# Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

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

$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE] GODERICH, C. W., THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1867. [VOL. XX.—NO 16



## Business Directory.

**ROBERT J. SLOAN, M. D.,**
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c.

THREE years surgeon in the U. S. A. during the late war. One of the resident surgeons on U. S. Hospital Steamer "D. A. January." Assistant operator for the 15th Army Corps at Vicksburg, Miss., &c., &c.
Office and Residence.—Mr. T. G. Jackson's Lower Wingham.
N B.—Consultations on surgical cases attended in all parts of the county.
Wingham, C. W., March 9th, 1867. w13 6m*

**Ira Lewis,**
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT Law, and Solicitor-in-Chancery, County Crown Attorney, Goderich, Canada West. Office a Court House v14n40

**M. C. Cameron,**
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Kingston street, Goderich, C.W

**Sinclair & Walker,**
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, &c. Office, over the Store of V. Detlor & Son, Goderich.

**John Davison**
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c Office, Market Square Corner of Kingston Street, Goderich. 9:42

**John B. Gordon,**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Goderich, Canada West. Office—on the South side of West Street, third door from the Court-House Square.

**D. Shade Gooding,**
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., Goderich, C. W. —OFFICE: Up Stairs Watson's Block, West St.; entrance First Door west of Glasgow House.

**Toms & Moore,**
ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS, &c., Goderich, C. W. Office—GRABB'S NEW BLOCK
TOMS. LEWISC. MOORE.
Goderich, August 27th, 1864. sw103w31

**William T Hays,**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Goderich, C. W.—Office, over C. E. Archibald's Store, Grabb's Block. v15n29
Money to Lend on Real Property

**B. L. Doyle,**
BARRISTER, &c., GODERICH, C. W. OFFICE—Savage's New Block.

**J. Y. Elwood,**
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT LAW, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Blake's Block, opposite the Post Office, Goderich.
January 3, 1866. sw37

**J. Francis C. Haldan**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Goderich, C. W., and Bayfield, C. W. Offices—Kay's Block, Goderich, and Mr. Patte son's Store, Bayfield.
Mr. Haldan will be at his branch office, Bayfield, every Monday from 10 a. m. till 5 p.m. sw&w36

**William R. Bain, B. A.**
CHANCERY AND LAW OFFICE.
GRABB'S NEW BUILDINGS, KINGSTON STREET GODERICH.
N.B.—Conveyancing. Money lent on reasonable terms. Disputed and defective titles to real estate Quieted. sw34
Goderich, Dec. 24, 1866.

**C. P. Clarke,**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Clinton, C. W. w34

**S. Malcomson,**
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor, &c &c., Clinton, C.W.
MONEY TO LEND.

**William Fraser,**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Walkerton Co. of Bruce. v16n15ly1y

**Thomas Weatherald,**
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Toronto Street, Goderich. v15n3

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

**Consulate of the United States of America.**
**DARK'S HOTEL.**
Office hours from 9 o'clock, a. m., to 3 o'clock, p. m.
**JAMES SMAILL,**
**ARCHITECT,**
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style. Office at the Huron Auction Mart, Market Square, Goderich. (sw v15n7)ly

**D. McDougall**
BORNS EDAUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD County of Huron. Sales in village or country actually attended to. w9-1yr8

**John Campbell,**
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT Commissioner in Queen's Bench, for taking Affidavits, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office on Broad way, Village of Kincardine, C.W. 9:p

**Peter McRae,**
FORWARDER AND COMMISSION Merchant, INVERHURON, C.W. Notes and Accounts collected. Business of any kind entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. w40-1y&onx

**GEO. RUMBALL & CO.,**
**FORWARDERS,**
**And COMMISSION Merchants**
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c.,
Agents for first class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.
HARBOR QUAY, Goderich, C.W

[1859] **HENRY GRIST,** [1866
Departmental, Parliamentary,
**AND PATENT AGENT,**
**OTTAWA.**
Transacts business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments. Takes out Patents for Inventions; Obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c., for parties residing elsewhere.
**REFERENCES:**
Hon. A. CAMERON, Commissioner of Crown Lands. W. M. WILSON, Esq. Simcoe.
Hon. J. GALT, Toronto. R. BURN, Esq., Hamilton. Hon. J. CROS, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.
Messrs. R. LEWIS & SON, Toronto.

## Business Directory.

**INSURANCE.**
**Fire, Marine and Life Insurances**
EFFECTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.
Office—J. F. C. Haldan's Law Chambers, Kay's Block, corner Court House Square and West St., Goderich, C. W.
JOHN HALDAN, JR., Agent.
Goderich, 27th Sept., 1866. w36tf

**MONEY TO LEND.**
**THE HURON & ERIE SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.**
The above Society is prepared to make
**ADVANCES**
ON IMPROVED
**Farm Property,**
ON MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.
Advances may be repaid Monthly or Yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO
S. POLLOCK,
Agent and Valuator for the Society at Godeich
Goderich, C.W., 1866. rw13

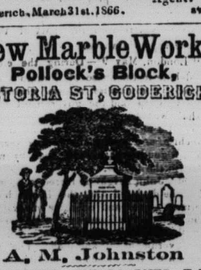
**BY EXPRESS!**

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

**FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE.**
PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE Company of London England, established in 1782, one of the oldest, largest and best offices in Canada.
HORACE HORTON, Agent
PROVINCIAL INSURANCE Company of Canada, Head Office Toronto. Will take risks on County and City Property. Marine risks taken at as low rates as any other first class office.
HORACE HORTON, Agent.

**MONEY TO LOAN**
$20,000 on good farm security payable from one to twelve years. No interest retained in advance.
HORACE HORTON, Agent.
Goderich, March 31st, 1866. sw70

**New Marble Works**
**Pollock's Block,**
**VICTORIA ST., GODERICH.**



A. M. Johnston
MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, Table Tops, Posts, &c., Tombs, of every description and style of workmanship, furnished on short notice and at the lowest prices. Liberal reduction made for cash. All orders punctually attended to. Designs of Monuments, &c., may be seen at the shop.
Goderich, Dec. 19, 1865. w47-1yr

GEORGE FORBES.
AGENT of the C. W. Farmers Mutual and Stock Company, Hamilton, C. W.
G. Forbes, Lot 26, Con 3, Morris.
w81v6 Dingle P. O

**J. D. CAMERON,**
HAS REMOVED FROM THE CENTRAL TO
**The Bayfield Hotel!**
(formerly kept by Mr. Luby.)
CONSTANTLY on hand, the best of Liquors, Cigars, &c., and an attentive Ostler, and by strict attention to business hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Bayfield, March 8, 1867. w76m

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

**FARM FOR SALE.**
CONTAINING 50 acres of good Farming Land about 35 acres, of which are cleared, it is well watered, log house and barn, situated 2½ miles from the village of Teeswater on the gravel road, will be sold. A bargain! For particulars apply to
JOHN LOGAN,
Teeswater p. o.
Culross, March 10, 1867. w8

**ROYAL OAK HOTEL, LUCKNOW.**
**JAMES CAMPBELL, Proprietor.**
BEST OF WINES & LIQUORS.
Good Accommodation for Travellers,
GOOD STABLING AND ATTENTIVE HOSTLERS
Lucknow, 5th March, 1866. w8tf

## Business Directory.

Malcolm Nicholson.
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, ELECTROPATHIST, &c.
TEETH inserted in either Platina, Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber on reasonable terms
Office over the Post Office, West Street Goderich. w

**The Liverpool and London and Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.**
Invested Funds, - - - $15,000,000
Invested in Canada, - - - 250,000
**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**
INSURANCES EFFECTED ON ALL CLASSES OF PROPERTY AT CURRENT RATES.
FARM RISKS AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES
**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**
**No EXTRA Charge for Military Service in Defence of the Country.**
**Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or children are secure from seizure by Creditors.**
A POLICY for $1000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $24.70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, and the Sum assured; if after 20 years, one-half are returned; after 30 years, three-fourths; after 51, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000!!!
Claims payable one month after Proof of death.
G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, MONTREAL.
A. M. ROSS, Agent for Goderich; B. V. Elliott, for Exeter; W. N. Watson, for Seaforth.
Goderich, Nov. 2, 1866. w4!

**W. M. SAVAGE,**
BUYS and sells New York Drafts—Greenbacks—National currency—State notes, and uncurrent money, at current rate of exchange.
19th Dec., 1865. w47-1yr8

**NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY**
OVER

CRABB'S BLOCK, D. Campbell, ARCHIBALD'S STORE,
GODERICH.
SUPERIOR LIGHT AND TASTEFUL ROOMS.
PICTURES taken in every style and in all kinds of weather. Porcelain or Opalotype Pictures, and
THE HELIOARISTOTYPIA,
OR "BEST SUN PICTURE,"
Taken in various styles from $1 50 to $20 (colored in water colours or oil.
Life-Size Photographs taken on reasonable terms—either plain or colored.
PRICES LOWER than elsewhere in Canada.
D. CAMPBELL.
Goderich, June 1, 1866. sw27

**Auction & Commission.**
GODERICH & CLINTON
**Established 1852.**
SALES of Miscellaneous Property in Goderich every Saturday, and in Clinton every Wednesday.
Money advanced on Property for immediate sale and prompt returns made.
Farm Stock and other Sales punctually attended to throughout the County.
G. M. TRUEMAN'S Auction Mart,
w61 Market Square, Goderich

**Money to Loan on Real Estate,**
APPRAISER to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.
G. M. TRUEMAN,
w6 Market Square, Goderich.

**Land Office,**
A REGISTER of Improved Farms and Wild Land for Sale,
G. M. TRUEMAN,
Goderich, March 1, 1867. Market Square.

**MONEY TO LEND.**
ON FARM PROPERTY,
AT FROM 8 TO 10 PER CENT.
Costs very moderate.
J. FRANCIS C. HALDAN,
Solicitor, &c., Kays' Block.
Goderich, April, 1867 w11tf

**Division Courts.**
**MAY, 1867.**
SITTINGS of the several Division Courts for the County of Huron.

1st Division, Goderich, Monday, 27th May.
10th " Clinton, Tuesday, 28th "
2nd " Seaforth, Wednesday 29th at Downey's Hotel.
11th " Ainleyville, Thursday, 30th May.
5th " Exeter, Saturday, 1st June, at Drew's Hotel.
7th " Bayfield, Monday, 3rd June.
6th " Dungannon, Tuesday, 4th "
At 10 o'clock a. m. each day.
Friday, 29th March, 1867.
(Sd) S. BROUGH,
J. C. C. Huron.

I certify the above to be a true copy as entered in the Division Court Record Book, pursuant to the Statute.
DAN. LIZARS,
Clerk of the Peace, Huron.
Office of the Clerk of the Peace,
Goderich, 29th March, 1867. w47

**THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN.**

**MARTIN AMANN**
BEGS TO INFORM HIS OLD CUSTOMERS, that he is still able to sell for cash, at the lowest rates,
**ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE**
At his shop on Kingston street, opposite the Huron Hotel, Goderich. Give him a call.
Goderich, Oct. 3, 1866. sw11w27

**MONEY** to Loan at reasonable rate Apply to
M. C. CAMERON.
Goderich

## Business Directory

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

**G. C. Shannon, M.D.,**
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., GODERICH, C.W. 13:40-1y

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

**Medical.**
**Richard Moore,**
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Manchester, C. W.
February 7th, 1867. w3yr

**Dr. Stanbury,**
GRADUATE of the Medical Department of Victoria University, Toronto, and late of the Hospital and Dispensary, New York. Residence D McDougall's (Bailid) Bayfield. w49 4m*o

**DENTISTRY.**
**Dr. PHELPS,**
SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST, Goderich, C. W.
**Rooms over Mr. F. Jordan's Drug Store**
Teeth extracted without pain by use of narcotic spray.
January 13th, 1866 sw38-yly

**MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH**
E. HOSKER, PROPRIETOR. THE above is most pleasantly situated on an eminence 120 feet high, overlooking the Harbor and Lake Huron;—good Orchards, Gardens and Rural Walks attached. Board $1 per day; single Meals or Beds, 25 cents v1n510ylv

**PRINCE OF ORANGE HOTEL**
**DUNGANNON.**

A BLACK, Proprietor.
Ample accommodations, choice liquors and good attendance.
Dungannon, Mar 21, 1867 w9 tf

**CANADIAN HOTEL,**
CLINTON, C. W.
W. TUDSBURY Proprietor.
THE establishment is furnished with all the requirements essential to the comfort of guests. w341

**THE BRITISH EXCHANGE HOTEL**
**EXETER.**
ANGUS McDONALD, Proprietor.
NO effort will be spared on the part of the proprietor of the above hotel to render his house all that can be required by the travelling community. Give him a call.
April 17th, 1867. w12

AT
**JOHN HARRIS'S**
**CHEAP CASH STORE!**
THERE HAS JUST ARRIVED a large and elegant assortment of
**CHOICE SPRING DRY GOODS!**
which have been selected with the utmost care. The leading novelties of the trade may now be seen in great variety at his establishment. He is determined to please, if possible, alike in price, quality and good goods. And as his facilities for carrying on the business are equal to any house in this dominion, he confidently solicits the public to call and examine his stock, which is comprised in part as follows, viz:
PRINTS, fast colors, in immense variety, from 10 to 20 cents per yard.
FANCY DRESS GOODS, scarcely equalled in this section in style and quality, from 10 to 50 cents, per yard.
JUSTINES AND COBURGS, in all grades, both colored and plain.
BLEACHED COTTONS very, very cheap, from 10 cents per yard.
WIDE FACTORY COTTONS, from 8 cents per yard.
Several bales celebrated Canadian Manufactured Cottons for sale, either by the bale or at retail, at wholesale prices.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shawls, | Shirting |
| Mantles, | Toweling |
| Mantle Cloth, | Woolens |
| Ribbons, | Tweeds |
| Silks | Cottonades |
| Velvets | Drilling |
| Ginghams | Kentucky Jean |
| Flannels | Denims |
| Blankets | Regatta Shirting |
| Hosiery | Shirting Stripes |
| Gloves | Ticking |
| Trimmings | Flannels |
| Buckles | Curtains |
| Hoop Skirts | Window Hollands |
| Bagging | &c., &c., &c. |

Bales of Grain Bags in both cotton and linen very cheap.
**Hats and Caps in Endless Variety!**
**CLOTHING.**
**GROCERIES!**
Hogsheads of Muscovado Sugar, very cheap.
10 Barrels Montreal Refined Sugar, very cheap.
10 Barrels Broken Loaf and ground Sugars, very cheap.
An immense stock of Tea, embracing:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Young Hyson, | Congou, |
| Japan, | Souchong, |
| Twankay, | Pekoe, &c., &c. |

**COFFEE** of various qualities.

| | |
|---|---|
| Currants | Vinegar |
| Raisins | Mustard |
| Rice | Snuff |
| Sago | Oils |
| Spices | Essences |
| Peppers | Corn Starch |
| Pickles | Starch |
| Capers | Blue |
| Sardines | Soda |
| Lobsters | Liquorice |
| Syrups | Nutmegs |
| Molasses | &c., &c., &c. |

**TOBACCOS OF ALL GRADES!**
**Field and Garden Seeds.**
The principle of the Business is: Cash or Produce.
The Subscriber begs to acknowledge his thanks for the very flattering recognition received for the past, and hopes the conduct of the business for the future will be such as to merit continued favors. No effort will be spared to sell Good Goods Cheap.
An inspection is solicited on the part of intending buyers.
**JOHN HARRIS.**
Goderich, Corner of Market Sq. and West Street. 1st April, 1866. w29


## POETRY.

[Written for the Huron Signal.]

### LANG LEEZIE LUGGIEHEAD

AIR—"Niel Gow's Second Wife."

Lang Leezie Luggiehead, that lives in Minnibole;
Seven Joe's are woon' her, and ilk o' them is dull.
I wonner whilk she means to wed, or what the lave wil do?
For there's nae lassie in her wits wad hae them, I wad trow.
Lang Leezie, &c.

There's bowt Benjie wi' his back as roun's a cunnock cheese;
He's our parish betherel, and lives on scanty fees;
Ha'twa feet like flaughter-spades and teeth like harrow pins—
His nose is like a rempin' heuk, his beard like withered whins
Lang Leezie, &c.

Nieat comes Walty Waddispole, a webster frae Kilmars;
His noddle stuffd wi' politics, and tales o' foreign wars;
Five days in ilka week he rakes for news and ale;
I wat gin Leezie marry him, she'll fare on muslin kail.
Lang Leezie, &c.

Bicer't Bauldy Whip-the-cat, wha' shapes our hoddin' claes,
He's oft at Leezie's ingle neuk, a toastin' o' his taes;
Whare'er scandal lens a lang, a ready tongue has he,
And if the claith o' truth rin short, he eke it wi' a lee.
Lang Leezie, &c.

Our clachen dominie, wi' visage grave and stern;
His wild toosie auld brown wig, has fricht'd mony a bairn;
Baith his o'en leuk ow're his nose, but wha like him can speak?
He's lang gaen owre his mither tongue, for ane that's maybe Greek.
Lang Leezie, &c.

