on the mudlands of the harbor at low water time an eight-inch spherical shell, which he deposited in the garden plot in front of the cottage. The lad's father being absent, the former determined to try if his prize was a 'loaded' shell, and if so to let it off. A train of powder was quickly laid to the half-filled fuze aperture in the shell, and the lad in the other end of the small garden fired the train. The shell exploded with a terrific roar. The inmates of the other cottages rushed out of doors and in a state of terror. Scarcely a pane of glass was left unbroken, while doors and windows sashes were taken from their fastenings. The cause of the mischief was found lying in the garden, bleeding and burnt by the fire from the explosion, but untouched by any of the fragments of the shell itself, which were thrown upwards, and some pieces fell at an immense distance. A baker's boy, passing with his handcart of bread in a lane at the back of the cottage, was thrown down by the force of the explosion, and found himself suddenly scrambling among his loaves on the ground. This was the extent of the damage done. The poor boy was conveyed to the Landport Hospital and hopes are given of his speedy convalescence.

The Smallest Nation on Earth.—The Montauk nation of Indians, once one of the most powerful in America, has dwindled down to five persons, their present king is Sylvester Pharo. His subjects are Elisha, Bill, Dave and Stephen. King Pharo does not keep a standing army, declaring that the revenues of his kingdom will not admit of it.

Poetry.

For the Signal.

UPWARD AND ONWARD.

Upward and onward forever,
That's the true maxim of mind;
Our souls are afloat on life's river,
To combat the tide and the wind.
Forward!—by skilfully steering,
The quicksands and reefs we may clear:
Thro' adversity's tempest careering,
Let us never be slaves to our fear.

Upward and forward, unceasing,
That's the true tenor of life.
'Tis no airy phantom we're chasing,
And why should we lag in the strife?
Upward—tho' midway the mountain,
The scar and the avalanche frown,
Let our spirits drink freely the fountain,
But never despairing sink down.

Sterner and firmer resolving:
That's the true lever of power.
Remember, life's wheel, while revolving,
Obstructions may meet every hour;
What tho' thrown down by its lumb'ring,
At times we may grope in the dust;
Ne'er let vicissitudes cumbering
Fetter our souls with mistrust.

Higher and prouder careering—
Poised on the pinions of faith,
Like eagles when danger is nearing,
Let us soar in defiance of death!
Upward and onward forever:
Toiling while yet it is day;
Trusting in Providence, ever,
You'll find "with a will, there's a way."

William Bannatyne.

PARAGRAPHIST'S BUDGET.

☞ Generals Grant and McClellan are likely to be rivals at the next presidential election.

☞ It is said that Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales will probably be confined in or about the last week in March next.

☞ Terrible riots have been going on in the Coal Districts of Pennsylvania. Troops have been called out to put them down.

☞ The N. Y. *Herald* has suddenly discovered that it is extremely inconsistent in Americans to make demi gods of the Russians.

☞ An English paper says: "We were taxed in 1829 £45,000,000, and now £74,000,000, and are more prosperous now than then."

☞ The *Spectator* says the invasion story had its origin in the conversation of a few waggish Southerners who were out shooting near Hamilton.

☞ Strikes amongst the American mechanics are "all the go" just now. The cost of living is the excuse, and a very reasonable one, we think.

☞ Some of the United States papers (republican) are advocating the raising of President Lincoln's salary to $100,000, instead of $25,000 hitherto given to that functionary.

☞ Brigham Young, in a late address to the Mormons, says that the present war is a "visitation from heaven upon the people because they killed the prophet of God, J. Smith, jr."

☞ His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, it is expected, will take into his own hands the Sandringham hall farm this Michaelmas, and commence his career as a practical agriculturist.

☞ It is stated that an enterprising Confederate artist took "views" of the ruins of Fort Sumter while the eleven and fifteen inch shell were pouring in, and then quietly photographed the Ironsides and two Monitors which were at work.

☞ An extraordinary case of sheep stealing has been reported in the Cork papers.—No less than 202 sheep were stolen, at once, from a flock belonging to Lord Stuart de Decies. Not a vestige of them has since been discovered.

☞ During the month of August the value of the horses bought by the American government in Canada and entered at Detroit was $135,000. During the quarter ending October 1st, the whole number in New York was 3,157, worth in round numbers $200,000.

☞ The New York *Herald* is out against the practice of electing Judges. It says the day is not far distant when the legal profession will unanimously petition for the system which prevails in the Federal Supreme Courts, of appointment for life or during good behaviour.

☞ A Miracle.—Mr. Beecher was *feted* to the last moment by his friends and admirers in England. He assured a large body of dissenting clergymen in London that he believed that a sore throat, which he brought from the continent to that city, was cured by "divine interposition," so that he could speak in Exeter Hall.

☞ We learn from a San Francisco paper that President Lincoln was once a Catholic. According to this authority, he was received with his family, into the Catholic Church, in the year 1852, in La Seile, Ill. Rev. Father Ratho, now pastor of a congregation at Los Angeles, California, administered to him the sacrament of baptism.

☞ A man from Michigan was fleeced at Paris, C. W., by some sharpers, a few days ago. He was induced to bet $30 that he could pick a marked card out of three. He, of course, lost. He then bet $50, feeling sure he sould win, but lost that. He then ventured $100, and, losing that, went to the Mayor to get the men arrested. This, however, was not accomplished. If men will gamble with strangers, they must expect to be victimized.

☞ The Brussels correspondent of the *Morning Post*, referring to the King of the Belgians, says:—"His Majesty's return to his dominions is expected in a few days. It is stated to be his intention to visit Her Majesty Queen Victoria early the next month. There is a rumour afloat that the main object of his journey to England is to advise with his Royal niece upon a matter of especial interest to herself, and deeply affecting her Majesty's future domestic happiness."

☞ An American paper says, we have now in the United States at least 235 general hospitals for the use of the soldiers, containing about 80,000 patients. To show on what a a large scale our battles have been fought, as we do everything else, it seems that during four months of 1862, there were treated at our hospitals 20,930 cases of gunshot wounds. The wounded of the whole British army in the Crimean war, was only a little over 12,000, and their entire hospital accommodations in the three years would not have sufficed for the wounded at either of the battles of Shiloh, Antietam or Gettysburg.

Everybody Interested.—R. Van Buskirk, Esq., Newark, N. J., writes: 'I know of several persons who have used Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum with gratifying success, and am desirous of becoming an agent for their sale. I am confident a large business can be done.' Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich st., New York

A HEROINE.

We recently published a paragraph from a contemporary with reference to a Mrs. Barnes, who took a rather active part in the wars of the beginning of the present century. The account of her life was somewhat brief, and a correspondent corrects this fault by furnishing the following interesting narrative:—"Mrs. Barnes, whose maiden name was Gore, was the daughter of a Baker in Bond-street, where she was born in 1784, and at the time when the wits and heroes of those days were loungers in and about her father's shop. As a child, Sheriden took notice of her, and by his advice she was apprenticed to Mrs Jordan, who taught her to play "Little Pickle," in the "Spoiled Child," and other characters. In this house she was half nurse, half playmate of the children of the Duke of Clarence. Nelson, too, when he first married, lodged at her uncle's opposite, and knew her; and years afterwards when she was married to a sailor (John Symonds), who was drafted from the *Culloden* into the *Mars*, and whom she accompanied into the Mediterranean, she had a very pleasant remainder of his remembrance of her. On reaching Malta, Sir Alexander Hall sent to inquire if they had any woman on board willing to attend on a sick lady.—Mrs Barnes went, and the lady proved to be Mrs. Spencer Smith, who shortly after proceeded to Palermo in the *Sea Horse*. Whilst here, Mrs. Barnes accompanied her mistress and Lady Hamilton on board of the *Victory*, and was recognized by Nelson, who, patting her on the shoulder, said to his captain, 'Hardy, this little woman used to bring me my breakfast. Her father made the best rolls in London; but I never expected to see her here.' This was early in April, 1805, Nelson followed the French fleet to the West Indies, returned to England, and only rejoined to fight his last battle, Trafalgar, in which Mrs. Barnes was present with her husband in the *Mars*. Captain Duff was killed early in the action, and she assisted in laying out his body. Later in the day her own husband fell, and she had practically the experience which, metaphorically, has often been applied to her country on that occasion, 'she was widowed in the hour of victory.' Of the four children by this marriage, two (twins) fell at the bombardment of Algiers, one in India under Lord Gough, and one in that fearful ride to death, the cavalry charge at Balaclava. Her second husband was a soldier in the 42nd named Revan. By him she had one child, who was killed in her arms in the retreat on Corunna, and her own flesh still shows the nip of the bullet that killed her infant. A bereaved mother, herself slightly wounded, she yet attended Sir John Moore in his last moments—for good nurses and devoted women were scarce in that sad camp; and she also was present when 'Slowly and sadly they laid him down, and left him alone with his glory.' It was at this moment, whilst the group stood around the hero's grave, that she heard she was again a widow, and that Bevan had fallen in that celebrated onset of the 42nd and 50th, which cleared the field of the French.—Touched by her desolation, the aides-de-camp were very kind to her, and one of them, the Hon. Major Murray, befriended her to the day of his death in 1859. A third time she married, a sailor (Barnes,) since dead. He, too, served under all the famous captains—Suckling, Duncan, Jervis, Stopford. By him she had issue four children, losing three at sea (one in the navy), the fourth alone, a daughter, dying in a foreign country, but in bed, the sole exception to the custom of the family, so that here is an old woman, nearly eighty, who has given three husbands and six children out of nine to the public services of her country, for whom, as has been ascertained, no public funds are available, and yet of whom our myriad readers, as we think, would hardly like that she should end her days in the workhouse.—*English Paper.*

Conflict between a Russian and Polish Lady.

A disgraceful scene has taken place at this fashionable watering place, where the Court at present resides. Among the numerous foreign visitors there are a great many Russians and Poles, who naturally look upon one another with great hostility. As the sympathies of the French visitors are all for the Poles, they, too, are not regarded with friendly feelings by the Russians. Among them was a French lady, who, having just arrived from Lomberg, where she had opportunity of closely observing the Polish character under great trials, was particularly demonstrative in their expressions of attachment to the administration for that long suffering nation. These demonstrations were very unpalatable to a certain Russian lady of high rank, who determined to put a stop to them by inflicting a punishment worthy of her countrymen in Poland on the enthusiastic French woman. Meeting her on the open street and in view of the imperial carriage which was driving past, she struck her in the face with her parasol.

The result of this brutal act was that the Empress struck the name of the Russian lady and several other Russians out of her visiting list. The Russians were extremely dissatisfied at this, especially as the Countess Frezdieka, who, although a Pole, is a subject of Alexander II., was retained on the list.

A fresh revenge was determined upon. As the Countess was returning from an official soiree, a man accosted her with a letter, requesting her to read it immediately. The Countess took the letter to her room and broke the seal. Immediately some detonating powder which was in the seal burst with a loud explosion, and the Countess' head-dress was set on fire. Luckily her maid was near her and extinguished the flames, which had already burnt her eyebrows and part of her hair:—

"Wretched little Polish woman, do you think that we do not know that it is by your intrigues and your degradation that you have succeeded in being admitted into that miserable little French Court? We care very little either for it or you. Do not be too proud of these miserable distinctions, which we shall know how to stop when we like. Let not your bare-footed compatriots imagine that they will triumph through you. You are now warned, and they will be also."

The affair has caused great and universal indignation, and it is said that it will be brought forward in a court of justice.

☞ The contract for building the great lake tunnel that is to supply Chicago with pure water, has been awarded for $315,139.

☞ The *Tribune* says that a fleet, almost large enough to blockade Great Britain is vainly cruising the ocean in search of the *Alabama*.

☞ The Levant *Herald* confirms the statement that the Porte offered to purchase the rams in the Mersey, and bid Laird's price, $130,000 each.

☞ Mason, the Southern Commissioner, is again in England, the guest of W. S. Lindsay.

☞ France refuses to guarantee the Mexican loan, and there is trouble between Maximilian and the French Government on the question.

☞ Dr. McMahon, the resident physician, operated on n

ING IN NEW YORK.—The
of Commerce remarks:
s own very well in com-
and the same is true of
rd. A furnished house
rented for the $300 per
brings $500 per month.
ished, was rented at $350
occupant, in searching for
r and bed-room, which
as much as was received
le house. These afford
e present anomalous con-
which depreciation in
able in part; but add-d
d state of the city. Here-
season has been a time
mparatively few guests,
g very light, and proprie-
ake some reduction for
. Of the latter class a
s offer in the fall, after a
try through the summer
peculiarity is that public
h as they can do in accom-
o that no guests are ac-
full board, and even then
looked upon with most

leck, of the Knickerbock
He who steals my purse,
stage stamps. They're
and have been slaves to
en they get dirty will do
but he who appropriates
es two V's we should like
pecie on."

humbug about these sar-
, as he helped himself to
n a newly-opened box;
uine article, and came all
Mediterranean." "Yes,"
cal wife, "and if you will
appetite, they will go a

a somewhat rigid speci-
governess, primly dressed
, and by no means attrac-
ris and well pinched lips,
cabman in an authorita-
he obnoxious stipulation—
hour." Cabby (in an in-
) "Ah, ma'am, won't ye

CRINOLINE.—A few days
was seen to throw herself
ms at Crookesmoor, near
ately, though her clothes
as fashionable enough to
as she entered the water
crinoline prevented her
up to the neck, and kept
er until assistance arrived,
ted.

Birth.

of Hvy. on the 6th ultimo,
Willis, Esq., J. P., of a

18th ult., the wife of Mr.
ter and joiner, of Bandon,

Married.

e 4th inst., by the Rev. A.
uel Hannah, Esq., of Sea-
beth Thomson, of Goderich,

Died.

Friday, 13th inst., Jessie,
f Mr. R. G. Allan.

, on the 16th inst., Mr.
mer, aged 66.

**the past week from
nited States.**

ss Esq., 8 boxes books;
2 crates crockery; Vari-
ers
, from Chicago, 2781 bls
, 901 green hides, 21 pkgs

er, cargo of herring from
Scott, fish from fishing s

n from Chicago, 1800 bls
f, 625 tierces beef, 113 bls
ase, 65 do lard, 47 tierces
quor, 7 bls do, 11 kegs, 2

20 bls whiskey, W E Grace,

, 450 bls fish, from Sau-
om Saugeen, en route for

antity of goods are here
for Saginaw in transit.

Cleared.

for Chicago, 1600 bls salt,
100 cords wood. Sun, for
s salt. Ontonagon, for
freight. Mariner, for De-

MARKETS.

ERICH, Nov. 17th, 1863.

$0:80	@	0:82
0:65	@	0:70
0:30	@	0:32
0:60	@	0:65
7:00	@	8:00
0:32	@	0:35
0:37½	@	0:40
4:00	@	4:50
3:00	@	4:00
0:45	@	0:60
0:30	@	0:50
0:25	@	0:30
0:40	@	0:50
5:00	@	0:00
0:25	@	0:00
0:12½	@	0:15
0:12½	@	0:15
0:35	@	0:40
2:00	@	9:00

FORTH, Nov.-12th, 1863.

$0:85	@	0:88
0:64	@	0:67
0:40	@	0:00
0:37½	@	0:35
0:60	@	0:65

TORONTO, Nov. 16, 1863.

$0:80	@	$1:00
0:70	@	0:77
0:70	@	0:85
4:25	@	4:50

& Co.'s Prices Current.

ly Evening, 9th Nov., 1863.
eipt of advice from Great
27th October, and the
ng to holders of wheat and
s continue to weaken, and
for fine samples, and for
aving no residue of profit to
. Provisions are reported
has experienced a decline
Ashes firm with an up-

of business has been limi-
is may be repeated with
n basis of last week. Oats
y fluctuating in price, and
can be sold over quota-

and Fancy scarce, and a
would bring a higher figure
od local demand for Super-

good demand. Milwaukee
U. C. Spring 88 to 89c.—
7 to 89c.
r for good samples, 72½ to

al, excepting for shipping
10lbs.
r 50 lbs. 73 to 77½c.
mand hardly so active, buy-
off to see nature of English
eamer. Choice Dairy 16c
s 15c to 16c.
AM NIVIN & Co.,
Commission Merchants.

New Advertisements.

HOUSE TO LET—Frame, with good garden attached; 4 large rooms and kitchen, on Quebec St. Apply to S. SLOAN, Market. sw22-3t

V. R.

GRAND MILITARY CONCERT.

THE MEMBERS OF

No. 1 Huron Rifles

WISHING TO ADD A

Drum and Flute Band!