Fechin Forgie Ferguson that drives the nowte to Ayr
And blackens a' the drover's een, at ilka tryst and fair;
A' the buckster's sweetie stans, an' rowin's owrie pies,
Pice like spindrit 'mang the crowd, the dreid o' skull and skins.
Lang Leezie, &c.

Paidler Geordie, wi' his pack aye stuffd wi' tawdry toys,
Kings and kanes for gaeky dames, and knives and trumps for boys;
Saun-buks for the serious, and picture-buks for bairns;
A crafter rogue ye wadna fin' 'twgen Maidenkirk and Mearns.
Lang Lizzie, &c.

Lean Luke, the Mormonite, that preaches at the brigg
Tho' beer a hair grows on his pate, he winna wear a wig.
If a' gifts were gifts o' grace, his ample feck o' jaw
Might bear the gree frae Balaam's ass, or any ass avo.
Lang Leezie, &c.

But Lang Leezie Luggiehead, tho' ta'ayont her teens,
Has mair caution in her pow than onybody weens;
If our parish minister should ask her to himself
O'ony drolier match than that could onybody tell?
Lang Leezie, &c.

Ashfield, March 22, 1867. WM. BANNATYNE.

### A Devil-Caught Parson.

In one of the small interior towns of New England, where the superstitions of our ancestors still possess a hold on the people, the facts occurred, a few years since, of which the following is a true narration:

An honest farmer and his family, preparing to celebrate Thanksgiving at his wife's father's in an adjacent town, were harried and confused extremely on the day preceding that festival by the multiplicity of things that must be done before they could leave home with safety. The house was to be "banked up," and the gleanings of the harvest—cabbage, turnips, and so forth—put into the cellar, that the external entrance thereto might be closed for the season. Having carried in the vegetables, the boys were dispatched to the barn for straw to fill the passage with, while the good old man himself was busy on the opposite side of the house.

An old ram, the horned patriarch of a large flock of sheep kept on the farm, having got a taste of the scattered cabbage leaves, unobserved entered the cellar and silently continued his feast. The avenue through which he had entered was immediately closed up, and all the necessary work and arrangements being completed, the larger boys and girls set off on foot in high glee, the dog running and barking before them.

Soon after, the parents and their little ones having put out the fire and fastened the doors and windows to keep out thieves, started for the same destination.

On the afternoon of the day following the festival the family returned home accompanied by some young cousins. Some of their youthful neighbors of both sexes were invited in, and quite a merry Thanksgiving carousal was in full tide of successful operation when one of the boys, who had been sent into the cellar with a little tow wick candle, which gave enough light to make darkness visible to draw cider, ran back into the room, with eyes glaring wildly, uttering the half-suffocating exclamation!

"The devil is in the cellar!"

"Pooh!" said the father; "you have only been frightened by your shadow. Give me the light."

Saying this, he seized the candle—leaving the candlestick fast in the hand of the boy—and boldly rushed to the cellar stairs; but before he had descended half of the steps, the large saucer eyes and enormous horns of the ram caused him to retreat, as much terrified as his son, saying:

"Sure enough; the devil is in the cellar."

The good man seized the great Bible, and attempted to read, but the candle burnt blue and threw such a feeble light on the pages, and the book trembled so much in the hands of the reader, that he could not distinguish one word from another. The little children cried and clung to their mother; the girls nestled close to their favorite swains, and the house was shaken with agitation of its half demented inhabitants. One bright thought, however, occurred—and a messenger was sent for the minister to come and "lay the devil."

The parson, more celebrated for piety and credulity than for talent and heroism, slipped a small Bible into his pocket, put on his bands and surplice, that he might appear as formidable to his foe and and antagonist as possible, and hastened to the relief of his distressed parishoners.

On coming to the house, the reverend man was hailed as a deliverer, and implored by at least a dozen voices at the same moment to drive the devil away. But few moments were lost in asking questions which no one could answer, before the parson pushed forward as a leader, with the same penurious light, into the cellar, the most courageous of the company keeping close behind him. He reached the foot of the stairs. The eyes of fire, the shadowy outline of the enormous horns, magnified ten-fold at least by the terror of those that beheld them, removed all doubt, if any had existed in his mind, as to the infernal nature of the being with which he had to contend.

The divine instantly fell on his knees, and with uplifted hands, began to pray in his most fervent manner. The ram, not understanding the pious man's motives, but supposing by the motion of his hands that he was daring him to a butting contest, made a pass with all his might at his supposed adversary, but, deceived by the swelling dimensions of his drapery, missed the slender body of the priest, and drawing hastily back to renew the assault, hooked one of his horns into the belt of the surplice, and pulled the priest back with him into the cellar.

While thus in the power of his victorious foe he lost hope as it regarded himself, and the natural benevolence of his disposition, burst forth in the exclamation:

Brethern, take care of yourselves, the devils has got me."

The exhortation was better obeyed than any he had delivered from the pulpit—his friends all fled and left him to his fate.

Among the company was a shrewd farmer, who had from the first supposed the fiend to be some domestic animal, but, being a lover of fun, and willing to see a comedy, kept his thoughts to himself, and pretended to sympathize with others in their fears. He thought it time to interfere, and, snatching a pitch knot from the fire, expressed his determination to rescue the preacher or perish in the attempt.

"Don't! don't!" shouted several.

"Take along the Bible, if you will go!" suggested another.

"What does the devil care for fire?" said another.

But, unheeding the suggestions and manifestations of concern for his safety, he pushed into the cellar, seized the animal by one of its horns, and dragged the struggling ram up stairs, calling to the astonished parson "Follow me!" The horned devil was led in triumph, followed by the ecclesiastic, in the midst of the company. A momentary sighing and hanging down of heads ensued, but the past scene was too ludicrous to admit of sober reflection, and loud peals of laughter burst from every side, during which the ram was turned out at the door, the parson absented himself without ceremony, and the sports of the evening were resumed with better spirits than before.

### Mr. Gladstone as a Leader.

The *Saturday Review*, which has said as many hard things as anybody else about Mr. Gladstone's management as a party leader, gives the following judgment of his claims to that position.—"If he is not to lead the Liberals, who is to lead them? It is seriously meant that he is to be placed under a worn out Whig peer, who is to "conch" him, and show him the secrets of Whig art? Let us hope that at least this stage of political decrepitude is over, and that the Reform Bill, if it does nothing else, will make such an absurdity impossible. Not only is there no rival to him in the Liberal party, there is not even a second to him. And in many respects he is one of the very chief of Liberal leaders. No English statesman since Fox has had as much of the popular fibre. No living statesman can, in his best moments, strike out words that breath and thoughts that burn so vividly in the heart of the nation. The real distinction which separates one politician from another in these days is the mode in which he regards the poor; and no one surpasses Mr. Gladstone in the truth of his perceptions about the poor, the largeness of his views as to what can be done for them, not as a patron and benevolent being, but as a man who sees the state of the poor the tragic side of English life. No one else can in any way approach him in most of the first requisited for the leadership of the Liberal party, and it is not to question his pre eminence to ask him to restrain himself, to keep down the fury and passion of his language, and to understand what those about him are thinking and saying.

### Canada Not Defenceless.

The Quebec *Mercury* has the following:—"The Dukes of Cambridge and Buckingham and Earl Russell, in speaking of the expediency of England's guaranteeing the interest on the loan necessary for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway have most plainly indicated the immediate and chief object of "Confederation." That object was such united colonial legislation with reference to a road so necessary for military as for commercial purposes as would enable the Imperial Government with safety to home interests to guarantee the amount of interest on a given capital. Without a consolidation of British American interests no sufficient action could have been taken. What share Nova Scotia should have had, what New Brunswick, and what Canada might only with difficulty and not without discontent have been ascertained. Now the case is different. England has only to do with Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick having been merged into it, politically, commercially and legislatively. The whole country has become one, for better or worse, all interests are identical, their hopes and wishes the same, and this must certainly tend to the good of the whole whatever may have been the chief motive for bringing such estate of things to pass. That the road will contribute largely to our means of defence cannot be disputed and that it must open up a vast extent of at present almost wilderness territory to the husbandman, the lumberman and the merchant is beyond question, while it will reconcile all classes to each other, uprooting prejudices and extending that knowledge of each other's excellencies and requirements, which centuries of semi isolation could not have effected. In Earl Russel's speech there was a little something worthy of special attention. The noble lord virtually laughed at the bugbear of our "extended frontier" inviting aggression, and being, in a military sense, incapable of defence, in instancing the gallant and successful defence of Portugal against the well disciplined military hordes of the First Napoleon by Wellington. There cannot be a doubt that more numbers do not invariably win battles, nor are exposed countries always subdued. Were that so, where would even France at this hour be? But the experiences of 1811, '12, '14 and '15 cannot yet surely be forgotten. Then, as now, the United States, in wealth and military strength, much surpassed Canada, but the result was that for a year Canada, in the name of England, held possession of Michigan, and, on the declaration of peace, was in actual military occupation of a portion of Maine. War taking place there would, of course, be much suffering in Canada, as there would also be in the United States, but such suffering is a concomitant of every war—the conquering and the conquered suffer. The only question is—would Canada, be after a contest of longer or shorter duration, conquered? That surely admits of doubt. With the means of obtaining men, money, and material of war from England quickly, Canada would be better furnished for the strife than the United States, with all their vast resources, could possibly be. They would be crippled on the sea-board; England's coast would be clear, and if the ocean highway for the passage of her troops could be kept unimpeded, her greater monetary resources would ultimately give her the advantage, the very increasing civilization of the United States being a disadvantage to herself and an advantage to an invading force, compared with the time when her territory was one vast wilderness, ten miles from the seaboard, and impenetrable as an Indian jungle for cavalry, infantry or artillery. It is surely gratifying to know, from the best sources of information, that Canada is not to be denuded of Imperial troops, and that in high quarters—not being military even—the defence of Canada with willing hearts and hands is not looked upon as hopeless.

### A Fearful Austrian Tradegy.

A Vienna letter gives the following account of an appalling tradegy, which recently occurred at Wilhelmsdorf, near Medung. Ernest Pasqua, forty-two years old, married, and the father of three living children, all boys, had served for eight years in the Imperial army, where he distinguished himself alike for good conduct and bravery, and obtained the great silver medal for valor. In 1855 he received his *conge* and entered the service of the General Gas Company in Pesth, which he quitted in 1865 for the engineering department of the Southern Railway. In 1865 the Southern Railway reduced its staff, and Pasqua was dismissed from its employment, and compelled to seek his bread elsewhere. A gentleman whose whole family he had saved from death by a courageous act at the risk of his own life, promised to get him a place in the Franz Josef Railway; other hopes were held out to him, for he was known and respected; but nothing came of them. His savings, and a small sum of money resulting from a lawsuit which he gained last May, gradually melted away, and it appears that a few days ago his whole worldly wealth consisted of two or three florins. On Sunday evening, at seven o'clock, he came home, after an absence of some hours, in extravagant spirits, and informed his wife that at length he had obtained employment in the Schellenhefer Tile Manufactory. He further declared his determination to celebrate this good fortune by a little feast, and sent his wife to purchase beer and the materials for a brew of punch. The two elder boys, Pasqua and his wife ate and drank together, laughed, joked, and were merry. At nine o'clock the father and his sons went into the bedroom with the avowed intention of retiring to rest, but Pasqua declared he would have one more glass before going to bed, and ordered his wife to fetch another jug of beer. She at first refused, but at length went out, brought in the beer, and then went into her sleeping room, where the youngest child, a boy of four months old, was crying, and endeavoured to soothe it to sleep. The two elder boys had already undressed, and were in bed. Presently she fancied that she heard her son Frederic, a child of seven, gasping. Taking the baby in her arms, she rushed into the adjoining room, and asked her husband what was the matter. 'Let him alone,' answered Pasqua, 'it is all over. My children are already cured for.' He had given both boys a strong dose of poison, mixed with beer to drink!—Taking his wife's hand he invited her to drink with him, saying, 'It is all over with me; nothing can save me. Our feast to day was not one of joy, but death.' She struggled with him to get loose her arm and snatch the half emptied glass from his hand; but he tightened his grasp, and swallowed the rest of the poison at a draught. He then sat on the bed and tried to undress himself; but the poison was sudden in its effect, and he fell back dead. The two boys were already lifeless, and the poor woman was so horrified by the terrible spectable, that she was seized with convulsions, and the sacrament was administered to her during the night, no hopes being entertained of saving her life. All that was found in the apartments was two or three 10 kreuzer notes, the empty poison bottle, a table, two beds, and a few old clothes.

SUNDAY IS PARIS.—The Belgravia *Magazine* has an article on the observance of Sunday by the working people of Paris. We quote:—"Thousands of decent shopkeepers, with their wives and children, troop out to the pleasant little villages round Paris and make themselves thrugt happy under the simplest conditions. Perhaps their destination may be Sceaux or Fontenay aux Roses. There are a dozen other places beside Sceaux to which the *Habitues* of the Boulevares soon learns to bend his steps when in search of a change or fresh air. Paris, beloved of journalists and politicians, is within very easy reach. For six sous an omnibus conveys one from any part of the city; and once arrived, there is a restaurant, with a deliciously fresh garden in which to eat, and with a cook who might be coveted by some of the pretentious hotels in the heart of the town. A short walk through the park where on fine days the great Rossini may be seen pacing about in the sun while describing to a casual friend his inimitable method of cooking macaroni—brings one to the village of Boulogne, from which the Bois takes its name. Thence another stroll of half an hour or so through the by-paths of the wood carries the voyageur to St. Cloud. From the first to the last Sunday of that month, a fair of the most obstreperous kind is held within the park, almost under the very windows of the palace—a fact which makes it easy to understand why the Emperor should had the waters of Vichy beneficial to his constitution during that month, and why the Empress should be so anxious to refresh herself after the fatigues of the season by the mad seawaves at Biarritz. The fair itself is the noisest of all conceivable gatherings."

## THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION EXPECTED EARLY IN JUNE.

ELECTIONS TO COME OFF IN AUGUST OR SEPTEMBER.

Ottawa, May 8.

It is probable that the Queen's proclamation, creating the Dominion of Canada and appointing members of Senate, will be issued in about three weeks, and that the act will take effect the first week in July, when Lord Monck will be sworn in as the first Viceroy of Governor-General. Then will follow the appointments of Privy Councillors and Lieutenant-Governors, and general organization of the departments of the Confederate and Local Governments. It is supposed the elections can hardly take place before August or September.

EXECUTION OF PROVENCHER.—A despatch from Sorel, dated the 3rd, says:—"Provencher was executed this morning at half-past 11 o'clock. He did not make any declarations, kept a good countenance, and died in three minutes, without being convulsed. Ten thousand persons from all parts of the country were present. Provencher walked firm and erect to the scaffold, betraying no sign of emotion. Before he ascended the scaffold he requested the executioner to put the rope as loosely as possible around his neck until he had received the last kiss of the church, when he said it might be made as tight as possible. The cap being put over his eyes, the bolt was drawn, and the body dropped heavily the length of the rope. Death was almost instantaneous, the pulse ceasing to beat three minutes after the fall. The scaffold was erected in rear of the jail, and it is said that his companion in crime (Sophie Bouclair,) who is awaiting a like doom, had to be dragged from the window of her cell, so anxious was she to witness the execution of Provencher. A report busily circulated that an attempt would be made by the people to destroy the gallows, as they objected to have the execution take place there, is untrue. The immense concourse was perfectly and quiet."

### The Richardson Mine.

The Madoc correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette*, in his report of the raid on the Richardson mine says:—"From one of the blasts, I learn from what I consider a reliable source, (so far as you can ever say one, when gold stories are being told) that the second blast detached a piece of quartz or spar, he could not say which, about the size of a potato, all perfectly studded with, and held together by gold. The value of this lump is variously estimated. Mr. Cameron has made the statement that there was one seam in the mine, from which he believed he could cut out a slab four feet long, and 6 x 4 inches wide, which would be held together by the gold, and all who have had any chance to see the interior of the mine, pronounce it the most wonderful object in the history of auriferous discoveries."

### Peace feeling in Prussia—the People opposed to War.

A Berlin letter in the *Siecle*, says:—"The present political situation in the capital, and consequently in all Northern Germany, is much less strained than the Paris journals seem to think. Even in the army war is not desired. In the country districts people still remember the burdens which the communes had to support to enable the Government to undertake its last campaign. If the war had lasted six months the trade and finances of Prussia would have required many years for their re-establishment. Whatever the German and Prussian journals may say, Austria is not alone in still feeling the effect of the events of 1866. If on one side are found the fine talkers of the Nationalverein, who already see in their dreams the whole universe controlled, or at least guided by the German race; on the other, sound thinkers are not wanting either at Berlin, or in the large commercial towns of North Germany, who ask with good reason what would become of the trade of Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, &c., in case of a war with France. Could the Prussian navy keep the sea for a single day in face o' the French vessels? I have not been, therefore, much surprised to find it observed in the *Monthly Gazette*, a popular journal of large circulation, that only the enemies of Germany and France could possibly desire such a war."

### Free Masonry.

The

# Huron Signal.

GODERICH, MAY 16, 1867.