TO THEIR COMPANY,

WILL GIVE A GRAND CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music, at *THE VICTORIA CONCERT HALL*, CRABB'S BLOCK,

On Wednesday Ev'g, Nov. 25th.

The proceeds to be applied towards furnishing be necessary Instruments, Uniforms, &c., for Band. A number of Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs of well known musical ability having kindly consented to give their assistance for the occasion, the public are assured that they may expect *A RICH MUSICAL TREAT.*

MR. CHAS. FERGUSON

Has also consented to assist by performing some of his best pieces on his Irish Union Harmonic Pipes.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

Col. Lizars, Col. Widder.
Col. Galt, Col. Ritchie.
J. Dickson, Esq., M. P. P. The Warden.
His Worship the Mayor Capt. J H Seymour
Lieut. Wallace. The Sheriff of H & B
Ensign Hays. His Honor the Judge

TICKETS 25cts each—may be had at the principal stores in town, of the Secretary, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.—Reserved seats 50cts.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

For further particulars see Programmes.

J. F. C. HALDAN, Secy.

Goderich, Nov. 17, 1863.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF Upper Canada.

WILL BE SOLD BY *PUBLIC AUCTION* at the Auction Rooms of

G. M. TRUEMAN

IN THE

TOWN OF GODERICH,

ON

Tuesday, 15th day of December, 1863,

AT NOON.

I.

Under Power of Sale in a Mortgage from WILLIAM McILWAIN to the above Company, part of Lot Thirteen, in the First Concession, of the Township of Goderich, County of Huron, further and fully described in the Mortgage and containing 70 acres more or less. This is

AN EXCELLENT FARM!

ABOUT

Three Miles from Goderich!

On a good Gravel Road, about 50 acres cleared and under cultivation. There are on the property a Log House and Frame Barn, also a small Orchard and good Well near the house.

II.

Under a power of Sale in a Mortgage from INA LEWIS and wife to the above Company, described as follows, all that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate in the township of Goderich, in the County of Huron and Province of Canada, and being composed of part of Lot Number Ten in the First Concession, of the said Township of Goderich, containing by admeasurement ONE HUNDRED and TEN acres be the same more or less, and which said part consists of PARK LOTS 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15 and 16, as shown in sub-division of Lot Number Ten aforesaid registered in the Office of the Register of the County of Huron. This is a valuable property, having a frontage on Lake Huron, with a view of the Harbor of Goderich and distant from that place about 2 miles on the Bayfield Gravelled Road.

TERMS OF SALE LIBERAL. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in CASH at the sale; and terms for the balance will then be made known. Deeds, abstracts of title, and Mortgages, can be seen at the office of the Solicitors, or at the place of sale.

Further and full information can be obtained from the Commissioners, Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, Kingston, from Messrs. Macdonald, Macdonell & Wilkinson, Solicitors, Kingston, or from

G. M. TRUEMAN, Auctioneer.

Goderich, 12th Nov., 1863. w42-td

STRAYED.

FROM the premises of the subscriber, about two weeks since, a whitish-colored cow, spotted red. Any person returning, he same will be amply rewarded by

J. S. SINCLAIR, Barrister.

Goderich, 16th Nov., 1863. sw22w-2t

LOST.

ON WEDNESDAY LAST, part of a gold Albert Watch-Guard, with a Locket attached. Any person leaving the same at the office for Color-Sergeant McLean, will be liberally rewarded.

Goderich, Nov. 13, 1863. sw21

MONEY TO LEND

ON good *IMPROVED FARM PROPERTY*, in sums of $200 and upwards. Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to

WILLIAM SMITH,
Room 19, Toronto Exchange,
Toronto.

Nov. 10th, 1863. w42-2t-e

MONEY TO LEND

ON improved farms at 8 per cent; also a few hundred poundson town property.

J. B. GORDON.

w6aw56

WANTED,

AN AGENT to canvass for McGEE'S "IRELAND," in the County of Huron. This is a rare chance for a good canvasser, as exclusive territory will be given.

Address, WM. PALMER,
General Agent,
Box 1235 Toronto.

sw14-tf

FOR SALE.

A LOT AND WELL FINISHED house, No. 549, a house with 8 rooms, near the railway station. Apply to

DAVID LAWSON, Jr.

Goderich, 7th Nov., 1863. sw20*3mosx

STEER LOST!

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, Melburn, in Spring last, a white steer streaked with red. Small horns, line backed. $5.00 reward will be given to any person giving information leading to his recovery.

HENRY RUTTLE.

Colborne, November 9th, 1863. w12*4to

STRAY HORSE.

CAME to the inclosure of the the subscriber, about the beginning of October, 1863, one dark bay horse, about 13 years old; has been advertised at the time through hand bills—has not been reclaimed yet. If not reclaimed in six weeks from now, it will be put in the Pound and sold.

ABSALOM FRIER,
Lot 13, 10th Con.,
Tp. Hay, Huron Co.

Hay, 27th October, 1863. w40-3t*60x

Farm Lot for Sale.

THE advertiser offers for sale the East half of Lot No. 22, Bayfield Con., township of Goderich, 59 acres in all, with 40 cleared and 8 or 9 chopped. The land is good, and well timbered and watered. Good log barn, small log house, and good bearing orchard. Will be sold cheap and on liberal terms. For particulars apply on the premises to

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Nov. 6th, 1863. w41-3m-po-5x*$o

VALUABLE FARM For Sale, Cheap!

SOUTH half of Lot 27, concession 3, in the Township of Morris. Apply to

JOHN KAY, Ainleyville,
B. FRALICK, Morris,
Or GEORGE CROOKS, on the premises.

Morris, November 5th, 1863. w40-tf

SEED OATS.

THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of very superior Black Tartarian Oats (noticed in the "Signal" a few weeks ago) which he is selling for seed at 50cts per bushel. Parties wishing to secure some of it will do well to purchase at once.

H. HINCKS,
4th con., Goderich.

November 3rd, 1863. w40-6t

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME into the premises of the subscriber, East half of lot 21, 9th con., Wawanosh, in the latter part of August last, a red Heifer, coming 2 years old, large white spot on shoulders, half of tail and flanks white; white spot on forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take her away.

DAN. DONIVEN,

Wawanosh, Nov. 4th, 1863. w41*3t

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP!

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

WM. SEYMOUR & CO.

Goderich, 9th November, 1863. w41-tf

NOTICE TO CHOPPERS

THE subscriber is desirous of having from 10 to 80 acres cleared and fenced, on lot No. 10, 13th con. of Stanley, 5½ miles from Bayfield and 14 miles from Seaforth, the person undertaking such work to have the use of the land for a term of years to be agreed upon as payment. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, Brunston line. (Bayfield p. o.)

GEORGE McDONALD.

Stanley, Nov. 8, 1863, w41*3osx

JOHN FAIR & CO.

WILL SHOW,

On SATURDAY, the 17th Instant,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

PARIS & LONDON BONNETS.

Goderich, 16th Oct., 1863. sw2

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Goderich Post Office, 2nd November, 1863.

Allinan Chas (2)	Kettle Robt
Adair David	
Archer H	Lawrance James
Alexander J	Lillie Rollin
Askin John M	Lane Thomas
Anderson James	Loyd Wm
Auger Loren (2)	
Allen Mrs	Mattheson Ann
	Mitchel Abraham
Buchanan Mrs Angus	Mannity Francis
Boswell D	Matton J Mrs
Brenan John	Mann J
Bow Mrs Isabella	Miller Mr
Baxter Louis	Moys Wm
Baskerville Mary	
Birke J A Capt	McKinnon A
Brandon Wm (2)	McDonald Alexander
Barker Wm	McLellan Archibald
	McLeod Alex
Cameron J C	McKinzie Christy
Cantelon Jacob	McKinnon Catherine
Cambel John	McDearmid Donald
Caiter Mrs	McGuire George
Craton John	McCaul Hugh
Cowan John	McDonnell John
Cousins John	McDiarmid John
Casper Owen	McLeod John
Cryan P	McClain John
Coltart Robert	McDermott John
Cullan Roxey	McAre Kennedy
Crewe S	McKenzie W
Craven Sarah	McCarron Michl
Currin Sarah	McAndrews Mr
Culver W A	McLeod M
Carter, Breen &	McSwain Rodk (2)
Carrol Dennis	McPherson Rodk
Chambers Hannah	McKimerny Timothy
Cameron John	McDonald Mrs Wm
	McDonald W T
Dinsley J	McIver Wm
Dundas J 7	
Davy N	Nitsche John
Dean Solomon	Neville Patrick
Doonan Wm	Newton Thomas
Elliott Ann J	O'Connor Danl
Evans John	Oak Mrs S
Evens James	Owens Thos
Endres Lewis	
Earheart Wm	Peffery C W L
	Palmer Capt J H
Fremond Arch	Patton John
Frost And J	Patterson James (2)
Frain B B	
Fisher D	Robertson Alex
Farley Elizabeth	Riggs Alexander
Fitzgerald John	Rowbert Francis
Fiorison Miss Mary	Rutledge George
Frank Nelson	Rutledge ——
Flynn Pat R	Robson Rober
Fox Robert (2)	Roberts W R
	Robertson Wm
Glenn Alexander	
Gallagher Bridget	Sutherland A K
Gilmartin James	Sutherland James
Grant Mrs	Shaw John
Graffan U G (2)	Sharpe Lorenzo
Gordon Wm	Sellers Mrs
	Steward P
Higgins Eliza	
Hawley Eliza	Tilley Fredk
House H K	Thompson Joseph
Helpin Maria	Trewartha Joseph
Hellet Robert	Thayer O D (2)
Holmes Saml	
Harris Thomas	Valentine John
Henderson A E	
Hamilton David	Watson David
	White David
Jameson John	Woods Edward John
Jinck Isaac J	Wilson James
Jackson John	Whitely Robt
Judge Sarah J	Woods S
Kuttan James	Young R