## CONSERVATIVE TACTICS.

While the tory press, from the *Leader* downwards, was sounding the "No-party" cry a few weeks ago, it was notorious that in every constituency of Ontario the the organizers of the party were rummaging through the dust and lumber of past electioneering material for their strongest men. They wished to lull reformers to sleep in order that they might, by quietly working in the dark, secure a majority in the Houses which are in future to govern the country. They were deeply in love with a coalition ministry which they thought could be worked advantageously after the work of Confederation had been accomplished, in so far as the old administration could effect anything beyond the completion of a few necessary details. Great was the mortification felt in the opposite camp when it was ascertained beyond peradventure that the liberals of the country were determined to meet them at every point, impressed with the belief that as the Reform party had been the direct means of securing the great representative reform involved in the Confederation scheme, after years of determined effort, they were the best fitted to assume the responsibility of working it out. Then came a cry of alarm from the opposite racks. "The Union is in danger," "Will Confederation be carried out," "Annexation," and clap-trap of that sort, *ad nauseam*. How absurd is the idea that reformers could have adopted any other course than that which they are now pursuing. Were they to be hoodwinked into inaction while their opponents rushed pell-mell into the arena? Certainly not, else they would have been exposed to the charge of political poltrooncery which would have rung in their ears just as soon as the conservatives had gained their point.

Take our own County for example. Messrs. Carling and Ritchie, the nominees of a conservative convention, would make it appear that they have buried forever the hatchet of party warfare, and intend, if elected, to support *measures, not men*. When they appear in a strong reform section of the country they try on the humbugging story of no party lines, no great political questions being before the country, no reason why old distinctions should not be wiped out *and* all and sundry join in securing their return. Do they think people are blind enough to be led away by such shallow nonsense? What is Mr. Ritchie, politically, but a high strung tory of the oldest of old schools? What is Mr. Carling but a rigid conservative? Who brought them into the field, but the stiff conservative lawyers of Goderich? Who are their right-hand men except such tories as Dr. Woods, Wellington Connor, B. V. Elliott, and Co.? And if they are returned, will the fact not be heralded to the world as a great conservative victory—will they not be found invariably casting their votes and influence with those who have persistently denied justice to Upper Canada, and who, had they not been forced to it, would have refused to grant us the increased representation that we are to enjoy in future? We call upon reformers throughout the constituency to beware how they allow themselves to be deluded into the belief that they are perfectly safe in voting for men who in the end would laugh at them for their folly. The results of the contest thus far are most satisfactory. Neither the specious milk-and-water promises of Messrs. Carling and Ritchie, nor the sneaking abusiveness or gross fabrications of their organ-grinders, can influence the adherents of the party of liberalism and progress to swerve for a moment from the path of duty! They know this, and in their rage they search in all directions for more effective weapons of defence, but where shall they be found?

## GRATUITOUS ADVERTISING

A certain tory sheet is extremely liberal in its mode of advertising the *Signal*. In its last issue it devoted some seven or eight columns to this Journal, which if it has any effect at all, will prove to the public that the *Signal* is a newspaper of considerable importance. We have no right to complain when opposed in the discussion of any public matter, or in the criticism of the public acts of any man who aspires to the highest position in the gift of the people, but we *do* deprecate and every right-thinging person will deprecate the conduct of those mean and contemptible enough to drag private character into their writings. We pity the small soul which is incapable, through sheer envy and malice, of anything nobler or better than petty detraction. Better the bludgeon or knife of the midnight assassin than the loathsome attacks of the man who endeavors to stab the character of another that he may occupy his position. We have faith enough in the generous instincts of our common humanity to believe that the career of the vilifier will prove a failure, and that he will receive as a reward for his devilish labors the fullest measure of contempt that can flow from the hearts of those whose esteem and friendship is all that we can crave of earthly good.

## A Fine Climate.

Here we are near the middle of May, and the indications of spring as far off apparently as they were a month ago. The trees still swing their bare arms about in the cold north wind, every shower is followed by severe frost, people cling to furs and overcoats, and, in short, nothing but a spirit of the most admirable Christian resignation can prevent people from voting the climate of Canada a disgusting failure. We fear the boasted healthfulness of the climate is a popular delusion, and it appears to be getting worse from year to year. The constant repetition of sudden changes of weather to which we are subject, favor lung and throat diseases, as well as rheumatic affections, acute and chronic, to such an extent as to become alarming to persons of feeble constitutions. However, we must hope for a flash of sunshine by-and-bye.

## Another Letter from Mr. Holmes.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

SIR,—In your last *Signal* you were pleased to devote your leading editorial to me giving me at the same time a new title. Every time you condescend to notice me lately you do so under some new name, so that it is likely before you are done with me, I shall have as many names as the renowned Sheik of Persia. I am not surprised that you should use this new artillery, it is just the right sort—the *real, knock-down argument*, which the readers of the *Signal* cannot fail to recognise and duly appreciate.

With regard to the meeting at Dungannon, I never said, either there or elsewhere, directly or indirectly, that the editor of the *Signal* was a bad man, or a man not to be believed, (Mr. Yese to the contrary notwithstanding). Let that man come out over his real name, and I will prove him a liar by any number of witnesses. I never used the word yese; I never heard it used until I came to Canada, and the first man I heard make use of the word his name was COX. So much for the veracity of Mr. Yese, your Dungannon correspondent.

Now, sir, having told you what I did not say, I will tell you some of what I did say. I said that I never quarrelled with any person, never sued, or was sued; I read what you said relating to my private character: that it was irreproachable. I said that that coming from my great political enemy speaks volumes. A man who, in his report of the Clinton Convention makes me say what I never said, for the purpose of holding me up to public ridicule. He makes me say that "I hope it will be concluded that I made the County of Huron what it was." What I did say, after depicting what the Huron Tract was when I settled in it, what it is at present, and the public positions that I occupied, I said that "I hoped that it would be conceded that I assisted in making the County what it is." This I said could be proven by any number of witnesses, both friends and enemies. I further said that when I said enemies I meant political enemies, for I did not think that I had an enemy in the world. I also said that when I came before the public for election, I did expect opposition from the *Signal*, but I expected an honorable opposition; that I had not the least idea that the editor of the *Signal* would stoop to the low, contemptable subterfuge of distorting my words, and discouraging my actions, even for political effect.

Now, sir, having told you what I did not say, and what I did say relative to you, and as I have heard you say that you were always willing to afford any person who had been traduced in the columns of the *Signal* an opportunity of putting matters right, I hope that you will be pleased to give this letter a place in your next *Signal*.

I am sir, respectfully yours,
JOHN HOLMES.

Holmesville, May 8, 1867.

REMARKS.—Mr. Holmes has a happy knack of smothering up any point in dispute in a volume of words, the tendency of which is to attempt to prove in a melancholy sort of way that he is an unappreciated and much-abused man. What we stated as to the nature of his strictures upon the editor of the *Signal* at the Dungannon meeting was upon the authority of intelligent and disinterested persons, who informed us that he had most decidedly accused our humble self of serious *intentional* misrepresentations, and if we resented such a behind-the-stump attack it was no more than could have been expected. Our correspondent said Mr. Holmes used the old Irish word "yese," and this is indignantly denied. Suppose the word "you" used by Mr. Holmes *did* sound like "yese" to English, Scotch or German ears—suppose a man named Cox *did* use it, does Mr. Holmes mean to say that there is any thing to be ashamed of in that? We wouldn't give a fig for a man who was ashamed of the idioms of his mother tongue. The eloquence of the most finished orator of Canada, T. D'Arcy McGee, is replete with the rich roundness which clings to all Irish tongues, although it may disgust Mr. Holmes very much to hear it. Mr Holmes reiterates that we intentionally misrepresented a remark he made at the Clinton Convention, and misquotes the *Signal* in the effort to effect his purpose. If he will search his carpet-bag he will find a copy of the *Signal*, and if he turns to the proper place he will find that we reported him as saying "he thought it would be concluded he had been instrumental in making the County what it was." In the proof sheet the word concluded, which was of course an error of the compositors', was changed to *conceded*, but, as will happen in the best regulated office in the country, the correction was overlooked by the person to whom it was handed. When Mr. Holmes says the remark was placed as it was to bring him into ridicule, he states what is not correct. He is ridiculous enough without any such assistance.

The word *traduced*, so insultingly used by him in his closing sentence, was never used by us in the connection he hints at, and he is well aware of the fact.

## Ship Canal.

A writer in the Hamilton *Spectator* urges the construction of a ship canal, having as its termini Hamilton and Bayfield. He argues that the Bayfield and Grand rivers would act as feeders, and that the route would be as short and otherwise better than by way of Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay. We hold, of course, that Goderich would be the only feasible point on lake Huron for such a terminus, and Bayfield next.

EARLY PLANTS.—Knowing our predilection for horticulture, Mr. Batterworth, gardner, has sent us a number of early cabbage plants in splendid condition.—We would advise those of our readers who wish to purchase first-class garden plants of the best and newest varieties, to give Mr. B. a call from time to time as the season advances.

THE NEW DOMINION.—It is stated, on authority, we presume, that the Confederation Act will take effect on an after the 1st of July next. It is thought, however, that the parliamentary elections will be staved off until after harvest.

## The Queen's Birthday.

The indications are that the Birthday of Her Majesty will be celebrated in a hearty manner by the people of Goderich this year. The steamer *Clinton* will give a cheap Excursion from Saginaw, which will be patronized liberally, no doubt.—The Saginaw Fire Brigade has been invited by the Firemen of Goderich, and we understand the "bhoys" will be on hand with a good band. The *Spray* will give excursions from up the Lake, we believe, and the volunteers will fire a *feu de joye*, as usual. We presume the programme is not complete yet. At all events we have not seen it.

GUN-BOAT LAID UP.—The Windsor *Record* says, in consequence of orders received from headquarters, the gun-boat *Prince Alfred* has taken her departure from port, to be laid up at Goderich. Her crew, marines, &c., are to be sent back to the *Aurora*, at Quebec.

EXCITING FOOT RACE.—An exciting foot race came off in the suburbs on Friday afternoon last. The contest was between Messrs. L. H. Robertson and A. G. Hodge, both of whom have received medals for their fleetness in distant cities. The distance run was 150 yards, and as both were considered champion runners, a large number of spectators, assembled to witness the sport. When the word was given the contestants dashed off at a rapid pace: At first Hodge appeared to keep ahead, but about half way Robertson spurted ahead and held the lead to the goal, winning by a few feet. Considerable sums of money exchanged hands on the result.

☞ Mr. Cyrus Carrol, of Wroxeter, has been appointed a Notary Public.

☞ The farmers in this neighborhood have got pretty well through with their spring sowing. The fall wheat is beginning to recover from the effects of partial winter-killing.

## TOWN COUNCIL.

The Council met on Friday evening last. Present, the Mayor and Messrs. Gibbons, Horton, Cattle, McKenzie, Smith, Seymour, Cameron, Kay, McKay, Hays and Clifford.

Minutes of last regular meeting were read and approved.

Petition of John McLeod, praying for relief, he being in destitute circumstances—referred to Relief Committee, to report at next meeting.

Petition of Charles Wells, asking for remuneration for boarding a sick man by the name of John McNabb. Same deliverance.

Petition of the Goderich Cricket Club, asking to be relieved from a portion of the taxes on lots used by them as a cricket ground, amounting to $20.16. Received and fyled.

Petition of John Stewart and others for repairs on Hamilton street, from the Square to Ralph's Tin Store—Referred to Road and Bridge Committee.

Petition of Samuel Sloan praying to get the sum of $250.00 refunded to him, he having lost that amount the last year he had the market. Referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Cameron, Gibbons, McKay, Pasmore and Clifford.

The cemetery committee reported, recommending to the consideration of the Council the applications of Messrs. Pharis and Hopper for the office of keeper.

On motion by Mr. Hays, seconded by Mr. McKenzie, it was resolved that the grant of $100 over and above the fees be granted to the cemetery keeper for one year, for the beautifying of the grounds.

Account of Henry Horton, $4.00, relief, to be paid.

Mr. Pharis was appointed cemetery keeper.

Messrs. Cameron, Hays and Gibbons, were appointed a committee to report at next meeting on the advisability of abolishing the Market fees.

The Mayor, Reeve, and Messrs. Hays Clifford and McKay were appointed a committee for the purpose of getting a flag-staff erected, and the purchase of a flag before the 24th of May.

The road and bridge committee was instructed to view Mr. Longworth's fence and give such instructions regarding it as may be satisfactory to them.

The Council then adjourned until the last Friday of the month.

## New Addressing Machine.

For some years back the Huron *Signal* has been addressed to mail subscribers by machinery, the article used being what is called "Dick's Patent." Although a great improvement on the old system of directing with pen and ink, this plan is open to serious objection, inasmuch as it will frequently happen that the gummed labels peel off by the score, thus rendering it impossible to send the papers to their proper destination. To obviate this difficulty we have purchased one of "Campbell's Mailing Machines," by means of which the addresses are printed directly on the paper or wrapper, thus ensuring delivery, if placed in the hands of postmasters who can read English and attend to their business. The machine will be ready for use next week.

☞ Jefferson Davis, having been admitted to bail in the sum of $100,000, is now virtually at liberty. He was released from Fortress Monroe and arrived in Richmond on the 11th, putting up at the Spottiswood House. A large number of prominent citizens waited upon him.

CRIME IN LONDON.—London the little is becoming famous for crime. Burglaries are of nightly occurrence, almost, and a fellow who enjoys the name of "Slippery Jack" has for many months succeeded in eluding capture, while he indulges in his midnight rambles through the bed-rooms of slumbering damsels.—By the way, "Jack" could do a good stroke of business by publishing a history of his life and adventures.

☞ H. M. Gunboat Prince Alfred is in port. She lost eleven men by desertion on Saturday last, at Windsor. The Aurora is said to have lost some 130 seamen in a similar manner during the past few months.

☞ The correspondent who sent us the report of the meetings in North Huron, writes to say that he should, in a certain place, have said "Mr." or "William" McKay, instead of Angus M Kay.

## Serious Illness of Mr. Crabb.

It has been known in town for some days that Mr. Crabb lies ill in Montreal, having taken the scarlet fever, but no great danger was apprehended until yesterday (Monday) morning, when he caused a telegram to be sent, ordering the store to be closed, and requesting his wife to come down with all haste. It was further rumored that his medical attendants had declared he could not live longer than a few hours at farthest. At all events, it may be inferred that his case is an extremely critical one.

☞ To see a most tempting show of fruit and confectionery call at Bingham's.

☞ We hear that W. E. Grace, Esq., of this town is about to commence a salt well near the harbor.

☞ There will be Divine Service in St. Andrew's Church, on Sunday first, 19th inst. The Rev. Hamilton Gibson will officiate.

## Nova Scotia Senators.

The Nova Scotia Senators under the new constitution have been selected, it is said, and their names have been published in several journals. Six of the names have been selected by the Government of Nova Scotia and six by the leader of the Liberals, Mr Archibald. Four of the Senators have been taken from the Legislative Assembly of the Province, if the following published list is correct:—Hon. E. Kenny, Hon. J. McCully, Hon. J. H. Anderson, Hon. T. D. Archibald, Hon. R. B. Dickie, Hon. J. Holmes, Hon. J. W. Ritchie, John Locke, Esq., M. P. P.; J. Bourinot, Esq., M.P.P.; C. Bill, Esq., M.P.P.; W. Miller, Esq., M. P. P.

## A Threatening Symptom.

Flour is $20 a barrel. We are shipping to day grain to the west which was grown in California, was shipped to New York thence to Liverpool and back, and now goes through the canal to Rochester and Oswego. A short crop of wheat, owing to the frosts of last year, and an extra demand for corn abroad and at the South, account in part for these prices. But not altogether. That in a country where land is two dollars an acre flour should command $20 a barrel shows that something is originally wrong in the course of production or in the condition of the currency. Such extravagant prices always precede great monetary convulsions. In 1837 flour was imported from Odessa, on the Black Sea; and shortly after we had sweeping panic and bankruptcy all over the land. The same symptom has proceeded other monied convulsions. It is likely to be the precursor of another now.—*Albany Argus.*

☞ It is asserted, upon information obtained by the police, that a conspiracy exists in New York to originate a series of riots, for the double object of plunder and vengeance. The enforcement of a strengent license law, which has checked the career of the low groggeries, seems to to have excited the hatred of the lawless against the authorities, and many secret meetings of the disaffected have been held, where the language used has been of the most violent character. Special detectives have followed the movement, and are now in possession of information which has enabled them to anticipate the action by pounciing on the leaders. The idea seems to have been so to interfere with business, by riotous proceedings, as to force a compromise, and allow of the reopening of the groggery hells.

A SUCCESS.—The iron ferry-boat belonging to the Great Western Railway Company, used for the transfer of cars from the American to the Canadian side of the Detroit River, has been sufficiently tried to warrant the belief that it is a complete success. It is capable of conveying cars weighing two hundred and eighty tons at a single trip, with ease. Her power will enable her to carry 240 cars in twelve hours, which is sufficient for all the traffic this or any other road is likely to need for some time.

## United States duty on Peas.

A telegram was received on Saturday from Oswego, by one of our leading produce dealers, which states that the United States Government had sent an arbitrary order making the duty on peas 30 per cent. This is but another evidence of the fraternal and friendly spirit of our neighbours. The duty on this grain since the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty has been 30 per cent. if intended for seed, and 10 per cent if for consumption. It is now apparently to be 30 per cent. on all, or at the present value of peas, 4c. per bushel more than wheat, a specimen of legislative wisdom eminently Japanese.—*Globe.*

## Canada at the Fair.

The Paris correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune*, writing from Paris the 24th of last month, says:—

The English Colonies have a fine representation at the Exhibition. Beginning with those nearest home, I should say that Canada has more space than she deserves, but I must confess it is well filled. Her native woods are exposed here, great quantities of them, in solid masses, which give an adequate idea of their wealth. Her few minerals and cereals are displayed to much advantage. The display of maps and charts of her country is rich. Nova Scotia has a very large department, and everything she possesses, from her huge seals that disport off her coast, that the hard-handed fishers drag in every day, to her newspapers and "book literature," are well shown. One could wish that any one of the States of the Union had as fine a representation; it would add immensely to our meagre department.

☞ THE situation of affairs in Mexico is a puzzle. A week or more ago we were told that MAXIMILIAN had fled a defeated fugitive from Queretaro. To-day it is stated that he gallantly headed an attack upon the liberal forces; and it is admitted that they were driven back, but a doubtful line at the end of the dispatch says that they rallied and recovered their lost ground. With all the conflicting reports that for months past have filtered through American channels, how is it possible to arrive at any fair conclusion with regard to the war which the deserted Emperor is waging with such resolution and spirit?—*Leader.*

WESLEYAN SOCIAL.—A very interesting social tea meeting came off in the Wesleyan Church on Wedensdey evening last. The attendance was large, and the eatables provided by the ladies all that could be desired. After tea, our townsman, J. C. Detlor Esq., who is a graduate of Victoria College, delivered a lecture on the subject of "Man in Relation to Society" which was an intellectual treat indeed. The ideas advanced were cleverly arranged, and the language used chaste and refined. It is evident that Mr. D. possesses a mind of more than ordinary force and clearness, and we hope to hear him on many future occasions.

☞ The Snider breech-loading rifle has been adopted as the military weapon of England, Belgium, Turkey, and Egypt.

☞ It is reported that in some sections of New York State the peach blossoms have been so badly frozen by the recent cold weather as to cause them to fall off from the trees.

☞ A farmer wrote to a distinguished scientific agriculturist, to whom he felt under obligations for introducing a variety of swine. "Respected sir—I went yesteday to the cattle show. I found several pigs of your species. There was a great variety of hogs, and I was astonished at not seeing you there."

LOSS OF STOCK.—The Fergus *News Record* is informed that many of the farmers of Garafraxa are suffering severe losses in stock this spring. It is said there are but few farmers in the neighbourhood who have not lost one or more of their cattle or sheep. The cause is the poor quality of the straw, rendered so by the extremely heavy rains of last harvest, which have made it almost valueless as fodder.

☞ The Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in order to give his readers an idea of the size of the exhibition building, asks them to imagine a structure 180,000 yards square set in a park three times that size. As this makes the building cover an area of 32,400 000,000 square yards and a park in proportion, we submit that is asking too much of the imagination.

MAN KILLED ON THE G. T. R.—The Cobourg *Sentinel* states that on the 5th inst., the mangled remains of a man were found on the Grand Trank railway track, near the residence of Mr. Grimshawe. He was about 5 feet 8 inches high, black hair, had an old brown overcoat and a blue frock coat with U. S. A. buttons. The only articles on his person were a pocket-book containing two combs—nothing by which he could be identified. The body was much mangled, the head being cut in two lengthwise, and both arms cut nearly off. He appeared from the footmarks to have been walking towards Cobourg, using a walking stick which was found near the spot, and must have met the train which caused his death. H Mason, Esq., Coroner, held an inquest on the remains and a verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

ROBBERY.—Last evening, says the St. Catharines *Journal*, of the 10th inst., some person entered a bed room in Mr. Decater's tavern, Ontario street, and took away a trunk containing valuables to the value of about $50. Mr. D. was around the premises himself, but his family was absent. The trunk after being rifled was left in the vicinity of the brewery.

## WROXETER.

WROXETER, MAY 10th, 1867.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

I do not feel it necessary to advert to the garbled statements that appears in this day's issue of your luminous contemporary the *Star*, further then to say that though alone in the contest last week, I am highly gratified with the feeling displayed towards me, having I am informed six out of nine chairmen who presided over my opponent's meetings in my favor. In reference to the Audit Committee which would never have been mentioned by me but for the reckless assertion made by Mr. Hays from the Town Plot of Grey upwards that it cost $90 per quarter, $360 annually, at Ainleyville, I showed that one committee, September 1865, cost $14.70 my opponent maintained that was only for one man. At Wroxeter, he said distinctly that the Audit Committee cost the sum above mentioned, and that if he could not prove his statement he would retire from the contest asking me if he made his statement good would I accept his challenge. At the time I was holding the minutes of the County Council for January 1867, in my hand open at page 135 of the Treasurer's Statement, and seeing that the Dec. Sessions of 1866 cost $28 22, I felt perfectly safe in accepting his challenge. The foregoing can be substantiated if necessary by fifty witnesses. The *Star* seems to have the faculty or his friends for him of invention as well as perversion, as I never made a statement as to help from any quarter. He will find life and health permitting that as a "Thorough Briton" (all the good he gives me credit for) that no surrender is my motto even though the odds were against me which I am perfectly satisfied is not the case.

It is almost certain that the elections will not come off for some time, previous to which I hope to have the pleasure of visiting my western friends.

Hoping you will give these remarks an insertion in your next week's issue.

I have the honor to be,
Yours truly,
THOMAS GIBSON.

## SEAFORTH.

13th May, 1867.

ROBBERY.—On Saturday, the 11th inst., when Mr. Seater was at dinner some person entered his office, abstracted $1700.00 therefrom, and made his escape. It seems that Mr. Seater, some two or three days' ago, missed the key of his office door, and supposing he had lost it, bought another. It is now thought that the thief must have purloined the key: waited till Mr. Seater went to dinner, and then committed the robbery. Suspicion is fixed on a person who exchanged some money in the office that morning, and on some pretence asked Mr. Seater's permission to go out at the back door, as both back door and front were unlocked when Mr. Seater returned; and as the person alluded to (who was a stranger in Seaforth) was seen about dinner time, going through the field in the rear of Mr. Seater's office, and has not since been seen. It is supposed that he is the guilty party. Officers were sent in pursuit, and tidings have reached here by Constables Elliott and Little, that the suspected party was arrested at Lucan, and will arrive here, in charge of Constable Beatty, by next train.

## SUFFERING AT THE SOUTH.

By private correspondence and through the press, we learn that the people of the Southern States are suffering from an actual want of the necessaries of life. The prices of provisions have risen to a starvation pitch, business is at a standstill, whole districts have been inundated by the spring freshets, and it is not to be wondered at that all who have the means are anxious to leave for the North. Few people in modern times have been called upon to pass through such terrible trials, and where or how it will all end, it is impossible to predict.

☞ Our Saginaw friends have caused some trouble to the authorities here by sending over two unfortunate lunatics. One of them yesterday attempted, while in a state of almost complete nudity, to drown himself in a puddle of water on the street. They have been lodged in gaol until a decision is arrived at as to what shall be done with them. It is too bad that they should have been thrust on the town in any such manner.

The Quebec *Daily News* states that the Commissioner of Public Works has given orders for the immediate removal of all occupants of the Parliament House, in order to ensure the early preparation of the building for the use of the Legislature and offices connected with the new Parliament of the Province of Quebec.

## THE UNION IN DANGER.

*From the Globe of Friday last.*

We very much regret to observe the extreme course being pursued by a large portion of the Anti-Unionists of Nova Scotia. They not only denounce the Imperial Act of Union, but declare their determination to resist its operation by every means in their power, and to continue their agitation until the measure is repealed. It is deeply to be deplored that men who had earned the admiration of the people of British America by long years of able and patriotic public service, should allow the passing dissappointment of the hour to betray them into the unseemly attitude they now hold. Confederation is a settled matter; and it has been settled, not only with the assent of an enormous majority of the people to be affected by it, but with the hearty approval of our fellow subjects throughout the British Empires. Why, then, should the Nova Scotians—were they even unanimous against the measure, which they are very far from being—resist its going peacefully into operation? Why not give the new Constitution a fair trial? If the evil results they now predict should fail to be realized, they will be able to rejoice that their anticipations were unfounded; and should their predictions unhappily come to pass, the case will even then not be beyond remedy. We trust that better counsels may yet prevail; and, that while retaining their opinions on the abstract question of Union, the dissentients of Nova Scotia will see it their duty, as well as their interest, to join heartily with their fellow-colonists in endeavouring to place the new political machine satisfactorily in operation.

In Lower Canada and New Brunswick, it is very obvious that the vast majority of those who were formerly unfavourable to Confederation, have either modified their opinions or have resolved to give the new constitution a full and fair trial. A small party in both of these Provinces still strongly denounce the Union; but their tone is very different from that of the Nova Scotia dissentients, and their numbers are too small to excite fear that any serious obstacle will be raised by them in the way of the new state of things about to be inaugurated.

In Upper Canada, there is but one sentiment prevailing througont the entire population. There are those among us who strongly condemn particular features of the Act of Union; there are others who greatly fear the cost its working will involve; and there are still others who object more to the way the measure was carried than to the measure itself. But among all classes through out the Province there is entire unanimity as to the propriety of giving the new machinery a patient and candid trial; and of studying its practical operation, so that errors may be detected and such amendments made as will tend to the great end of all constitutions—good government. There is not one newspaper in Upper Canada; and not one public man within our knowledge, avowing a desire for repeal of the Union.

Throughout the four Provinces to be embraced in the new Dominion, the aggregate number of persons openly hostile to the Confederation Act, and seeking its repeal, is therefore comparatively insignificant. We regret, however, to observe that, notwithstanding this palpable fact, studied efforts are being put forth by the Conservative press to get up a cry of "the Union in danger!" Every one conversant with the hereditary tactics of the Tory party of Upper Canada perfectly understands that the meaning of all such cries is simply—Toryism in danger—the loaves and fishes in danger! When Robert Gourly asked for an enquiry into Tory Land Jobbing, the Tories raised the cry of the "Constitution in danger," and banished poor Gourly from the Province without Judge or Jury. When McKenzie demanded administrative reform in his *Colonist Advocate*, the Tories raised the cry of "social order in danger," and threw his press and types into the bay. When the Government of Upper Canada was in the words of a Governor-General too bad to be worth defending—the Tories raised the cry of "Rebels" against all who ventured to denounce their misconduct, and succeeded in forcing on that which they had pretended to dread. When Lord Sydenham and Sir Charles Bagot had established Responsible Government, the Tories raised the cry of "the Crown Prerogative in danger," and by means of that slander contrived to upset Baldwin and Lafontaine and hold office for four years. When Lord Elgin re-established popular government, and thereby ousted Sherwood, and McDonald, and Cameron from office, the Tories raised the cry of "Paying Rebels—British connection in danger!"—and as a proof of their own loyal principles, burnt down the Parliament buildings, and egged Her Majesty's Representative! When the Imperial Parliament and Government condemned their incendiary proceedings, the Tories raised the cry of "Ruin and Decay," and signed a manifesto in favour of annexation to the United States. when the Liberals of Upper Canada demanded the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, the Tories raised the cry of—"the Church in danger," and denounced their opponents as sacrilegious monsters; but when office could not be obtained without it, they did the sacrilegious thing themselves, and drew their salaries for doing it. When the floodgates of railway corruption were for the first time thrown open in the Province, the Tories raised the cry of "public morality in danger Ministers steeped to the lips in corruption! but the elections once over, they took to their embrace the very men they had so denounced, and wallowed to the deepest depth in jobbery and corruption. When beaten in 1858, on the Seat of Government question, the Tories resigned office and raised the cry of "fealty to the Queen!"—but that not answering, the ten Tory Ministers worked themselves back to office without re-election, by swearing solemnly in the presence of the Almighty that they would discharge the duties of certain offices, which they had previously determined never even to enter upon! When the Reform party contended year after year for Parliamentary Reform, and for economy in the public service, the Tories raised the cry of "Factionists," "Demagogues,"—while they themselves voted down every proposition to secure justice to Upper Canada, and hurried through every vile job that their Lower Canada allies demanded at their hands as the price of keeping them in office. When the Reformers during the late American war deprecated the aid and sympathy extended to the Southern cause by Tory journalists and Tory politicians, the Tories raised the cry of "Annexationists" and were prodigiously fierce against all who wished success to the Northern cause; but when these same Tories had the effect of their howling before them, not many months after, in the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty—down they went on their marrow-bones to Mr. Seward, and prayed his acceptance of concessions so injurious, so degrading to Canada, that not five sane men in the Province could now be found to palliate the act! When the great Reform party of Upper Canada assembled in Convention in 1859, and demanded constitutional changes based on Representation by Population, and local control over all local affairs—the Tories raised the howl of "Republicanism"—"Disturbers of the Peace;" but the resolutions of that same Convention furnished the basis of the Constitution that has just been ratified by the Queen!

Reckless and unprincipled as were these and many more of the cries raised by the Tories in past times, there was not one so reckless or unprincipled as this wretched howl "the Union in danger!" Well do the Tories know that there is not a shadow of doubt as to the permanence of the Union, except from their own shameless rapacity. No longer able to lean on the French phalanx that rushed in to vote down every liberal proposition at the tinkle of Monsieur Cartier's division-bell; and forced to realize the fact that the Government of Ontario, with all the power and patronage attached to it, will certainly be in the hands of the Reform party no one can foretel into what extravagance the Tories may not be carried. It would be but in keeping with their hereditary political tactics, if in desperation at the loss of the spoils of office, the Tories should echo the cry of the Cameronsat Brampton, and go in for the overthrow of the new Federal Constitution, and the revival of the old Legislative abommation with all its attendant abuses. That is the only real danger that now threatens the stability of the new Dominion.

The idea of the Tories setting themselves up as the defenders *par excellence* of the new Federal Constitution, would be amusing were it not so audaciously impudent. Forced after fifteen years of bitter hostility to representative reform, to choose between yielding justice to Upper Canada or expulsion from office—the Tories swallowed the potion their opponents held up to their lips. The Tories sold and the Reformers bought from them, Representation by Population and local control over local affairs—and the price agreed to be paid to them was the continuance of the Tories in office until the measure was carried. That price has been paid. The Reformers have paid the Tories their stipulated consideration,—but they have secured by it a full reward for their many years' toil. Not possible such a measure as they would themselves have framed—but one infinitely more just, infinitely safer than the Constitution of 1841; and happily containing within itself the means of amendment, should necessity at any time arise.

It is not from the men who have spent the best years of their lives in accomplishing this great reform that any danger to the permanence of the Union can by possibility be apprehended. To them, this new Constitution is the realization of a hope that has carried them unflinchingly through many a hard contest. To them, it gives assurance that differences among old political friends are swept away, and that no subject of variance now exists to prevent a hearty reconciliation of all sections of the Reform party. The local and sectional barriers, that so long prevented cordial concert of action between the Reformers of Upper and Lower Canada, will not now intrude on the Federal arena. A final settlement of the Sectarian School question has been made—grants from the public chest for sectarian uses are no longer possible—all churches must now stand on the same level, and look alike for support to the contributions of their adherents; and the Roman Catholic Reformer will no longer be deterred by ecclesiastical issues from casting his vote with the party whose political principles he approves, and fully sharing in its successes. Aye, even the impatient Reformer, whose groans have sometimes been heard that the policy of the party was over stern—that the advantages of office were sacrificed in the contest for a just system of representation—even he may now grumble with some justice if his leaders do not win success since the longings of his sordid soul. At last the day has arrived when the Upper Canada Reformer may speak out plainly no the floor of Parliament the sentiments and opinions that won for him the esteem and confidence of his honest utterances will debar him from what is termed "success in public life" But far beyond all these considerations—this new Constitution gives hope to every true-hearted Canadian throughout the land, that the perpetrators of grand trunk jobbing, York Road robbery, continuous annual deficits, double shuffles, and unauthorized expenditures, can no longer hold the helm of public affairs; but that earnest and capable men will take their places, ready to sweep away the abuses accumulated by their predecessors, to infuse vigour into the whole policy of the Government, and to establish efficiency and economy throughout every branch of the public service.

## News by Atlantic Cable.

### THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, May 10 (evening)—The treaty of the Great Powers on the Luxemburg question, will be formally signed by the participants to-morrow.

London, May 11.—The Globe says that the treaty has been signed by all the Powers.

"London, May 9.—The fortress of Luxemburg will be evacuated by the Prussian troops, and razed to the ground. No troops will be retained within the territory of Luxemburg except a force which may be necessary to maintain order and preserve the peace. The pressure which was exerted on the plenipotentiaries in the congress by the defiant attitude which the opposing powers maintained toward each other, combined with the knowledge which the members had of the great war preparations which were being carried or, on the continent, led to a very speedy action on the part of the conference representatives.

"London, May 9—During the close of the debate in the house of Commons on the Disraeli compromise reform amendments, Mr. Gladstone said the government bill was a shallow, transparent and dissimulating pretence of a measure for the extension of the franchise, and he despaired of its ever being make a good or beneficial one by amendment in the House.