JAMES WATSON,
Postmaster.

w40

FARM FOR SALE.

100 ACRES.

LOT 8½ 13, 9th concession, Wawanosh, County of Huron, sixteen miles from Goderich, on the leading road to Lucknow, one mile and a half from John McRostie's tavern. The land is of the best quality, high, dry and well watered. There is a spring creek with a Water Privilege within a few rods of the gravel road. There is a large clearing, a good log house, two barns, a young orchard on the premises, bearing fruit.

JOHN GOOD.

Wawanosh, September 2nd, 1863. 3m-w

THE LARGEST STOCK YET

AT THE

GLASGOW HOUSE.

R. W. WALLACE

INTIMATES to his customers and the Public generally, that his stock of Woolen cloths, adapted for the present and the approaching season, is very complete, and early calls will oblige.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ON HAND. This season, in order to meet more satisfactorily the wants of my customers in the Cloth Department, I have imported an extra large stock of superfine Tweeds and Coatings. I have also reengaged a well known cutter, RICHARD CARR, whose style and fit have been giving unqualified satisfaction. Gentlemen favoring us with their *orders may rely on getting a well-fitting garment*, made up with the utmost care, as regards workmanship, and cut according to the latest Fashions, and at moderate prices.

WINTER OVERCOATS. I have got a variety of the above garments, made up by good workmen, in the most fashionable style. Prices ranging from *four to twenty dollars.*

SCOTCH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS. It is not at all astonishing that Canadian Tweeds have got a world-wide fame, when we consider that as yet no quality of cloth or material produced in any country equals the Canadian *in durability or in comfort.*

FOR GENTLEMEN'S EVERY-DAY WEAR, FOR TROUSERS OR SUITS, for the working man who must economise his means, or for Boy's Clothing, nothing equals the Canadian Tweeds at WALLACE'S GLASGOW HOUSE. You get an immense variety of every pattern in those most desirable goods.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! FURS!!!! In Muffs, Boas, Cuffs and Collarets, at all prices. Splendid assortment of rich MINK MUFFS AND BOAS.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!! in great variety, and from the lowest qualiiy to the best. WOOL SHAWLS manufactured, Clan and Fancy Plaids.

Large assortment of FILLED PAISLEY SHAWLS, *from four to forty dollars.*

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!! To insure satisfaction to customers, the extensive variety in this department has been selected with great care, and consists of FRENCH MARINOS, ESPANGLE KIPPS, VICTORIA CORDS, COBOURGS AND LUSTRES, DELANES AND CASHMERES, CIRCASSIAN CLOTHS, ABERDEEN, GLASGOW AND PERTH WINCEYS, NICKERBOCKER WINCEYS, in all the leading colors, NORWICH POPLINS AND PATENT GRENOBLE CLOTHS.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS. Spangle Wincey Skirts, 4 yards wide, rich Black Glace Silks, from three and ninepence to ten shillings. Flannels, Blankets, Prints, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs. The new Nubia or Cloud Scarf. Ladies' Hats, trimmed and plain, in endless variety.

ALEXANDER'S, JOUVINS AND DUCASTEAN KID GLOVES, Woolen Gloves.

It is impossible to enumerate the immense and varied stock now in *WALLACE'S*, suffice it to say, that the greatest care and attention has been bestowed upon the purchase of the goods, and they cannot fail to recommend themselves to any lady or gentleman who has a taste for the beautiful or can appreciate a good article when they see it.

☞ GIVE WALLACE'S A CALL, and be assured that you will find goods in abundance, to suit the most fastidious, in price, pattern and quality.

GLASGOW HOUSE, October 20th, 1863. w39

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE

New York Trade Sales

WITH AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

STANDARD PUBLICATIONS

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE.

ALSO, A GOOD SELECTION OF

STANDARD MEDICAL TEXT BOOKS

FAMILY BIBLES,

Photograph Albums, Cartes de Visite, Ambrotype

And other Pictures, together with a full assortment of

All kinds of Blank Books and Stationery,

Which he offers *at very low rates*, FOR CASH.

Having *personally* concluded highly favorable arrangements with the leading Publishers of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, he is prepared to supply all of their books, in any quantity, at

Publishers Lowest Wholesale Prices.

Dealers, Pedlars, Canvassers,

And others, requiring a quantity, will be served on the most liberal terms.

SUNDAY SCHOOL AND OTHER LIBRARIES

Furnished at Lowest Trade Prices.

THEO. J. MOORHOUSE.

SIGNAL OFFICE, Oct. 27th, 1863. w39

TAILORING!

D. ADAMS,

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

Carrying on Business Extensively,

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

CLOTHING CAN BE MADE

at his establishment equal to the best Establishment in Toronto or Montreal.

Goderich, Oct. 30, 1863. sw17w40-1y

STRAYED SHEEP!

FROM the subscriber, one ewe, slit on the nigh ear "J." tar mark nigh side, one ewe slit both ears "J." tar mark off side. Information of said sheep will be thankfully rewarded by

JOHN McHARDY.

10th con., Colborne. w41*3t-ex

A LOT OF EXCELLENT

LAND FOR SALE IN STEPHEN!

LOT No. 11, North Boundery in the Township of Steven; the land of excellent quality, and has a never-failing creek running through it, and well timbered. The lot is about 3½ miles from the village of Francestown. One third of the purchase money down, balance in five annual instalments. Apply to

CASTOR WILLIS.

Francistown, Oct. 27th, 1863. w40*5t

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME into the premises of Robert Wiggins, Lot 13, 5th Con., in (Dungannon,) Wawanosh, about the 20th Oct., a red heifer, 2 years old, with two white spots on her hip. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Wawanosh, 27th Oct., 1863. w10*3t

NEW BOOKS

ADDEY'S LIFE OF

"STONEWALL" JACKSON.

"THE SOUTHERN WAR,"

BY PELLARD, of Richmond.

AT BUTLER'S.

MAGAZINES:

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

AT BUTLER'S.

ISAAC FREDRICK,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

WEST ST., GODERICH,

Next door East of Mr. Stotts' Saddlery,

IN SAME BUILDING.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

REPAIRED ON SHORT NOTICE.

In the best Style & Warranted.

ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Gold & Plated Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c.,

Constantly on hand and warranted to be as represented if not, money refunded.

Goderich, 1st September, 1863. r16n31

EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE!

FOR sale, cheap, 200 acres of excellent land, being lots 4 and 5, con. 7, W. D. of Ashfield. There are 100 acres cleared, 40 of which are nearly clear of stumps. Good dwelling and barn 100 apple trees, 50 bearing. One-half of the farm sold if desired. It is within ¼ mile of the Lake Road, and there are grist and saw mills, church, school house, &c., near at hand.

Apply to J. B. GORDON, Goderich, or to HENRY BROWN, on the premises.

October 28, 1863. w39-3m$pPAPO

"CONFIDENCE GAME EXTRAORDINARY."

Vide Semi-Weekly Signal, 16th October.