"Mr. John Bright delivered a speech in which he declared that the Derby bill was the most unjust and offensive measure ever submitted to the Commons of England.

"Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Disraeli defended the government bill and plan. The debate closed after the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Strangers were then excluded from the House, and the division taken. When the doors were opened it was declared the vote was thus: for the government bill 322; against it 256; majority for the government 66. The announcement of the result was received with loud and protracted cheering from the ministerial benches."

London, May 10. (evening)—The success of the Derby government on the vote on the reform bill ensures its preservation.

London, May 11—The Prince of Wales is at Paris.

London, May 11—It is said that the government of Greece intends to buy seven monitors from the United States.

FIRE IN DORCHESTER.—On the 9th inst., says the London *Free Press*, the barn and stables of Mr. Thomas Irwin, lot 6, 2nd Concession of North Dorchester, were completely destroyed by fire, with their contents, consisting of seven head of fine cattle, a reaping machine, light waggon, fanning mill, cultivator, and a number of other farming implements. The fire originated in the stable, but in what manner it is impossible to say. Mr. Irwin estimates his loss at about $1,000. He is insured in the Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association for $500.

—A gentleman writing from Little Falls, N. B., near the Canada border, a few days ago, states that the woods in that vicinity were full of snow, and that everything wore a wintry appearance.

A London writer describes John Stuart Mills' personal appearance as so slight and frail, his voice so feeble, and requires so much attention, and his manner so nervously rapid, that one feels at first alarmed lest he should suddenly break down. The impression is heightened—at least in the House of Commons—by his odd habit of completely stopping for intervals of a moment or two, and putting his hands before his face to collect his thoughts. After listening for a time to the completely finished and connected sentences which come in a steady stream from his lips, between these interuptions, we gradually recover confidence, but it is an exhibition never quite comfortable or satisfactory.

Archbishop Manning has obtained of the Pope an indulgence of one year to all who shall devoutly recite the "Gloria Patri" and "Ave Maria," with the intention of obtaining from God the perfect "conversion" of the English nation to the obedience of the faith and reconciliation to the chair of St. Peter.

☞ The Chicago *Post* says that business was never more active in that city than now. The streets are thronged; stocks are rising; there is more building than ever before. It is thought that thirteen thousand houses will be erected this season. The city is extending very rapidly southward along the lake shore.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—The Kingston *Whig* says:—Exhibitors of sheep at the next Provincial Fair, to be held in Kingston in September, will have to bear in mind that all sheep intended to be shown must be shorn close after the 25th ult., and none shorn before will be admitted for competition. This is an admirable rule, and will have the effect all all a fair chance. It should have been adopted long ago.

THE EFFECTS OF LATIN.—Andrew Jackson was once making a stump speech out west, in a small village. Just as he was concluding, a friend who sat behind him, whispered, 'Tip 'em a little Latin, general—they won't be contented without it.' The man of iron will instantly thought upon the few phrases he knew, and, in a voice of thunder, wound up his speech by exclaiming, 'E pluribus, unum—sine qua non—ne plus ultra—multum in parvo.' The effect was tremendous, and the Hoosiers' shouts could be heard for miles.

## An Incorrigible Rascal.

The good people in London have a standing sensation in the shape of an ubiquitous individual, styled "Slippery Jack," whose harumscarum pranks keep the nervous old ladies and timid damsels of the city in a constant fever of excitement, and furnish a never failing source for local items, when the reporters are afflicted with a dearth of other material. It is the custom of this mysterious person to enter the habitations of the citizens during the solemn watches, and perpetrate various tricks, sometimes introducing himself into the sleeping apartments of ladies and causing great consternation. His adventures of this description are unnumbered during the past six months, three and four of his visits at different places being frequently reported in a single night. The daring and agility of the fellow in invariably effecting his escape, notwithstanding the city authorities have offered a reward of $100 for his capture, is certainly remarkable. His latest exploit reported was on Tuesday night, when the slippery customer actually entered the domicile of the chief of police, disar

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM GUELPH GAOL.—While the prisoners in the gaol yard were removing and repiling some wood on the 9th, a boy, Wm. McEwan, left the others and piled up against the wall at a place where the main wood-pile concealed them from their view, and so vigorously did he work for about half an hour, that when the discovery was made about 4 o'clock, it was thought he had made good his escape. The turnkey lost no time in communicating with the Chief Constable, and McEwan was subsequently discovered.—*Advertiser.*

—Strawberries measuring four inches in circumference have appeared in Mobile.

—A French engineer proposes to build a bridge from Calais to Dover, to cost 400,000,000 francs.

A lad named Street stuck two fire crackers in his nose a few days ago, in Hamilton, and applied a match to them in order to outvie his companions, who had exploded some whilst holding them between their teeth. Both exploded. The effect prostrated the boy, and upon examination it was found that the skin of his face was seriously injured by the powder, his nose fearfully burnt, and his eyes completely closed up. It is thought he will lose his eye-sight.

Ida Lewis, daughter of the keeper of a lighthouse at Lime Rock, R. I., is a second Grace Darling. On Sunday last she rowed out to sea several miles, and rescued a man who for hours had been lying upon the rocks, wet from the storm, and exhausted in body, his boat being capsized, and there being no means of escape possible. The brave girl took up the half inanimate body, placed it in her wherry, and pulled across the harbour to Newport. The Providence *Press* says this is the fifth instance in which this interpid young woman has rendered valuable assistance to persons in peril of a watery grave.

☞ The Ottawa Times says that the Hon. J. S. McDonald is to be opposed in Cornwall by Mr. Wm. Mattice, of that town, for the House of Commons; and by Mr. D. L. McDonald, of Montreal, for the Local Legislature.

BRYAN'S WAFERS.—(The great public remedy) have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority fo those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a cure, harmless and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat and all Bronchial affections. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box.

☞ The Buffalo brokers are running against each other to secure Canadian money which is now quoted at one per cent premium, but the run is nothing compared with that after the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," which the people have found out to be the very best thing for the cure of colds, rheumatism, sore throat bowel complaints, &c. Sold by all Medicine Dealers at 25cts per bottle.

## THE MARKETS.

**GODERICH, May 14, 1867.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spring Wheat | 1:80 | @ | 1:87 |
| Fall do | $2:12 | @ | 2:20 |
| Oats | 0:40 | @ | 0:50 |
| Flour | 8:00 | @ | 8:50 |
| Barley | 0:50 | @ | 0:57 |
| Pees | 0:55 | @ | 0:65 |
| Sheep | 4:00 | @ | 5:00 |
| Beef, ℔ cwt | 6:00 | @ | 6:50 |
| Hides (green) | 5:50 | @ | 0:00 |
| Butter | 0:14 | @ | 0:15 |
| Potatoes | 0:60 | @ | 0.75 |
| Wood | 2:00 | @ | 3:00 |
| Hay, new ℔ ton | 13:00 | @ | 16:00 |
| Eggs | 0:10 | @ | 0:00 |
| Chickens | 0:20 | @ | 0:25 |
| Turkeys | 0:30 | @ | 0:40 |
| Pork | 4:00 | @ | 4:50 |

**Clinton, May 11, 1867.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fall Wheat | $1:95 | @ | 2:00 |
| Spring do | 1:75 | @ | 1:80 |
| Oats | 0:40 | @ | 0:45 |
| Barley | 0:50 | @ | 0:55 |
| Pees | 0:65 | @ | 0:68 |
| Butter | 0:12 | @ | 0:13 |
| Flour | 7:50 | @ | 8:50 |
| Potatoes | 0:63 | @ | 0:70 |

**Seaforth, May 13, 1867**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fall Wheat | 1:95 | @ | 2:05 |
| Spring Wheat | 1:80 | @ | 1:85 |
| Barley | 0:60 | @ | 0:65 |
| Oats | 0:45 | @ | 0:50 |
| Pees | 0:65 | " | 0.70 |
| Potatoes per bushel | 0:50 | " | 0:00 |
| Fresh Butter per lb | 0:00 | " | 0:14 |
| Eggs per doz | 0:10 | " | 0:00 |
| Mutton per lb | 00:10 | " | 0:12 |
| Beef do | 0:10 | " | 0:12 |

**London, May 11, 1867.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fall Wheat, ℔ bush superior | 2 00 | @ | 2 18 |
| Spring Wheat, do | 1 90 | @ | 2 00 |
| Flour, per 100 lbs. | 4 25 | @ | 4 75 |
| Butter | 0 11 | @ | 0 12½ |
| Peas do | 0 73 | @ | 0 75 |
| Barley do | 0 60 | @ | 0 70 |
| Oats do | 0 50 | @ | 0 51 |
| Hay | 12 00 | @ | 15 00 |

**Montreal, May 11, 1867.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour—Superior Extra | 9 50 | a | 10 00 |
| Wheat—Canada | 1 95 | a | 2 00 |
| Oats—Per 32 lbs | 0 41 | a | 0 43 |
| Barley—Per 48 lbs | 0 64 | a | 0 65 |
| Ashes—Pots | 5 80 | a | 5 90 |
| do Pearls | 8 25 | a | 8 30 |

**New York, May 11, 1867.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour—superfine | $11 45 | @ | 12 35 |
| " extra | 12 70 | @ | 13 85 |
| " choice | 13 90 | @ | 14 45 |
| Wheat—Milwaukee | 2 32 | @ | 2 35 |
| " white California | 3 50 | @ | 3 60 |

**Chicago, May 11, 1867.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | $2 72 | @ | 2 92 |
| Corn f.o.b. | 1 02 | @ | 1 12½ |

**Toronto, May 11, 1867.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spring wheat | 2 00 | | 2 27 |
| Flour | $9 25 | @ | 9 50 |
| Oats | 0 50 | @ | 0 52 |
| Barley | 0 60 | @ | 0 66 |
| Pees | 0 73 | @ | 0 75 |

**Hamilton, May 11, 1867.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amber Wheat | 2 00 | @ | 2 18 |
| Spring Wheat | 1 50 | @ | 1 55 |
| Barley | 0 50 | @ | 0 53 |
| Oats | 0 32 | @ | 0 35 |
| Pees | 0 65 | @ | 0 70 |

## DIED.

On Saturday, the 11th inst., Mr. Peter Miller, aged 83 years.

## New Advertisements.

**WANTED,**

A FARM SERVANT. Apply to

H. HINCK, ESQ.,
Rosegarland Cottage, 4th concession, Goderich.

May 14, 1867. w16 3t

**NOTICE.**

ALL those indebted to the late firm of R. & G. F. Stewart, either by note or book account, are requested to pay the same to G. F. Stewart at once, and save costs.

R. & G. F. STEWART.
Goderich, Feb. 15th, 186. tf

**COLONIAL HOUSE!**

THE Subscriber always keeps the largest variety and best Stock of

**HOISERY & GLOVES!**

IN THE COUNTIES.

CHAS. E. ARCHIBALD.
Goderich, August 23nd, 1866. aw'62

**THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!**

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
**Celebrated Female Pills.**
*Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.*

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

TO MARRIED LADIES

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

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

CAUTION.

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

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

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

Sole agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y.

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

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

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

Among the most important of modern medical discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

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

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

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

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

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

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

All orders should be address to

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

☞ Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and F. Jordan; Gardiner & Co., Bayfield; James Bentham, Rogerville; J. Pickard, Exeter; J. H. Combe, Watts & Jebb, Clinton; Second, Lockhart; E. Hickson, Seaforth, and all Medicine dealers. w38

**Don't Know Him.**

We have heard of a man who owned a horse which had been for a long time afflicted with a Chronic Cough, and was otherwise in a poor condition; he at length resolved to sell him, and did so for a very trifling sum. Some 5 or 6 weeks afterwards, he met the person to whom he had sold him driving a beautiful horse, full of life, and concluded he had either exchanged him for this or purchased another; but judge of his surprise on learning that the horse was the same he had previously owned and considered of so little value. On enquiry as to what had effected so great a change, he was told that "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine," had done it. This preparation has effected some remarkable cures.

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

*Northrop & Lyman*, Newcastle, C. W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine dealers. w12 1m

**100 ACRES OF LAND! FOR SALE.**

THE undersigned offers for sale on reasonable terms south half of Lot No. 19, in the 13th concession of the Township of Wawanosh. Address, (prepaid) West Huntly P. O., County Carleton, C. W.

PATRICK CARROLL.
April 11th, 1867. w12g5 3m

**DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP**

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Matthew Robertson and Thomas Bell, under the name, style, and firm of "Robertson & Bell," as Cabinet Makers, in the Village of Seaforth, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be henceforth carried on by Matthew Robertson only, and the said Matthew Robertson is authorized to discharge all debts and receive all credits, on account of the said partnership.

Dated at Seaforth, this 1st day of May, 1867.

M. ROBERTSON,
THOS. BELL.

JAS H. BROWN,
Witness, w15 3t

**Goderich and Southampton Line.**

THE STEAMER

**SLIVER SPRAY,**

D. ROWAN, MASTER,

WILL run in connection with the Grand Trunk R. R., daily to Southampton and return. Leaving Goderich every evening at 4 o'clock, calling at Kincardine, Inverhuron, Port Elgin, Southampton, wind and weather permitting.

RETURNING EVERY MORNING:

Leaving Southampton at 5 o'clock, a. m., and arriving in Goderich in time to connect with Grand Trunk Train.

Tickets for sale for all points on G. T. R. and all points east.

J. V. DETLOR & SON.
Goderich, May 10, 1867. w16

**NOTICE.**

THE Council of the Corporation of the

**County of Huron.**

will meet at the Court house, Goderich, upon

**Monday, the third day of JUNE next.**

PETER ADAMSON.
County Clerk.
Goderich, May 9th, 1867. 16w3t

**New School.**

MISS BLUETT, begs to announce that she has opened a juvenile school, at the

**East End of Kingston Street.**

TERMS $2.00 PER QUARTER.

N. B.—Miss B. has also a class every Tuesday and Thursday, from 4 until half-past 5 o'clock, for Plain Sewing, Tatting, and all kinds of fancy work. 50 cts per month.

Goderich, May 9, 1867. w16

**To the Free and Independent Electors OF THE NORTH RIDING OF HURON**

GENTLEMEN:—

Having been nominated by the Reform Convention, held at Clinton on the 4th of this month, as a candidate for the Representation of your Riding in the Local Legislature of Ontario, and having received assurances of support from many friends, over the whole constituency, I have accepted the nomination then made, and in doing so I hope to receive a cordial and generous support from you, to whom is entrusted the privilege of the franchise.

My principles are not such as to satisfy every shade of political opinion; they are, however, as is well known, to maintain what is good—to reform what is corrupt and obsolete, endeavoring to secure right government, in as economical a manner as is consistent with safety.

There are no questions before the public of great importance. Confederation having absorbed all others, it is my desire that it should receive a fair trial, trusting that it will be the means of allaying the sectional jealousies that have so long distracted the country.

Having been actively engaged for the last ten years in our municipal affairs, the experience I have gained may, if you see fit to elect me, prove useful in further improving our municipal and assessment laws. It might not serve any useful purpose to go into an immediate personal canvass, but I hope when the contest fairly commenced, to meet you in various places over the Riding to make explanations, and set forth my views at greater length, and until that time, I would ask you to refrain from pledging your influence and support to any of my opponents, so that you may be in a position to judge for yourselves as to our respective merits.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

**THOMAS GIBSON.**
Howick, April 6th, 1867. w11tf

**To Dr. Woods, Reeve of Stanley, AND 772 OTHERS,**

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS OF THE

**SOUTH RIDING OF HURON.**

GENTLEMEN:—

I have had the honor to receive your very respectably and numerously signed requisition, asking me to become a candidate to represent this Riding in the House of Commons, at the ensuing election, for which I feel highly flattered, and accept the nomination offered me by so large a number of influential electors. I have since received the unanimous nomination of the liberal Conservative delegates at the Clinton convention.

To the parliamentary electors of the South Riding generally, I offer myself as a candidate, and trust to receive your generous support.

To the most of you I am not unknown, having been a continuous resident in the Riding for a period of thirty two years, and having during that time encountered all the difficulties and privations of a backwoods life, as well as filled numerous elective and other highly responsible offices, therefore necessarily for many years I have been prominently before you, and I challenge any man truthfully to say that I wronged him in the smallest matter. I refer to my past course as an index of what my future may be, should you see fit to elect me. Having no monetary want, and none depending on me for succour from the public chest, I do not wish for, nay, would not accept, from Government any lucrative office, my only desire being energetically and faithfully to secure the interests of the country in which I have lived so many years, and to which from many associations I am sincerely attached.

There are no leading questions before the public at present, but should I be elected, I shall enter upon my duties without offering to the ministry of the day any factious opposition, and will assist to the utmost of my power in carrying out the Confederation scheme in a liberal spirit.

To every measure calculated to advance the interests and well-being of the County of Huron, I will give my undivided attention, and best support.

I shall be an advocate for economy in the public service, so far as may be compatable with thorough efficiency; I shall advocate such alterations in the customs and excise duties as will be most beneficial to the wants and means of the greatest number of the inhabitants, keeping in view the maintenance of the public credit.