FAMILIAR with the FRAILTIES OF HUMAN NATURE, we would throw the Mantle of Charity around the indiscretions or shortcomings of brother or friend; but when

DOWNRIGHT RASCALITY

AND

ABUSE OF CONFIDENCE

Are concerned, we would as heartily denounce.

BE OURS then the task in part to afford

Protection to the Honest, Frugal and Industrious,

BY STRICTLY ADHERING TO THE

EXCLUSIVELY CASH SYSTEM!

THUS REQUIRING OF

No Man Payment of Another's Debts.

For remember, LOSSES must be counterbalanced by PROFITS, else the Balance Sheet at the end of the financial year will wear a dreary aspect.

Thankful for the patronage we have received since our arrival in Goderich, and which is greater than our most sanguine expectations, we beg to state that our facilities for supplying our friends are better now than at any previous time—being now in almost daily receipt of articles in our line.

Remember the exclusively Cash Store

D. KERR, Jr. & CO.,

West Street.

GODERICH, C. W., 20th Oct., 1863.

CHECKERED STORE!

Market Square, Goderich.

MORE OF THE "CONFIDENCE GAME"

NOT BEING SO FAMILIAR AS SOME OTHERS WITH THE

Baser Traits of Human Nature,

The undersigned has had the misfortune to lose by one of the late skedadlers, and having yet

A HIGH OPINION OF MANKIND IN GENERAL,

He has resolved to throw the Mantle of Charity over the whole, so that

The Good may not be made to suffer with the Guilty

And at the same time he assures the public that

GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT OLD PRICES!

(And Cheaper, if possible,) and

No Advantage taken of Recent Losses!!

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID

FOR

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, DAIRY PRODUCE, &C.,

IN CASH—NOT IN STORE "SHIN-PLASTERS."

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES!

Wines, Brandies, Gin, Rum, Ale, Porter, Pickles, Sauces, &c., &c.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

J. Y. S. KIRK.

GODERICH, 23rd October, 1863. w39

CHEAP CONVEYANCING!

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

Deeds $1.00
Mortgages $1.50

Other documents at equally low figures.

JOHN GALT,

Registry Office, Goderich, November 5th, 1863. w41-3m$cf

MONEY!

ANY SUM OF MONEY FROM

$100 to $20,000 DOLLARS

is now ready to be loaned by Mortgage Security, upon free Landed property. For further information, apply to

JOHN MOSELY, Sherwood House, Kincardine; A. SHAW, or A. CRESLEY, Esqs., Kincardine; or W. E. GRACE, or M. C. CAMERON, Esqs., of Goderich.

w41-4t*

JOHN FAIR & CO.

HAVE JUST OPENED AN ASSORTMENT OF

LONDON MANTLES, PALETOTS & JACKETS, IN ALL THE NEW SHAPES!

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND A

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF Mantle Materials.

From which they will Make to Order, in any style desired.

☞ Goderich, 6th Oct., 1863.

HENRY GRIST, DEPARTMENTAL AND Parliamentary Agent, QUEBEC,

TRANSACTS BUSINESS WITH THE Crown Lands and other Government Departments: Takes out Patents for Inventions.—Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., &c., for Parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere. sw1f6

ABRAHAM SMITH, Merchant Tailor,

SQUARE, GODERICH

Has just received a large and well-assorted stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And a variety of Fancy Articles, such as

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

Which he is prepared to sell Cheap for Cash.

Goderich, Sept. 18, 1863. 6t2

GREAT SALE OF Fall Flower Bulbs! AT E. R. OWEN'S.

JAPAN LILIES For 25c.

HYACINTHS, NAMED VAR. 12½c. to 15cts.

TULIPS, all var., 75c. ⅌ doz., $4 the 100.

CROCUS, all var.

SNOW DROPS.

Plyanthus Narcissus, all var.

CROWN IMPERIALS.

LILIUM LONGIFLORIA.

AND

OTHER FALL BULBS ARRIVING.

These Bulbs are this Fall's importation, Direct from Holland, and comprise all the new varieties.

☞ *Come and See.* ☜

Goderich, 13th Oct., 1863. o41f

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—takes this opportunity of apprising his many friends and the public generally, of the fact that his house now affords accommodation *inferior to none in the County*, and therefore trusts that by a proper attention to business he will still merit the share of patronage hitherto bestowed upon him. Let no stage-man or other *interested* individual persuade you into the belief that it is all the same whether you go to Wroxeter or not, because not only is his house not in that place, but is 2 miles away by any road that is travelable, and therefore travellers going to Belmore Teeswater, Walkerton, &c., will find "Days' Hotel" on the main gravel road, about a mile beyond the finger board pointing to Wroxeter, and an expert superior accommodation and a hearty welcome at any hour of day or night. Our stabling is the most commodious in the county (city hotels, perhaps, excepted.) For a view of the house see R. W. Herman, H. Martin and L. Sutton's New Map of the County.

☞ Ice provided in Summer for his friends.

CHARLES DAYS, Proprietor.

w46-1

THE EMPORIUM!

IS AGAIN REPLENISHED WITH

FALL GOODS.

J. V. DETLOR & SON

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

EVERY ARTICLE IN THE LINE OF BUSINESS.

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

GLASS, HARDWARE, &c., &c.

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

☞ The DRESS GOODS are worthy of special attention.

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

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

JOHN V. DETLOR & SON.

GODERICH, 25th Sept., 1863. w12

REMOVAL.

PARKER & CATTLE,

HAVE REMOVED TO THE

Store formerly occupied by Twomey & Black,

PARSONS' BLOCK,

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

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS!

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

THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED A LOT OF PRIME

TEAS, COFFEES & TOBACCOES,

Which they offer at very low prices. ALSO,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

For Medical and Family use.

GODERICH, April 9, 1863. w15n35ly

Town & Counties.

☞ A large wolf was killed in the township of Marmora, on the 25th ult. His wolfship had given chase to two young ladies, and was dispatched by their rescuer with a club.

THE WEATHER.—As we anticipated, the snow-storm mentioned in our last was of very short duration. The white mantle has been dissolved, and the weather is now delightful—bearing every indication of Indian Summer.

BANK OF U. C.—The Agency for this town has been removed to the fine new building next the Post Office, which has been fitted up for the purpose in style of much elegance and convenience.

BRAKESMAN KILLED.—A railway friend informs that a brakesman on the B. & L. H. R., named Coles, was killed on Friday last by coming in contact with a bridge, under which the train was passing at the time.

A DEN OF THIEVES.

A subscriber writes us from Clinton that a den of thieves exists in Stanley, the members of which have committed numerous depredations, besides being adepts at incendiarism, &c. Our correspondent says a plough that was stolen from Clinton recently was traced to the neighborhood where Father Snyder's horse was found, through the vigilence of Constable Doyle, of Goderich. Farmers along the Goshen Line, in particular, are warned to be on their guard against the thieves. If there is evidence against any person, as our correspondent seems to intimate, the authorities of the locality should be informed of the fact.

To the Editor of the Huron SIGNAL:

DEAR SIR,—You say you are glad to see the 'Canadian Illustrated News' is improving in appearance. I cannot agree with you, as I counted *seventy one errors* in the last number.

Yours, &c., &c.,
A READER OF THE C. I. N.

We merely alluded to the engravings. The general appearance of a thing does not include minute details. We are both right perhaps.—Ed. *S.*

SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT OF MANCHESTER PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

On Monday evening, the 19th ult., the members of the above named society gave a splendid social entertainment in the Good Templars' Hall, Manchester. A number of the friends and lovers of music were present, having been invited by the members of the Society to participate in the festivities of the occasion. Singing commenced about seven o'clock, when a number of very interesting pieces were sung, which showed that great proficiency had been made in this useful, but too much neglected branch of knowledge.—Great praise is due to Doctor Tamlyn, the able leader of the Phil-Harmonic Choir.—About nine o'clock the company sat down to tables bountifully spread with substantials and dainties, which had been tastefully got up by the excellent ladies of the society. Ample justice having been done to the eatables, Jas. Scott, Esq., was called to the chair, who made a short and interesting speech. Messrs. Yates and Locke being present, addressed the audience at some length, in a pleasing manner. A vote of thanks was tendered to the worthy Doctor, for his efficient and gratuitous services rendered to the society; also, a vote of thanks was given to the ladies for their neatly prepared tea. After singing the National Anthem, the company dispersed, happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again.

A VISITOR.

Clinton Ploughing Match.

The ploughing match in connection with the Clinton Branch Agricultural Society took place on the farm of Mr. Shipley, Clinton, on Friday last. The day was most unfavorable, a drizzling rain having continued to fall during the entire day. The ploughmen and their animals must have had a hard time of it, and spectators were comparatively scarce. The field was not at all adapted to the purpose, being very uneven, the sod only being of one year's growth and the grass long and rough. We really thought that a better field might have been secured, but we doubt not the managers did the best they could in the interests of the Society. Mr. Biggins, the efficient and gentlemanly President of the Society, was on hand notwithstanding the weather, making things as pleasant as possible for all. The ploughing over, the ploughmen and a number of others sat down to an excellent dinner at Mr. Mooney's Hotel, where, in the pleasures of the table the unpleasantness of the weather was quite forgotten. The prizes were awarded as follows:—

CLASS I.—Over eighteen years of age—iron ploughs—1st, John Salkeld, $3; 2nd, Alex. McDonald, $2; 3rd, Alex. Martin, $1.

CLASS II.—Over eighteen years of age—wood ploughs—1st, Andrew Green, $3; 2nd, William Pearson, $2; 3rd, William Robson, $1.

CLASS III.—Under 18 years—iron ploughs. 1st, Stewart McDougall, $3; 2nd, Wm. Wise, $2.

CLASS IV.—Under 18 years—wood ploughs. 1st, D. McDonald, $3; 2nd, J. F. Dale, $2; 3rd, Wm. Wise, $1.

Considering the state of the weather and the field the ploughing was well executed. Had circumstances been more favorable, the skill of the ploughmen was equal to the task of making a field superior to anything that has ever been seen in Huron.—*Courier.*

FROM ENGLAND.—Rev. W. B. Thomloe, Prescot, England, says in a letter: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are perfect marvels. After using them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye." The sale of these articles is very large in England. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich st., New York.

Aberdonian—"I'm speain' gin ye ha'sic a thing as tibacco?"

Assistant—"I don't know what you mean?"

Aberdonian—"Diona ken tat I'm sayin'? I'm needin' a foo' o' my cuttie, tha's a'."

Assistant—"I really don't understand you."

Aberdonian—(laughing)—"Weel, tha beus ye. Maybe ye wid be sayin' ye diuna understan' me gin I was to spear for the lain o' a preen?"

And with this he left the shop. There was, however, a Scotch shopman present, who had heard the colloquy, and who followed the indignant Aberdonian to the door, where he presented him with a pin, drawing forth the remark that he was glad that there was one in the shop who could understand good Queen's English.—*Northern Ensign.*

☞ A laughable story is told at the expense of a Williamstown, Mass., grape grower, who made a grand charge one dark night in his nightgown upon a cow that he imagined was some thief after his favorite fruit.—The curtain descends upon human and bovine precipitated in loving embrace through a covered cellar way, where an investigation was being made by sundry terrified females *en disabille.*

KILLING FOWLS FOR TABLE USE.

A later number of the London *Poultry Chronicle* has an article on this subject, from which we extract the following:

"If the fowls are to be eaten on Thursday, let them be caught on Monday evening, and then shut up in a basket, absolutely without food or water until the next morning. Being quite empty, they must be killed, not by cutting the throat, but by breaking their necks. Take hold of the tips of the end or flight-feathers of the wings, and the lower part of the thighs and knees with the left hand. Take hold of the head of the fowl in the right hand, turn it (the head) upward in the hand, but simultaneously pull up with the left hand, and press down with the right. Izaak Walton said, 'Impale the frog as if you loved him;' and Talleyrand said, 'No zeal in anything—it is always getting into trouble.' No zeal, no strength, and very little effort is required.—Press downward with the right hand until there is a trifling jerk—it is the dislocation of the neck. Death ensues in a few minutes.—If there is any doubt it can be easily solved by feeling the back of the bird's head—there will be found an 'ugly gap' between the head and the neck. When a fowl is bled to death it is very white, but is often dry; when it is killed by dislocation of the neck it is juicy.—As soon as the bird is dead—indeed I should say *directly* it is dead—it should be picked. The large feathers, the wings and tail, should be pulled first. The reason why they should be picked is that the fowl then gets cold; it is for the same cause essential that they should be killed early in the morning or in the evening; the latter is preferable. Even in hot weather the fowl is spoiled nine times out of ten by the fermentation of the food, or the decomposition of the water that was in the body at the time of death. The bird fasted and killed as we have described may be drawn and trussed for the spit some hours before it is wanted, and spite of hot weather it will be sweet, tender and juicy."

CHANGING HIS CLOTHES.—For some time, writes the distinguished author of "British Butterflies," previous to changing his dress—even caterpillar is nearly or quite suspended—the caterpillar becomes sluggish and shy, creeping away into some more secluded spot and there remaining until his time of trouble is over. Various twitchings and contortions of the body now testify to the *malaise* of the creature in his old coat, which, though formed of a material capable of a moderate amount of stretching, soon becomes outgrown, and most uncomfortably tight-fitting, with such a quick-growing person inside of it; so off it must come; but it being unprovided with buttons, there's the rub. However, with a great deal of fidgeting and shoulder shrugging, he manages to tear the coat down the back, and lastly, by patient efforts, shuffles off the old rag; when, lo! underneath is a luxurious new garment somewhat similar, but not exactly a copy of the last, for our beau has his peculiar dress for each epoch of his life—the most splendid being reserved for the last. This change of dress, (moulting, it is sometimes called) is repeated thrice at least in the creature's life, but more generally five or six times. Not only does the outer husk come off at these times, but, wonderful to relate! the lining membrane of all the digestive passages, and of the large breathing tubes is cast off and renewed also.

AN UNFORTUNATE AUTHOR.—A few weeks back we stated that a poor half-starved mortal, who called himself "Author Henry Trevylian," was charged with vagrancy before the Wellington magistrates, and that there was reason to suppose his mind was affected. It has since transpired that his real name is Heighway, and that he was once a popular author! One little book of his—'Leila Ada'—a story of a Jewish convert, we recollect, had a very large sale some ten or twelve years ago, and it appears that Mr. Heighway at one time was a valued contributor to *Tait's Magazine.* The magistrates have sent the poor unfortunate author to the Salop Lunatic Asylum, there being no doubt that he is at present deranged.—*Oxcetry Advertiser.*

UNITED STATES CRUISERS ORDERED OUT OF BRITISH PORTS.—The United States armed vessels George Manghan and Ethan Allen, engaged in cruising among the British Islands, have been summarily ordered from some of the ports of Prince Edward Island.—A private letter from an officer attached to the former vessel states that when at Charlottetown an order came from the Governor, requiring both vessels to put to sea, a proclamation in the name of the Queen having been issued making the demand, which was promptly complied with. United States Treasury notes are at a heavy discount at the various ports of those islands. Ship supplies and stores can only be obtained by the payment of coin.

THE QUEEN AND HER TRADESPEOPLE.—I have frequently heard it said, in a tone of censure, that our court is a very parsimonious one—too economical a great deal; but if it be economical, it is just and punctual in the extreme. It is certainly a fact that, so far as milliners and dressmakers are concerned, her Majesty likes to know the price of articles before commanding them—a practice which her subjects would do well to follow; and all her tradespeople know full well that their accounts must be punctually rendered every three months, when they are as punctually discharged—another example well worthy of imitation, and one which, if the ladies of our aristocracy would but follow, they would find themselves saving at least 50 per cent. on their former milliners' bills. They would, too, at once rob the employers of one great and general excuse for overworking their assistants, an excuse which they consider all-powerful, viz., that their capital is so locked up by the long credit they are obliged to give their customers, that they have to do with as few paid assistants as possible. Of course we all know that mere learners could not be trusted with the more delicate parts, in either branch of the business.—*The Englishman's Journal.*

☞ Mr. D. Maclese has just completed a portrait of Lord Brougham for the Edinburgh parliament house, the contribution of the lords of the court of session and members of the Scottish bar. His lordship is represented in his usual garb—viz, long frock coat or surtout, with velvet collar, velvet waistcoat, plaid trousers, and black stock. In fact the very man, as he is daily seen with massive head and bulky form, is brought before us to the life. His lordship holds in his left hand a document or copy of an address, and with his right hand extended he seems to be in the act of addressing a deputation with much earnestness—nearly an expression or countenance, in short, which was often witnessed by thousands while his lordship officiated in Glasgow two years ago as President of the Social Science Association. Lord Brougham's robes as a peer of the realm are represented as thrown over a table in the background, while the rich gold embroidered purse of a lord chancellor of England lies on a cushion at his feet, indicating the high political and judicial office which his lordship had filled.—Two busts are seen behind the main figure on the canvas, which any one will recognize in a moment as those of his lordship's old friends, James Watt and the Duke of Wellington; and these were introduced by Lord Brougham's special suggestion.