The public debt—regulation of trade, and development of commerce—the postal service—the enlargement and improvement of the inland water communication within Canada—the Railways—and generally what ever will advance the welfare and importance of the Dominion of Canada, shall receive my best attention.

I shall take an early opportunity, before the elections come off, of visiting the principal localities in each municipality, and then explain my views on any subjects likely to come before the House of Commons.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,

**D. H. RITCHIE.**
Bayfield, Township of Stanley, 30th March, 1867. w11tf

**To the Free and Independent Electors of the North Riding of Huron**

GENTLEMEN,

Under ordinary circumstances the term of the present Provincial Parliament would terminate in a few days, but since the last general Election, very great political and constitutional changes have taken place, which calls for an immediate dissolution of Parliament.

These changes were found necessary, in consequence of the many difficulties arising out of the proper carrying on, of responsible government under the Union Act of 1840.

In 1865 a Coalition Government was formed for the purpose of devising a remedy for the existing evils, and a Union of the British North American Provinces was proposed and agreed upon.

Under this arrangement we are to have a General Legislature and a Local Legislature, the former to have charge of matters of General Interests, affecting the United Provinces, and the latter to have charge of Local matters.

Under these circumstances, I have consented at the request of many warm friends of all political creeds in your riding to become a Candidate for the Local Legislature of your riding, and as one who has resided many years in the north riding, and who takes a deep interest in its welfare, I hope if elected never to betray the trust confided to me.

My politics are to support the hands of the coalition in carrying out honestly the intentions of the Quebec scheme, and also to support honest men and honest measures, and to do all in my humble ability to advance the interests of your riding and the welfare of this my native country.

I am well acquainted with many in the riding, but I shall shortly make it my business to call meetings in your different townships, when I shall explain my principles in detail and hope to meet other aspirants for honors when you can have an opportunity of judging as to the respective capabilities of the candidates.

I may say that I am an admirer of British connexion, and am prepared at any time to fight in the field or in any other sphere in life, to maintain that connexion.

I remain gentlemen,
Yours most obediently,

**W. TORRANCE HAYS,**
Goderich, April 5, 1867. w11tf

**WALL PAPER!**

AT THE

**'Signal' Office.**

A FULL assortment of all the new styles of Room Papers, from 5 cents to $1.00 per roll, just opened, suitable for

**Parlor, Dining Room, Bed Room, and Hall.**

ALSO,

**Window Shades,**

AND

**Borderings in New Designs!**

**Cheap for Cash.**

**Fishing Tackle!**

A FRESH STOCK OF

**Fishing Rods, Fish Baskets, Fish Hooks and Lines!**

JUST TO HAND,

At the Signal office.

Goderich, April 26, 1867.

TO THE

**FREE & INDEPENDENT ELECTORS**

OF THE

**NORTH RIDING**

OF THE

**COUNTY OF HURON.**

*GENTLEMEN,*

Having received the nomination of the "Reform Convention," and having been requested by men of all shades of politics to offer myself as a candidate for the Canadian House of Commons for your Riding; I am now in the field claiming your suffrages as a Representative.

As there are no great questions now prominently before the country—Confederation being an accomplished fact—it is unnecessary in a short address like this to speculate on what the future may bring forth; or to submit any particular or specific platform. I may, however, say that I will embrace the earliest opportunity of visiting each locality in the Riding and explain my views fairly and fully on both local and general matters: such as the necessity of encouraging emigration, our trade with the United States,—economy in the management of our public departments, and the conduct of the general affairs of the country.

Meantime,
I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obe'nt serv't,

**Joseph Whitehead.**
Clinton, April 18th, 1867. w13

**To the Independent Electors OF THE SOUTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF HURON,**

GENTLEMEN,—Having been nominated at the Convention of the Liberal Conservative party, held at Clinton on the 29th ult., as a Candidate for the representation of this Riding in the Local Legislature of Ontario, and having received numerous assurances of support from persons of various shades of political opinion, I have consented to offer myself for your suffrages at the election to take place, in all probability, at no distant period.

In the meantime, I shall take the opportunity of visiting the several municipalities, that you may become better acquainted with the sentiments which I profess, and I trust that they will be found so to accord with your own, that you will be enabled to give me a generous support.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

**ISAAC CARLING.**
Exeter, 3rd April, 1867. w11tf

**To the Free and Independent Electors of the South Riding Huron,**

*GENTLEMEN:*

Having received the unanimous nomination, at the Convention recently held in Clinton, for the Representation of your Riding in the Canadian House of Commons, and having accepted that nomination, I am now in the field:—Candidate for your suffrages, trusting to a liberal and generous support at you hands.

As the Elections will not, in all probability, take place for some months, and a personal canvass would be inexpedient, until about the eve of the contest, may I hope that in the meantime, you, gentlemen, will withhold your names from such requisitions as are now being industriously circulated in the Riding (a most un British practice, and one that I hope will never prevail with Canadian Electors—who prize a fair, free, and honorable contest far above and beyond a mere temporary political triumph), and that you will refrain from pledging your influence and support to my opponent, until in the Canvass and throughout the Contest, I shall have an opportunity, before you, of meeting him face to face, explaining my views and expounding my principles, and you shall have had an opportunity of thus judging of our respective qualifications for the high trust we seek at your hands.

Meantime, I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant.

M. C. CAMERON.
Goderich, March 18th, 1867. wn8.

**To the Independent Electors of the South Riding of Huron,**

*GENTLEMEN:*—

Having received the nomination at the Convention held in Clinton, on the 15th inst., as Reform Candidate for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, for South Huron, and having accepted the same, I am now prepared to take the field, and hope to receive a liberal support.

As the election will not, probably, take place for some time, I shall be able at the proper period to make a personal canvass of the Riding, when, at meetings to be appointed, the views of both parties can be heard and compared; and in the meantime, I trust you will not pledge yourselves by requisition or otherwise to any other candidate.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

**ROBERT GIBBONS,**
Goderich, March 19th, 1867. w8

**AWFUL CHEAP BOOTS & SHOES**

**WM. DUNCAN**

HAS received at his store West side Market Square, a large Summer stock of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold at very

**LOW PRICES FOR CASH!**

**PRUNELLA BOOTS**

in great variety. From 85 cts upwards.

☞ Call and inspect, and you will be sure to buy.

WM. DUNCAN.
Goderich, May 3, 1867. w15

**Mortgage Sale of Land.**

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a Mortgage by the late John Galt (his wife joining for the purpose of barring her dower) bearing date the Fifteenth day of December, 1865. The following property will be sold by Public Auction at C. M. TRUEMAN'S Auction Rooms on the

**Twenty-third day of April next, at 12**

noon, under the powers contained in the said Mortgage, viz:—Lots numbers One in the Harbor Plat, and Lot Fifteen on south side of West street, in the Town of Goderich. Terms cash or credit. Deed to be given under the powers contained in the said Mortgage. For further particulars apply to

D. SHADE GOODING,
Solicitor for Mortgagees.
Dated 16th January, 1867. w52tf

The above sale is postponed till Thursday the 2nd day of May, 1867, at the same time and place.

D. Shade Gooding.

The above sale is further postponed until Tuesday, the 4th day of June, 1867, at same time and place.

w15 D. S. GOODING.

**Facts for the People!**

It is an undeniable fact that all should have a thorough training before entering upon the arena of business life. It is an acknowledged fact that such a training should be both comprehensive and practical. It is a well known fact that the Course pursued at the

**London Commercial College and Seminary**

combines these two essential character in a greater extent than that which can be found in any similar institution.

It is unquestionably a fact that a far greater number of students attend this Commercial College than attend any other in the Province, and that young men come from the far-off States of Mississippi and Connecticut, with the express intentions of attending it. It is a fact that cannot be successfully gainsayed, that the graduates of this College stand higher to the estimation of business men generally, than those of other commercial colleges. And this fact is verified by the other fact that they take the best situations both in Canada and the United States. It is a notable fact that expenses for board, &c., are much less in London, than in any other city of Canada. And it is also a fact that

**$150 IN CASH**

will hereafter be distributed among every SIXTY STUDENTS, who purchase of the Proprietor full course scholarships in said colleges.

For further particulars please address, with stamp,

**J. W. JONES,**
Principal of London commercial college,
London, C. W.

N. B.—Twenty dollars will pay for a year's tuition in the GODERICH COMMERCIAL ACADEMY. Ten dollars in advance—the value after the students has entered the Actual Business class. Students can enter upon these terms until Sept. 1st, after which scholarship will be issued at full price, payable in advance. For further information please address with stamp.

J. W. McKELLAR.
Principal.

w2

**$6500** TO LEND, on improved farms, at ten per cent. Apply to

MISS MARY CAMPBELL,
w15tf 2nd con. Tuckersmith, Harpurhey, p.o.

**TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH RIDINGS OF HURON,**

GENTLEMEN:

Having been requested to represent you by the Taker-Master General of the County of Huron, Culmary Battery, we now offer our services to represent you at the large Tin Shop, Base Line, Clinton.

Having been residents of the County for a number of years, and not having time to make a personal canvass, to those wishing to know our views on the great questions of the day, we would beg to state that we are decidedly in favor of Confederation, pure and simple. *Cheap Coal Oil, Lamps and Chimneys in great quantity.*

CONFEDERATION

We will warmly support, believing that the more unions that take place the greater number of stoves will be required to make the union more complete. *We have a large stock of Stoves on hand, which we will sell cheap.*

ANNEXATION.

We decidedly oppose, although we have just annexed to our stock a large lot of Bird cages, Baby carriages, Children's Toys, &c.

EDUCATION.

We are inclined to let the public know that we are selling 5 Milk Pans for $1.00. Those having large dairies would do well to call at SEARLE & DAVIS'.

AGRICULTURE.

We will encourage, having just received a new stock of Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds, home grown and imported; a large assortment of Steel Ploughs and Agricultural Implements selling very cheap.

HOMESTEAD LAW.

We are strongly attached to all parties having good houses. We have a large assortment of Tin and Galvanized Eave Troughs on hand, which will be put up in the most workmanlike manner, having had a great deal of experience in the above line. We guarantee satisfaction. Give us a call.

IMPROVEMENTS

Under the new Constitution. We are determined to keep up with the age in all improvements in Tinware. Those about starting Cheese Factories should give us a call for Vats, &c.

LOYALTY,

We believe in. Those desirous of purchasing good Breech-loading Rifles would do well to give us a call, and by so doing will show their attachment to the cause which we advocate.

Our Provincial name is PARTICIPATION.
Our Constitution is strong (Tin).
Our Politics are Tinwage.
Our Amendments—all kinds of Jobbing.

We have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,

**SEARLE & DAVIS.**
Clinton, April 12, 1867. w14 3m

**HUGH DUNLOP, TAILOR.**

NEXT DOOR TO THE BANK OF MONTREAL,
WEST STREET.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

**A NEW STOCK**

OF

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS**

Which he is prepared to make up on the very shortest notice and most approved style.

CHARGES MODERATE.

☞ All orders punctually attended to.

Goderich, April 11, 1867. w49tf

**WANTED.**

AN experienced Carder. Apply to the undersigned, at the Goderich Woolen Mills.

THOS. LOGAN.
Goderich, May 1st, 1867. w15 tf

**Farm and Village Property,**

A GOOD FARM, COMPRISING acres of land, about a mile VILLAGE OF BLUEVALE, being the north half of lot thirty-four, in first concession of the Township of Turnberry, will be sold on moderate terms, part credit. There are about 20 acres cleared, a good frame barn, &c. Soil excellent. Hardwood timber.

Also, Two Houses in the Village of Bodmin, with good garden and orchard, and about four acres of land.

H. HALE,
Clinton.
April 22, 1867. w13 3mp,ac

**ALL RIGHT AGAIN.**

**LARGEST PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY IN THE PROVINCE,**

WITH A

**New & Magnificent Sky-Light AND SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED ROOMS.**

**E. L. JOHNSON**

BEGS to inform his old patrons, and the public generally, that he has, at much expense, fitted up his rooms, in STEWARTS' New Brick Block, corner of Hamilton street and Square, Goderich, in such a style as to render them the finest in the country, and the best adapted for the accomplishment of first-class work in his delicate and beautiful art. Those desirous of having Pictures of

**CHILDREN**

taken will please bring in the morning.

Photographs taken in every Style known to the art, and Old Ambrotypes and Daguerotypes copied as Photographs. A large Stock of Gilt and Rose-Wood Frames always on hand. Also, ALBUMS, very cheap.

E. L. J., in returning thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, feels satisfied that recent improvements will enable him to merit a continuance and increase of the same.

E. L. JOHNSON.
Goderich, March 1, 1867, w6tf.

**FARM TO SELL OR RENT.**

LOT NUMBER 8, in the fourteenth concession of the Township of Wawanosh. The farm consists of seventy-eight acres, thirty-five of which are cleared and fenced. It is good hardwood land, and well-watered. For particulars apply to

CYRUS LAWSON.

Also, to rent a farm of fifty acres, cleared and fenced. Apply to

RANKIN LAWSON.
March 27th, 1867. w10

**AUCTION SALE OF A SUPERIOR FRAME HOUSE! And Garden, In Goderich.**

**C. M. TRUEMAN**

IS instructed by the proprietor Mr. William Gilroy, to sell by Auction, at the

**ONTARIO AUCTION MART,**

on Thursday, the 16th day of May, 1867, at noon, that Superior Frame House, at present in the occupation of Mr. John Mitchell, containing 7 Rooms and good Back Kitchen, with large garden attached. Being Town Lot No. 1187, and situate on Britannia Road in the Town of Goderich, at the rear of Park's Hotel, Market Square.

TERMS OF SALE—Liberal, and will be made known at time of sale.

This property is well adapted for a private residence for a business man, as it is very centrally located.

Goderich, April 26, 1866. w14td

**CHANCERY SALE OF VALUABLE TOWN LOTS, IN THE TOWN OF GODERICH.**

PURSUANT to a Decree and two orders made in a certain cause pending in the Court of Chancery of

GIBBONS vs. HUTCHINSON,

there will be sold at Public Auction, by

**GEORGE M TRUEMAN,**
AUCTIONEER,

at his Auction Mart, in the Town of Goderich, on

**Saturday, 13th of April, 1867,**

with the approbation of Henry Mactlermott, Esq., Master of the said Court, at Goderich, the following valuable Town Lots, being a subdivision of Lots 2 and 3, in Con. "A," formerly in the township of Goderich, known as the Wilson Survey,

Viz.: Town Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 36, 37 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71 72, 75, 76, 80 81, 82, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 107, 108 109, 112, 113, 114, 117, 119, 120, 121, 122 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 135, 136 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 143, 144, 145, 146 and 148.

These lots are near the shore of Lake Huron, and are very desirably situated for building purposes. The recent discovery of salt in the neighborhood will no doubt have the effect of rapidly increasing the population of the town.

Each lot will be put up separately, the purchaser at the time of sale shall pay down a deposit equal to £10 for every £100 of the purchase money and a sufficient sum within two weeks after the sale to make up one fourth of the purchase money, the ballance to be secured by mortgage, payable in three equal yearly payments with interest at eight per centum per annum, the mortgage to be prepared by the Vendors Solicitor at the expense of the purchaser, in other respects the conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery and may be obtained upon application at the Law Office of Messieurs Toms & Moore, in the Town of Goderich, and at the Chambers of the said Master

HENRY MacDERMOTT.
Master.

ISAAC F. TOMS,
Vendors Solicitor.
Dated this 25th of March, 1867. w9 3t

**POSTPONEMENT**

Lots, 10, 11, 12, 14 15, 16, 23, 24, 25, 40, 69, 75 and 76, only having been sold, the balance of the property will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the 18th day of May 1867, at 1 of the clock p. m. on the premises

Dated April 13th, A. D. 1867.

HENRY MacDERMOTT,
Master.

**Mail Contracts.**

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on FRIDAY, 7th JUNE 1867, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, as under, on and from the 1st July next, between

**Crediton and Devon,**

twice per week each way and

**Wingham and Zetland,**

three times per week each way. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices above mentioned, and at the office of the subscriber.

GILBERT GRIFFIN,
P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, London C. W. 26th April, 1867. w15 3t

**FRUIT TREES, &c.**

NOW on hand and for sale at my garden, East Street,

LARGE STOCK OF PLUM TREES, PEARS, CHERRIES, CRAB APPLES, GRAPES, AND NECTARINES,

besides a quantity of

**Halecanta, Gooseberries;**

(The earliest ever) and a number of Also, several other

☞ Intending purchasers will know where to call at once.

**Peach,**

Goderich, April 16, 1866. w9 well

**APPREHENSION OF DESERTERS.**

**NOTICE**

**IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

THAT the following rewards will be paid for the apprehension of

**NAVAL DESERTERS,**

in any part of Canada, and for information leading to the conviction of persons assisting deserters.

1.—For apprehension of each deserter, during the year 1867, £7 10, in addition to expenses; and in special cases, a further reward on proof of special circumstances.

2.—Penalty for persuading petty officer or improperly absent themselves, £20, one-half to the informer.

3.—Penalty for assisting, concealing, harbouring, or employing deserters, £30, one-half to the informer.