☞ M. Nadar's large balloon, the *Giant*, has made a second ascent from Paris, and passed over Belgium into Hanover. There, in alighting, the passengers came to grief, as the anchors dragged. M. Nadar had both legs dislocated, M. St. Felix had a shoulder fractured, and Madame Nadar suffered from serious bruizes. Passing the Belgian frontier, the balloon was low in the air, and the revenue officers called out to the voyagers to come out and have their baggage examined.

☞ A phriend pheeling phunily phigurative phurnishes the following:—4ly 4tunate 4esters 4tuitously 4tifying 4lorn 4tresses, 4cibly 4bade 4midable 4eigners 4ming 4ces.

OYSTER DEPOT

TOYS,

Fruits, Fancy Goods, Tobaccos,

OF ALL KINDS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!

&c., at the

CIGAR STORE OF F. NITCHE,

West Street, Goderich.

Fresh Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., always on hand. swm1

VOLUNTEERS

ATTENTION!

WANTED

200,000 VOLUNTEERS!

To buy Boots and Shoes.

HEADQUARTERS

AT

DUNCAN'S

Great Boot and Shoe Store,

SOUTH SIDE WEST STREET,

WHERE you will find the largest and best stock of *FALL AND WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES*, at lower prices than ever offered in Goderich before.

Particular attention paid to Custom Work.—Having secured the services of good workmen, and by using the best materials, he can manufacture an article that cannot be surpassed.

☞ Remember the place—Kays' Block, West Street.

N.B.—Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

Wm. DUNCAN.

Goderich, Sept. 14, 1863. w33

MORTGAGE SALE!

Valuable House

AND LOT IN THE

TOWN OF GODERICH!

G. M TRUEMAN will sell by auction at his Auction Room in Goderich, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated the 27th day of December, 1860, and made by Wm. McDonald, the younger, of the Town of Goderich, carpenter, of the 1st part, and the Bank of Upper Canada of the 2nd part, on

Saturday, 21st day of November, 1863,

at 12 o'clock, noon. Lot running number 386 on West Street, in the said Town of Goderich, containing one-fourth of an acre, with

The Excellent Dwelling-House

Thereon, which has lately been thoroughly repaired.

For particulars apply to

HENRY MCDERMOTT,
Solicitor for the Mortagees.

Dated October 31st, 1863. w40-td

Business Directory.

F. W. Pritchard, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Goderich.
OFFICE and residence—East Street, 3rd door east of Dark's Hotel. w10-tf

Dr. Hamilton,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c
Office and Residence—At Mrs. ACLAND's—East Street, Goderich. w8-tf

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

R. McIntosh, M. D. C. M.,
PHYSICIAN SURGEON, &c., (graduate McGill College, Montreal.) Lucknow. v6no31

A. F. Steinhoff, M. D.
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Residence at Mr. T. Eves', shed's, Victoria Street, Goderich.
REFERENCES:
A. T. BELL, M. D., London; THOS. NICHOL, M. D., Simcoe; JOHN ELLIS, M. D., New York city. v24-d6no5

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

William Fraser,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Brussels, Co. of Huron. v16-1w1w

Thomas Weatherald,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Office and Residence, Hamilton Street, Goderich. v13n3

Kennedy & Hayes,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, &c. Office—Kay's Block, Goderich. Wild and other Lands examined and valued.
L. KENNEDY. P. K. HAYES. wv1n31

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

John Denison,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Civil Engineer, &c. Surveying of every description, and Architectural Plans executed. Lands examined and valued.
BAYFIELD, 1863. w52-y1y

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

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

John Campbell,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT Commissioner in Queen's Bench, for taking affidavits, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office on Road way, Village of Kincardine, C.W. 904

John Kaine,
COMMISSIONER IN THE COURT OF Queen's Bench, Conveyancer, &c. A Register 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. 909

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

Tailoring! Tailoring!!

HUGH DUNLOP,

LATE OF TORONTO,

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

Lately occupied by Mr. F. W. Hollis,

ON WEST STREET,

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

HUGH DUNLOP

Goderich, April 13, 1863 w21-1yr

BOOTS AND SHOES

Cheaper than Ever, for Cash,

AT

DAVID McALLISTER'S

New Boot & Shoe Store,

Two Doors South of Kays' Block,

Market Square,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND THE Largest and best selected Stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered for sale in Goderich. The stock is of the very best quality, and will be sold as cheap as any other House in Goderich town.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Your Fall and Winter Boots and Shoes. Be sure and buy them at D. McAllister's, where you will get the worth of your money. You will find the best assortment of infants', children's, youths', ladies' and Boys', from 25 cents per pair upwards; Men's kip boots 25 per cent cheaper than heretofore, and Women's boots the same.

You will also find a splendid assortment of Home Manufactures the quality of which cannot be surpassed.

Persons wishing to purchase Boots and Shoes are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

The subscriber returns thanks for past favors, and would not say to all his customers and friends, if you want a long good boots and shoes for cash, and save 25 per cent, buy them at DAVID McALLISTER'S.

Remember the place—Two Doors South of Kay's Block, Market Square.

Goderich, 27th August, 1863. [sw103-w31-3m$s]

GODERICH

CABINET WAREHOUSE

(THE OLDEST IN THE COUNTY.)

D. GORDON,

CABINET MAKER

AND UNDERTAKER,

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

WEST STREET, GODERICH,

such as

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

Home Manufacture and Imported!!

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

☞ Lumber and Cordwood taken in exchange for Furniture.

Goderich, 27th Oct., 1863. w27

AUCTION SALE.

VALUABLE FARM!

IN THE

TOWNSHIP OF COLBORNE!

ABOUT

SIX MILES FROM GODERICH!

and one and a half from the North Gravel Road.

G. M. TRUEMAN is instructed by the proprietor, Mr. PETER FISHER, to sell by Public Auction, at his

AUCTION ROOMS IN GODERICH

ON

Saturday, 21st day of November, 1863,

at noon,

THAT VERY SUPERIOR FARM!

Being the South half of Lot 9 and part of Lot 10, in the 9th concession, Township of Colborne, W. D., containing 100 acres and upwards (more or less) about 50 acres of which are under cultivation and clear of stumps.

There are upon the premises a FRAME HOUSE, NEW FRAME BARN, ORCHARD, two creeks and never-failing springs, with other conveniences.

TERMS OF SALE:

One fourth of the purchase money CASH, balance on a mortgage for 8 years or to suit the purchaser, which may be agreed upon.

Goderich, Oct. 31st, 1863. w40-td

FARM FOR SALE!

IN

GODERICH TOWNSHIP!

FREE OF STUMPS.

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

6 MILES FROM GODERICH!

With about 50 acres cleared, a quantity of good timber. There is good water on the premises. The balance will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to

JOHN FINLAY,
Pine River, P. O.

Huron, November 3rd, 1863. w40-3m

SAW-MILL & FARM

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of selling a good Saw-Mill, situated on Lot 22, (100 acres) Sixth Range Lake Shore, Stanley, 7 miles below Bayfield. The mill is in first rate running order, and there is a plentiful supply of timber in the neighborhood. It is fed by a good spring creek, and there are 40 acres of fine cleared land in connection with the mill, which will be sold with it if required by the purchaser. There is a good orchard on the lot. For particulars, price, &c., apply on the premises to

WILLIAM MARTIN.

Stanley, Oct. 2, 1863. w36

A SUPERIOR

FARM TO RENT!

Near the Gravel Road, Colborne.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until MONDAY, the 2nd day of NOVEMBER, 1863, at noon, for the renting of the Farm Lot 10, 9th con., W. D., Colborne, 4 miles from the Northern Gravel Road, and 5 miles from Goderich; 127 acres of Land, about 60 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation. Applicants to state how much rent per year for 3 years. Apply to the proprietor,

DAVID CLARK, Colborne,
Or to ROBERT GIBBONS, Goderich.

October 19th, 1863. w38

A BEAUTIFUL ESTATE FOR SALE.

1000 Acres in One Block,

LARGELY Iimproved and conveniently situated among the bank of the River Maitland, opposite the Town of Goderich and the Goderich Station of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, C. W.