4.—In addition to which foregoing penalties, any person giving information leading to the conviction of any person or persons procuring, soliciting, or assisting deserters will receive a further reward of £10.

A. F. E. DeHORSEY.
Senior Officer.
St. Lawrence and Lakes of Canada.

H. M. S. "Aurora," at Quebec.
March 22, 1867. w11.

**Seed Potatoes, &c.**

THE Subscriber has just received, next door to Nolan & McMath's Blacksmithing and Wagon makers' Shop, opposite the Huron Hotel, a quantity of

**Garnet Chili Potatoes,**

which have been proved nearly proof against the rot in the County of Brant, and several other sorts. Also, a quantity of

**OATS, CLOVER SEED, BLACK-EYED MARROW FAT PEAS, &c.**

Also, expected in store in a day or two a car-load of fine ground

**PLASTER OF PARIS,**

which will be sold at 35 cts per cwt.

HARVEY MOWELL.
Goderich, April 20th, 1867. w13 1m

**SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.**

County of Huron, To wit: } BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas and two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas and Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Henry C. Gamble, John Galt, and Ira Lewis, at the suits of Malcolm McPherson, The Commercial Bank of Canada, George F. Rooney, and The Bank of Montreal, I have seized and taken in execution that certain parcel or tract of land being part of lot "D" Western Division of the Township of Colborne, and more particularly described in two deeds from Robert Graham Dunlop to David Lawson and Walter Lawson, and lately the property of the late John Galt, together with the machinery used in driving the saw mill, viz., the boiler, engine and other machinery connected, the upright saw, and also the machinery connected with the circular saw, and the carriage of the same, as also the turning lathes in the said mill, the property of the said John Galt, which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday, the seventh day of May next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 28th January, 1867. } w1

The above sale is further postponed until Tuesday, 21st day of May inst., at same place and hour. w15.

**SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS**

County of Huron, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas and a writ of Fieri Facias residue, issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the County of Wentworth, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John McAuley at the suit of William Darling, I have seized and taken in execution all and singular that portion or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Culross in the County of Bruce, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres of land, be the same more or less, and being composed of lot number eleven, in the fifteenth concession of the Township of Culross, in the County of

## Korn Kobb sees into the Future.

I have had a most remarkable vision, Mr. Editor. The great, the glorious future of Confederation has been revealed to my mental gaze. Five years hence Canada will be a perfect garden, from Labrador to the Pacific. Grapes will clamber in the hedge rows, and orange trees blossom on every hill side. The rivers will run with milk (punch) and the sap of the trees be as distilled honey. Fifty millions of people will be contained within her borders, and every child will be born into the world with a thorough knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, history, classics and the Spencer rifle drill. Common people will be dope away with by act of Parliament, and every adult, male and female, will have a title. Dukes and teas is well with on tables and nothing less than a countess will be admissible in chamber maid.

Politics will be at a discount in those days. "Party lines" will be rubbed out. Grits, and every man will have a government contract. The Hon. George Brown will be appointed perpetual ambassador to the Court of the King of the Cannibal Islands, where some enterprising native will make a hearty breakfast on him some the morning, and public men will rest in peace.

Canada will have a standing army of one million men. She shall be the *neplusultra* among nations—the alpha and omega—the beginning and end. She'll show them who's who, and what's what. If Uncle Sam dares put to write his eye, she'll pitch him neck and heels into the Gulph of Mexico. A Canadian will discover the North Pole, and a contract will be issued to bring it South and mount it on the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa as a flagstaff of the New Dominion, and Yankees will bow down to it reverently at morning and at night. The Auroro Borealis (commonly known as the Northern Light) which generally follows in the wake in the North Pole, will be used for illuminating purposes in the cities, towns and villages, and a generous subscription from the inhabitants of the New Dominion will be forwarded to Secretary Seward to purchase candles and firewood for the people of Russian America and Greenland as a slight recompense for the loss they will thereby sustain.

Agricultural interests will flourish. Wheat will produce a hundred bushels to the acre, and potatoes will grow to the size of turnips. Vegetables of all kinds will spring up spontaneously, and every householder will have a couple of oil wells in his cellar, and a gold mine in the back garden. Cows will give nothing but ice cream, and the fleece of one sheep will furnish overcoats for a battalion of infantry.

There will be no old maids in those days, no breach of promise, no back biting, no suing for debt, no babies with the croup, no measles no tight boots, no Fenians, no Slippery Jack, no hoops, no bribery at elections, no free fights, no police magistrate, no late frosts, no policeman, no lawyers, no running off with other men's wives, no taxes, no *Globe* newspaper, no pewter quarters, no discount on silver, no railroad collisions, no doctors, no national debt. Everybody will be contented and happy, and Canada will be a paradise on Earth.

KORN KOBB, JUN.

## Reciprocity Wanted Back.

From the *New York Times*.

The late Finance Minister of Canada, Mr. Galt—we all know his Washington in connection with the reciprocity negotiations last spring—has been making a speech at Montreal on the prospects of the newly-formed confederation of the Provinces. Referring to this country, he expressed the hope that the irritation—"perhaps natural irritation"—which was one of the causes of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, will soon so far subside as to admit of renewed efforts for the establishment of a better commercial system between the two countries. The hope is one which we may justly share. The defunct treaty was in many respects defective, and nearly all its defects operated prejudicially to the United States. But surely these did not afford a ground for suspending reciprocal arrangements altogether, nor does a remembrance of them reconcile us to the cost and inconveniences attended upon the present state of things. As matters now stand Canada suffers comparatively little, while many branches of American business suffer seriously, and the prices of lumber and other articles which formerly came it duty free, have been unduly enhanced. In ordinary times the subject would challenge attention. If it is rarely noticed now, it is because our legislators are absorbed in party questions, and our people have not yet begun to exercise their proverbial shrewdness and intelligence on questions of finance and commerce. The matter would be hastened and simplified, probably, if our neighbors could assert the rights of a new born nationality, and declare themselves ready to consider the interests of international commerce on the basis of a Continental Zollverein.

## The Princess of Wales.

The London *Lancet* on the 15th ult. says: "We are happy to report that the little change which has taken place in her Royal Highness during the past week has been of a satisfactory character, and that a small, but appreciable improvement has shewn itself in a condition of the affected joint. For the rest her Royal Highness's general health and spirits continue excellent, while for the last three or four nights, the amount of natural and refreshing sleep which has been obtained, and therefore leaves nothing to be desired."

The *Medical Press and Circular* of the 17th ult., has the following:—"It is universally regretted that health of her Royal Highness continues to give causes for anxiety. Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Pollock have both seen the royal patient, in consultation with Mr. Prescott Hewett and Mr. Paget. In deference to the well-known wishes of the illustrious family we have all along abstained from comments on the case, except such as were really called for by the the public interest excited on behalf of the Princess, who has endeared herself to the nation. We shall continue to maintain what we consider a judicious reticence, merely repeating that the information we have given has been absolutely correct, while the attempt of some of our contempories to give a different version to the facts is as erroneous as it is uncalled for."

OUR INDIAN THREATS.—Recent reports from the Indian country in the Northwest seem to indicate that we have low an Indian war upon our hands. The unfriendly tribes are evidently bent on mischief, as is sufficiently indicated by the attacks upon Government and emigrant trains, and the murder of many whites. The war, which seems to have commenced, will be a costly one; for the expense of supporting even a small body of troops in those remote sections, where every pound of supplies has to be carried hundreds of miles upon the backs of mules, is simply enormous. The fighting Indians are ubiquitous in their movements; and in order to contend advantageously with them it is necessary to have troops stationed at all possible points, and to keep them fully prepared for all emergencies of attack. If a war with the Indans was to be conducted in pitched battles, the Indians would all be their warriors for fair fight on an open field, the matter could be quickly enough disposed of. But they are too cunning to submit their fate to the arbitration of war in that manner and when they make war upon the whites, they choose to make it in their own way, and not in ours.—*Am. paper.*

Henry Hawk, a "penitentiary bird," has been making a raid upon certain tavern keepers of Berlin and neighborhood for selling liquor on the 26th April last, contrary to the temperance act of 1864.

A Wisconsin paper relates the story of a man who eloped with another's wife, but on going to the hotel breakfast table in Chicago, where such congenial spirits most do congregate, was filled with consternation at seeing his own wife with the man whose domestic peace he though he had wrecked forever. After consultation, each escorted his own lawful wife back to his deserted hearthstone.

## The Queen as a Peacemaker

The Springfield *Republican*, one of the most respectable and influential journals of the United States, says—

"The cable brings the welcome news that the impending great in Europe has been averted, and that Queen Victoria of England, is the peacemaker. Her proposition for a conference of the great powers in May, to settle the Luxemburg question on the basis of guaranteeing the neutrality of the duchy, has been accepted by the parties most interested."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* edited by the veteran journalist, Thurlow Weed, quotes the above and adds:—

"Nor is this the first successful effort in the same direction of the good Queen Victoria. It was by her thoughtful and timely interposition, upon the Trent affair, that a war between England and America was averted. England meant war, and made instant preparations for the emergency. The ministers, if they did not mean it, took a step which, by the Queen's interposition, was so modified as to result amically. The details to which we refer are most interesting, but for the present confidential. We hope, we trust, we believe, we shall see the time when the world will be allowed to know the true story of the Trent affair, that we may duly appreciate the wisdom and womanly sympathies of that eminently good Queen.

"Nor should history be left without materials to make up a truthful record of the action and feeling in France and England toward the government during the rebellion. Our people, and for a long time, our government, trusting to traditional recollections of amity with France, and of collision with England, were misled. While England seemed more unfriendly than France, and while English capital provided vessels to burn our ships and destroy our commerce, the English government rejected the repeated offers and efforts of the French Emperor to acknowledge the independance of the Confederate States."

## Voluntary Surrender of Fenians.

It will be remembered that a number of young men, engaged in the late rising, came to C. W. Bayly, Esq., and requested him to use his influence with the government on their behalf, at the same time accompanying the appeals with the name of the applicants. On Friday the courthouse of Dundrum was crowded with the neighboring farmers and the parties who had surrendered, all seeming anxious to learn the action the government had taken with regard to the matter. The usual petty sessions business having terminated, Mr. Bayly intimated that in compliance with his request government were pleased to take the matter into consideration, and have consented to act leniently in the case of the young men who gave their names on last day. It would now be for them to enter into engagements for their appearance to come up for judgement when called upon, themselves, individually, in £10 each, and two securities each in the sum of £5. The following declaration was then subscribed to, and the necessary bail given:—"We, the undersigned, come forward voluntarily, and throw ourselves on the leniency of the government, having been unfortunately induced by the representations of designing adventurers, to enter the Fenian movement, which we long since have withdrawn from, but, from fear, we are subjected to appear with this Inspectors on the night of the 5th of March.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

## An Unusual Matrimonial History.

From the Winamac (Ind.) Democrat.

There is a married couple living in this county whose matrimonial history is rather unusual, the woman having been married four times, and yet is living with her first husband. After sharing the couch of her first "worser half" a few years, the wife got a divorce from husband No. 1, and was married to husband No 2. In a little while she applied for and obtained a divorce from husband No. 2, and was married to husband No. 3. In the course of time she became weary of her bonds and was divorced from husband No. 3. Then her first love returned its way in her heart, and to make amends for her seeming waywardness she sought out and again met husband No. 1, when they were the second time indissolubly bound up in the tender cords of wedlock, and are now living happily and peacefully together, with the company of two children by their first marriage. She was not blessed with any offspring by either her second or third husband; so after years of separation from her first object of happiness thought now remains to remind her of the past estrangement save the memory of husbands Nos. 2 and 3.

CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURALLY CONSIDERED.—The San Francisco Bulletin reports the yield of grains in the State during 1865. Of wheat there were grown 11,579,127 bushels, valued at $13,894,952. 558,916 acres were planted with barley. The yield to the acre was 27½ bushels. The total crop was 15,462,753 bushels, valued at $10,000,000.—The oat crop was 2,078,788 bushels, worth $700,000. The hay crop of the State for the same year is sat down at 500,000 tons, and its value was not less than $5,000,000. The number of bushels of beans raised the same year was 150,110; the value of which may be put down at $250,000. Indian corn, 1,093,911 bushels; butter and cheese, 2,250,000 pounds; wine, 1,133,933 gallons. The value of these last mentioned items, added to those not specifically mentioned, count no less than $5,000,000. Putting these items together, the agricultural productions of California for the year 1865 were worth upwards of $34,000,000.

A DUMB CRIPPLE STARVED TO DEATH BY HIS FATHER.—It is seldom the reputations of our country population are stained by horrid crimes, and less frequent is the commission of deliberate wickedness to be laid to their charge. An exception to the rule, however, has just occurred at Percol, on the St Ann's river, near the Falls, on the north shore, 30 miles below Quebec, whence Mr Coroner Panet returned on Wednesday evening from holding an inquest on the body of a child, clearly proven to have had its death accelerated, if not caused, by the orders of its inhuman father, Alex Lachance, who habitually kicked it on sight of his sight, and beat its mother for giving it food.—[Quebec Mercury.

Mr. Charles Bianconi, the well-known Irish car proprietor, whose health has been in a precarious state for some time, is retiring from business, and has announced for sale his 45 lines of road, more than forty in number, all in perfect working order, the oldest having been established in 1819. He was born at Milan eighty-one years ago. He came to Ireland young, and began as an itinerant pristeller. He subsequently settled in Clonmel as a carver and gilder. Observing the want of cheap conveyances in the south, he started a public car between Clonmel and Cahir, and this was the beginning of the immense establishment which has its ramifications in nearly all the counties of Ireland.

An Irishman and a Frenchman were to be hanged together. The latter was strongly affected by his situation, while Paddy took it very easy, and told his companion to keep up his spirits, for was nothing at all to be hanged. "Ah, begar!" said the Frenchman, "there be one grand difference between you and me, for you Irishmen are used to it."

Near Cleveland a hale and hearty man, whose wife says he is possessed of the most sensitive feelings, and in proof of which she states that when she goes into the yard and saws wood for half a day he sits by the fire with tears in his eyes.

Elegant and consequential lady: "I won't go, except in a ladies' car; the regulations oblige you to have one, and you *shall*." Accommodating superintendent: "Certainly, ma'am, certainly; I'll order one immediately but that baby in your arms can't go on it, ma'am; it must stay in the gentlemen's car it is a *male*."

## Effect of Education.

THE great object in the education of every sensible being, ought to be, the development and expansion of that everlasting essence, the mind. And in true cultivation of the mind there should be a blending the lessons of moral and religious principles which shall shed a precious light along its pilgrimage, and ensure it a welcome to the realms of the blessed. Mere mind alone is not education.

Education is not a matter of dollars or cents, or mere Arithmetic and Grammar. The mind has a craving for a knowledge, as the plant has for sunlight, and as it is just as necessary in the one case as in the other, for a like polity governs in either kingdom. Hence, the reason that man is gifted with curiosity, or an impelling spirit to seek out and to know, and it is why it is so active in childhood.

Foolish he who would clip the tresses of life, for then, is the mind, so to speak, in a plastic state, ready to receive whatever impressions may be given; and the principles then implanted, like the husbandman's seed are sure to spring up and bear their fruit either to honor or dishonor.

Hence, it is the duty of every parent and of every instructor of youth, to beware how he plants in that fruitful soil, seeds of mischief that shall destroy the good. He who attempts to give instruction should be imbued with spirit of Holy Writ, so that he may feel he is a duty to discharge given him by the Great Author of mind itself, and his highest ambition should be to aid that mind to expand in all things worthy of the Giver.

☞ The Wheat Trade of California is becoming very important. A statement in the San Francisco Bulletin of the 20th ult. shows the number of sacks received to be 92,652 against 31,164 in the same period of 1866. Since the first of January last the total receipts have reached the enormous amount of 997,331 sacks, which is an increase of 538,897 sacks when compared with the same date of the previous year. A corresponding quantity is shown to have been exported at the same time, being 981,601 sacks, the value of which is set down at $1,888,546. These exports as compared with the same period of 1866, are three times as great. At the date referred to above there were fifteen vessels of the port of San Francisco, the total tonnage amounted to 61,952. Of these vessels twelve were loading for Liverpool and three for New York. Added to these there were about twelve vessels that had not been engaged, but which most likely will be engaged for Grain cargoes. The reports go to show that the stock of Wheat in the State is unusually large, and that so far as it is at present ascertained the yield of the coming harvest will exceed all previous years. From the 1st of January to the 20th March, 60,000 barrels of Flour had been shipped direct to the New York market via Panama, and such cargoes were being kept up with considerable regularity. This new competitor in the market will do much to fill the gap caused by the failure of the crops in other countries, and consequent scarcity.

ENGLISH FORTIFICATIONS.—A Parliamentary return lately made, shows that the actual expenditure in England on fortifications from 1860 to 1867, amounts to £4,556,633. A further sum of £2,793,367 will be required to complete them, besides other more than £700,000 from iron, but, from terror, we are advised to appear with this he surgeons on the night of the 5th of March.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

## Railway Guarantee Bill.

A very important change was made in the Guarantee bill in its passage. As originally printed, the mode in which the Sinking Fund was to be invested was left undermined, and the intention was, as a matter of course, to purchase English Consols. The Delegates however, succeeded in persuading the Colonial Office that the investment should be made in Provincial or Canada securities, thus making a saving of interest of the difference between 3 or 3½ and 6 per cent, and providing for the extinction of the debt in nearly half the time.