Apply if by letter post paid, to

J. B. GORDON, ESQ.,
Solicitor, Goderich, C.W.

w984

NOTICE!

CAME into the premises of the subscriber, on the 22nd of October, a red and white cow, with a small piece off her left horn, and a short tail. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take her away.

ROBERT GRAHAM,
Port Albert, Ashfield.

Port Albert, November 5th, 1863. w40-3t

LANDS FOR SALE!

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

ONE-TENTH ONLY!

OF THE

PURCHASE MONEY IN CASH AT TIME OF PURCHASE

AND THE BALANCE IN

Nine Equal Annual Instalments,

with interest at 6 per cent.

TOWNSHIP OF MORRIS:

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

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK:

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

TOWNSHIP OF GREY:

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

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY

N. E. ½ 43 in 1 con., 50 acres.

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

THOMAS GALT, ESQ.,
Toronto.

wn34

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. w11tf*6mos

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

WAGON & CARRIAGE

Manufactory

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

JOHN PASSMORE,
Victoria Street, Goderich.

April 1st, 1863. w49 6m

Ohio Free Stone kept on hand for Building purposes

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

NOTICE!

The Municipal Council

OF THE

TOWNSHIP OF GODERICH!

(IN DECEMBER NEXT OF THE CURRENT YEAR, 1863,)

INTEND to pass a By-Law to sell or convey the deviation road, in the 4th Concession, Township of Goderich, being part of Lots No. 12, 13, 14 and 15, the boundaries whereof are described as follows, viz: part of Lot 12, commencing at the distance of five chains, seventy links, in a course due East from the South Westerly angle of said Lot; thence due north six chains seventy links, thence due west five chains seventy links; thence due north one chain; thence due east six chains seventy links; thence due south seven chains seventy links to the southerly limit of said lot; thence due west one chain to the place of beginning, containing, by admeasurement, one acre, one rood and fourteen perches of land.

Part of Lot 13, commencing at the distance of five chains and seventy links on a course due east from the south westerly angle of said lot; thence due north twenty chains forty links to the limit of said lot; thence due east one chain; thence due south twenty chains forty links to southerly limit of said lot; thence due west one chain to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement two acres and six perches of land.

Part of Lot 14, commencing at the distance of five chains seventy links on a course due east from the south westerly angle of said lot; thence due east one chain; thence due south twenty chains forty links to the limit of said lot; thence due east one chain; thence due north twenty chains forty links to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement two acres and six perches of land.

Part of Lot 15, commencing at the distance of five chains seventy links on a course due east from the south westerly angle of said lot; thence due north twenty chains forty links to the limit of said lot; thence due east one chain; thence due south twenty chains forty links to side road; thence due west one chain to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement two acres and six perches of land.

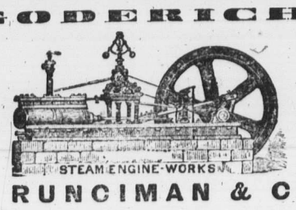
A true copy.

JOHN SHAW,
Township Clerk.

Township of Goderich, October 30th, 1863. w40-1t

HURON FOUNDRY!

GODERICH.



R. RUNCIMAN & CO.,

Manufacturers of Grist and Flouring Mills,

Circular, Mulay and Sash Saw-Mills,

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS,

THRASHING MACHINES,

SEPERATORS AND HORSE POWERS,

Mowing and Reaping Machines, Wood Saws,

CULTIVATORS, GANG PLOUGHS,

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

COOKING, PARLOUR AND BOX STOVES,

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

Goderich, October, 1863. w39

Bryant, Stratton & Co's Business 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 the best practical instruction in Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Spencerian Business 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 *vice versa*, without additional charge. The College session 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. wd4w95-1y

POWER'S PATENT, AUG. 3, 1863.

THE VICTORIA

WASHING MACHINE!

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

THIS

LABOUR-SAVING MACHINE

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

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

Saving 4-5 of the time and labour

And two thirds of the Soap in every instance.

The undermentioned persons purchased Machines, and having given them a full trial, express themselves satisfied:

J. J. Wright, Huron Hotel; Isaac Frederick, Jeweler; W. L. Cox, *Signal* Office; Aval Nesmyth; H. Holton, Esq.; Peter Nesmyth; Cummings; Robt. Gibbons, Esq.; Wardlaw Paper Co.; R. Runcimen, Esq.; Hamilton Paper Co., Many other names might be added, if necessary.

CASH PRICE ONLY $6.50.

The Subscriber having purchased the Sole Rights for the County of Huron, is now prepared to supply the machines at wholesale or retail, feeling assured that all who buy will be satisfied with the rapidity and ease with which it does the washing, and also the saving of soap. Ladies will confer a favor by calling at my place to be tested at their residences, to which I will be conveyed by the proprietor, if requested again. Should it not be just as represented, the subscriber desires is that the merits of the Machine should be thoroughly tested. Ladies wishing to try it will communicate with the proprietor.

A. COUVELIER,
Kingston St., Goderich.

November 3d, 1863. w32

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

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM,

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

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

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

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

For Ladies and Children

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

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE

198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late JAMES HARRY, of Wawanosh, hereby gives notice that all his Mortgages, Notes of Hand, Accounts, &c., &c., are at Mr. Johnston's Office, in the Court House, where all payments are to be made and all business transacted. Mr. Johnston's receipt will be sufficient.

HUGH JOHNSTON,
PATRICK NUGENT.

Goderich, October 27th, 1863. w39

T. B. MONTGOMERY,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL

DENTIST,

Office---Over the Medical Hall,

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

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

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

Charges Moderate and all Work Warranted.

TERMS, CASH.

N.B.—A constant supply of Tooth Powder kept on hand. Only 25 cents per Box. 11

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 the male females or children. It is simply a helpmate to nature, giving energy and a healthy act on to the Stomach, the spring of life whence the body derives its succour.

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

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

AGENTS:

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

DIVISION COURTS

HURON & BRUCE.

OCTOBER, 1863.

1st Div., Goderich, Monday 12th.
10th " Clinton, Tuesday, 13th.
2d " Harpurhey, Wednesday, 14th.
3rd " Exeter, Thursday 15th.
9th " Dungannon, Tuesday 20th.

DECEMBER, 1863.

11th Div., Wroxeter, Saturday, 5th.
1st " Goderich, Tuesday, 15th.
10th " Clinton, Wednesday, 16th.
2nd " Harpurhey, Thursday, 17th.
3rd " Exeter, Saturday, 19th.
9th " Dungannon, Tuesday 22nd.
7th " Bayfield, Wednesday, 23rd.

All at Ten A. M.

R. COOPER,
J. H. & B.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original, as entered of Record this day, pursuant to the Statute.

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

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Goderich, 2nd Sept., 1863. w11

TO RENT OR SELL!

AN EXCELLENT

TAVERN STAND!

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

H. C. PUGH.

October 8th, 1863. w37-tf

FARM FOR SALE

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM of one hundred acres of land being the West half of Lot 24, on the 4th con. of Wawanosh. It has 40 acres cleared—15 acres of new land logged up and ready for crop. A good hewed log dwelling house and log barn; a young orchard, &c. It is good, hard wood land, and in a

WELL SETTLED NEIGHBORHOOD,

well watered. To be sold at the

LOW PRICE OF $1,200,

part cash, and part on time. For further particulars apply to Thomas Holmes, issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Land Agent, Blyth; or to Matt Holmes, on the premises. A good title from the Crown will be given.

September 1 th, 18 w33-3t

To School Trustees.

A TEACHER, 36 years of age, with family, with many years experience in teaching, desires a School. Salary not so much an object at present as an engagement. Can procure first class testimonials as to character and ability.

Address A. L. C.,
Care DR. PRITCHARD,
School Supt., Goderich P. O.

w30 1t

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 Isaac Bacon, at the suit of James Jamieson, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant, in and to Lot Twenty, in the first concession, S. D. B. 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 Twenty-fourth day of November next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 14th August, 1863.

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 York and Peel and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of Patrick Freel, Defendant, at the suit of Edward Heyden, Plaintiff, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, in and to Lot Number Six, in the First Concession North of the Gengral Diagonal, in the Township of Amabel 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 Fifth day of January next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 3rd October, 1863. w37

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 Archibald Muir, Senr., at the suit of John Downey Beyer, James Playfair, John McMurrich, Samuel Gunn and