Evangelical Pressure has been put upon the English exhibitors in Paris in order to induce them to cover up their wares on Sunday. The great majority have declined to accede to the request, saying that, unless the Roman Catholic, Jewish, Greek, Turkish, Armenian, Russian, Buddhist Brahmin, Lutheran and Calvinistic exhibitors do likewise, such profession of overrighteousness on the part of England would only expose the country to ridicule and might seriously embarrass the Imperial Commissioners. Already a good deal of bad blood has been created by the ill-timed activity of English dispensers of tracts, who are vigorously cultivating the opportunity afforded by the congress of all nations to Protestantize the world by the dissemination of these feeble and offensive broadsides.

SWINDLED.—A man named Wm McGregor, from Wallaceburg, County of Lambton, was swindled by a sharper in Detroit, on Tuesday, in the following manner:—In company with a comrade, he was walking down Jefferson avenue; they were met by an unknown fellow who offered to sell them a $100 check at a considerable discount. McGregor had $30 and his friend had $35, which they placed in one pile and traded for the check, considering that they had made a lucky strike. McGregor went a banking house close by and handed the check in for payment, when it turned out to be "bogus," and the unfortunate holder was given in charge of a policeman for attempting to pass it!

THE RIGHT MAN.—The late Sir Henry Smith, long M. P. for Colchester, was one of the boasts of the old school, and amongst the advocates of reform his resolute opposition to all change gave him a reputation for folly and obstinacy which was not borne out by his real character. On one occasion he was canvassing in the presence of numerous friends, and on asking a heavy looking farmer for a vote, the man replied:

"I'd vote for ye, Sir Henry, as usual, duly you're such a fool!"

"Fool, am I?" retorted Sir Henry, "then I'm the very man to represent you."

This shaft of wit penetrated the farmer's sconce, and with a loud guffaw he promised his vote.

A country clergymen, who had a speculative turn, greatly shocked some of his good people by getting twelve per cent for his money. The deacons waited upon him, and mildly protested against the practice. "Is this all?" asked the clergyman when they had finished. "Be assured I will never take twelve per cent again." The deacons were delighted; but as they were departing the complaisant clergyman said to them: "Brethern, let me again a sure that I will never offer this take twelve per cent, for I can just as easily get eighteen."

An old miser, who is notorious for self-denial, was one day asked why he was so thin. "I do not know," said the miser, "I have tried various means for getting fatter, but without success." "Have you tried victuals?" inquired the friend.

There are two directly opposite reasons why a man sometimes cannot get credit: one is, because he is not known; and the other because he is.

To find out the number of children in a street, commence beating a bass drum. To find out the numbers of idle men, starve a dog right.

An oath in the streets of Buffalo costs $5, by a vote of the City Council. The State law only charges $1.

Several Americans were recently in the neighborhood of Gult purchasing milch cows for the New York dairies, but only succeeded in getting a few in consequence of the high prices asked for the animals.

In Newark, recently, Theresa Weiss, a married lady, becoming highly enraged at the conduct of the wife of William Muller, determined to give that lady a chastisement; but, for fear of being arrested for the offence, she disguised herself in male attire one night, and set out on her mission. Meeting the lady in one of the public streets she immediately set to work flogging her. Strange things do come to pass, and so it seemed in this case, the husband of Mrs. Weiss happening to pass that way, observed as he thought a man beating a lady, and, with true gallantry, pitched into the supposed ruffian. After having roughly handled the assailant of Mrs. Muller, he found, to his surprise, that he had severely "whipped his own wife. Mrs. Weis was arrested for an assault and battery on Mrs. Muller, and held to bail.

COMING HOME.—The Toronto *Telegraph* says:—It is melancholy to see the number of Canadians who, in the very extreme of want are returning to their native land. Within the last few weeks some of our charitable institutions have been called on to save from actual want numbers of these destitute returning wanderers. Tempted by the desire to gain they scarce knew what, many of them left good situations and comfortable homes in Canada to seek their fortunes in the States. A brief but bitter experience has taught not a few of them, that they abandoned the substance for the shadow, and that the neighboring Republic is not an El Dorado, where success is certain and fortune sure.

SACRILEGE IN SARNIA.—The Roman Catholic church of this town was broken into on Sunday night last, and a silver chalice and candlestick, valued at $100, taken therefrom. The miscreant had entered by one of the windows with the sole object of plunder, as there was no attempt made at anything like desecration apart from the particulars stated. No clue has as yet been obtained to the detection of the perpetrator of the foul deed.—*British Canadian.*

A DISASTROUS STORM.—We learn by a special telegram received from Halifax last night, that the Canard steamship *Caledonia* which reached that port yesterday, had a fearfully heavy passage. The sea swept over the ship on Friday last, and burst through the panelling. One seaman was washed overboard. J. C. Cogswell, Esq., of Halifax, was killed. One man had his leg broken; two men had their faces frightfully disfigured, and for hours remained senseless. Many others were very much injured. The Hon. P. Mitchell had one of his ankles sprained. The same telegram informs us that Dr. Alward was elected Mayor of St. John's, N. B., yesterday.—*Leader.*

The *Grecian* struck a rock while shooting the Lachine Rapids on Tuesday, and began to fill rapidly. They then ran her upon a sand-bank. Her main deck is above water. It is supposed she will be in running order in about ten days. No lives were lost. A steamer was dispatched for the passengers yesterday morning.

LONGEVITY.—A few days ago a colored man named Baker, a resident at Cornwall, 101 years of age, appeared in court in Ottawa as a witness to prove the death of two persons—one who died in 1803 and the other in 1814. This old man is supposed to be the last Canadian slave, i. e., the last of those emancipated by the statute abolishing slavery in this country. He is still hale and hearty, and is light of foot as a man of middle age.

SINGULAR ESCAPE.—Two little twin Irish girls of Holyoke, Mass, about three years old, named Toomey, were struck by a locomotive on Monday morning, while at play on the track. Both were thrown several feet into the air, one falling into some bushes and the other into the water, which acts back at that point along the back side of the track. They were at first thought to be fatally injured, but by stra ge good fortune no bones were broken, and at evening both were still living, with hopes of recovery. The child who fell into the water was the least injured by the engine, but narrowly escaped death by drowning. No grown person could have possibly survived the shock.

☞ A sad accident has just occured off the Newfoundland coast. Two men and ten women have been lost off Catalina while searching for seals.


## AUCTION SALE! OF REAL ESTATE.

THE Subscriber having received instructions from W. G. Smith, Esq., to offer for sale at the

**Huron Auction Mart!**

ON

Saturday, the 18th day of May, 1867,

at 12 o'clock, noon, if not previously disposed of, that valuable property, being lot 3, on the 11th concession in the Township of Colborne. There are (122) one hundred and twenty-two acres, and 65 acres in a good state of cultivation, with a large frame barn and a hewed log house, and fencing all in good repair.

This farm is one of the best in the Township of Colborne, being only about half a mile from the Northern Gravel Road, and only a very short distance from the Nile Mills. There is a never-failing stream running through the property. This is rare chance for parties in want of a good farm.

And on the same day and same time, I shall offer for sale

**LOTS 180 AND 181,**

with buildings thereon situated on Park Street, in the Town of Goderich. These lots are well situated and in a very convenient part of the town. On lot 180 there is a story and a half house, frame; and on lot 181 a two-story frame building, and well adapted for a large family; all in good repair, and will be sold cheap.

Parties intending to purchase call early.

For terms and particulars apply to

JAMES SMAILL,
Auctioneer

Goderich, 29th March, 1867. w10td

## Mortgage Sale of Lands.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of Mortgage made by Thomas B. VanEvery and George Rumball (and their wives joining for the purpose of barring dower,) bearing date the 22nd September, 1862. The following property will be sold by Public Auction at G. M. TRUEMAN'S Auction Rooms, on the

**Second day of April next, at 12 noon,**

under the powers contained in the said Mortgage viz: Lot running number One Thousand and Forty eight, on the Harbor Flat in the said Town of Goderich. Terms cash or credit. Deed to be given under the powers contained in Mortgage For further particulars apply to

D. SHADE GOODING,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.

Dated 16th January, 1867. w53tf

The above sale is postponed till Thursday the 2nd day of May, 1867, at same time and place.

The above sale is further postponed until Tuesday, the 4th day of June, 1867, at same time and place. w15

D. S. GOODING.

## Notice to Wool Growers.

THE undersigned would beg to inform his customers and the public that he will again, during this year, be found personally in attendance at the Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing business at the old stand, Piper's Mills, until his new factory in Town be completed, and having had the machinery connected with the same put in good working order under his own personal superintendence, customers may rely upon satisfactory workmanship.

N. B.—In returning thanks for the liberal support of former years in the above business, he hopes by strict attention to the same to still receive a share of public patronage.

THOS. LOGAN.

Goderich, 25th, March, 1867. w9.f

## THE RIDGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JOHN GALT, ESQ.

THIS property is beautifully situated opposite the Town of Goderich, on the North Bank of the

**RIVER MAITLAND,**

and on the Banks of the Huron—it contains 31 7-10 acres of Land more or less, with Dwelling House, Outhouses, Stables, &c., with large Garden, Vinery and Orchard. The Wood Land consists principally of Oak and the flowering Linden, Cherry, Maple, &c. The Grounds are in very good order. There are three never failing springs of pure water on the Property. The situation for a private residence cannot be surpassed in the Province.

For terms apply to

THOS. GALT, Esq.,
Barrister, Toronto

or D. SHADE GOODING,
Barrister, Goderich.

Goderich, 6th July, 1866. sw90t

## WHO WANTS A HOME?

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE PROPERTY

**In the Town and Township of Goderich!**

is offered for sale, on the most reasonable term, viz:

1. Lot 902, North street, adjoining the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in Goderich.
2. Lots 12 and 13 on the corner of West and Wellington Streets. On 13 there is a good frame house and bakery.

☞ These lots form an excellent site for a hotel!

3. Lot 113, on Lighthouse street, upon which there is a large frame house, so arranged as to accommodate three families.
4. Lot 19, on the corner of Essex and Elgin streets, upon which there is a small frame house and a good orchard.
5. Park lot 14, con. "C" in the Township of Goderich, containing 10 acres of excellent land. Upon this lot there is an excellent Two Story Brick House, Frame Barn and outbuildings. Also, a good bearing orchard of choice fruit.

☞ This is one of the best situations for a private residence in the township.

6. AN EXCELLENT FARM—117 acres. Lots 97 and 13, adjoining lots, one fronting on the Huron Road, and the other on the seventh concession, in the Township of Goderich. 40 acres cleared and under cultivation, upon which there is a brick dwelling house, frame barn and

**A LARGE ORCHARD.**

This farm is situated 5 miles from Goderich, and 7 from Clinton. It is good rolling land, well-watered, and has a good gravel road on two sides of it.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to

GEORGE McMAHON,

Goderich, 17th July, 1866. w25tf

## Rintoul Brothers,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
87 & 89 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

Advances made on consignments of Produce to Liverpool, Glasgow and other port in Great Britain.

Consignments of Ashes, Butter, &c., respectfully solicited.

Sept. 3, 1866. sw2

## SASH AND DOOR FACTORY

THE undersigned having purchased the Planing Mill and Sash Factory owned, and occupied by Donald Cummings, are now prepared to carry on the business of manufacturing

**Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Flooring, Siding,**

and all kinds of

**CIRCLE WORK,**

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

N. B.—A liberal discount to the trade.

JAS BUCHANAN,
DAVID LAWSON,
JAS ALEXANDER,

Goderich, March 4th, 1867 sw55

## Sign of the Large Padlock.

**H. GARDINER & Co.,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**Hardware Merchants,**

Market Square, Goderich,

HAVE now on hand a complete and well assorted stock of Hardware, consisting in part of

Adzes,
Broad Axes,
Chopping Axes,
Augers, Brushes, Borax,
Waggon Boxes, Canada Plates,
Chains, Curry-Combs, Cordage, Dung Forks, Hay Forks, Files, Glue, Glass, Putty, Grain Tin, Grindstones, Powder, Shot, Caps Hinges all kinds, Iron, Steel, Spring Steel, Hubs, Spokes, and Beat Stuff, Bar Lead, Lamp Glasses, Looking Glasses, Looking-Glass Plate, Horse Nails, Cut Nails, Raw And Boiled Oil, Benzoline, Coal Oil, Machinery Oil, Varnish, Paints and Colors, Coal Oil Lamps, Plough Moulds, Muley Saws, Cross-Cut Saws, Hand Saws, &c.

☞ The above will be sold cheap for Cash.

GILLING and STURGEON TWINE FOR SALE CHEAP.

Agents for Commercial Union Assurance Co., of London, England.

1st September 1866 w43

## Money to Lend.

ON very reasonable terms. Apply to

B. L. DOYLE,
Savage's new Block.

Goderich, 9th Jan. 1865. w50 1yr

## New Spring Goods AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE

Just opened a Large assortment of

GENTS' and BOYS

**FELT & STRAW HATS, and Cloth CAPS,**

FROM 30 CENTS UP.

ALSO—over 1200 pairs of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Childrens'

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

☞ Latest Styles. CHEAP FOR CASH.

ACHESON & SMITH.

Goderich, March 26, 1867. w19

## SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Huron, 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 David Clark and James Clark, at the suit of the Bank of Montreal, I have seized and taken in Execution the following property, viz: all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Goderich, in the County of Huron and Province of Canada containing by admeasurement one hundred acres be the same more or less, being composed of lot number nine in the ninth concession, Western division of the said township, 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 fifth day of June next at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H.

Sheriff's office, Goderich, 18th March, 1867. w8

## SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Huron } 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 Andrew R. Gemmlock, at the suit of John Moffatt, I have seized and taken in Execution the following property, viz: all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to lot number forty seven Jarvis' survey, in the Village of Seaforth, the County of Huron, which lands and Tenements I shall offer for Sale, at my office, in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the twenty fifth day of June next, at the hour of twelve o'the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, Huron.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, March 5th, 1867. w6

## SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Huron, to wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Mary Russell, at the suit of Hannett Hill, I have seized and taken in Execution the following property, viz: all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to those certain parcels and tracts of Land situate lying and being in the township of Albemarle, in the county of Bruce, containing by admeasurement two hundred acres of land be the same more or less, being composed of Lots numbers 31 and 32, in the fourth concession, East of the Bury Road of the aforesaid township of Albemarle, which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the town of Goderich on Tuesday the Eighteenth day of June next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock noon.

JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff of Huron,
Late Huron & Bruce

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 6th March, 1867. w7

## SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Huron, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the County of Waterloo, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenement of Arthur Mitchell the defendant at the suit of Morris C. Lutz and James Cowan the Plaintiff, I have seized and taken in Execution all that certain parcel or tract of Land and premises situate lying and being in the Town of Fordwich in the Township of Howick in the County of Huron containing by admeasurement Thirty Eight acres more or less being composed of all that part of the Mill site and Mill property, South of Louisa street in the Town of Fordwick, aforesaid together with all the buildings erected thereon which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for Sale, at my Office, in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Fourth day of June next at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff Huron.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 22nd February 1867. w5

## SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

County of Huron, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Alias 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 Charles Brown, at the suit of John L. McKenzie, I have seized and taken into execution, all the right title and interest of the said defendant, in and to the North half of Lot Number Twenty in the fifth concession of the Township of Morris in the County of Huron containing one hundred acres more or less, which lands and Tenements I shall offer for Sale, at my office, in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the fourth day of June next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff Huron.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 22nd Feburary, 1867. w6

## Grocery and Provision Store.

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

**Groceries and Provisions**

which I shall sell at the Lowest Cash prices

**Flour and Feed**

kept constantly on hand.

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

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

COAL OIL!

AND

COAL OIL LAMPS.

D. FERGUSON.

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

Goderich, Feb. 2nd, 1866. sw45

## ISAAC FREDERICK

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
WEST ST., GODERICH,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Gold and Plated Jewelry on Hand.

WATCHES CLOCKS AND SPECTACLES IN GREAT VARIETY.

REPAIRING IN ALL BRANCHES done on short notice. in good style and warranted according to agreement.

☞ Wedding Rings always on Hand. Jobs left unclaimed in my hands will be sold at the expiration of three months to defray expenses

☞ All articles warranted as represented.

☞ The best quality of Clock Oil at 25 cts a bottle.

Goderich, Nov. 14, 1866. w16

## GODERICH FANNING MILL AND Pump Factory!

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

**SUPERIOR FANNING MILLS & PUMPS.**

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

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

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

HENRY DODD.

Goderich, April 25th, 1866. w9

## COLONIAL HOUSE!

**KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES**

Josephine's, Alexander's, Jouvin's, Dutchess Lace backs & Alexandras in white, black and colors. The largest Stock in the Counties.

CHAS. E. ARCHIBALD.

Goderich, August 22nd, 1866. sw10

## HEMLOCK BARK WANTED

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

W. M. SAVAGE.

Goderich, Nov. 29, 1866. w45tf

## WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

THE subscriber is prepared to pay the highest market price for any quantity of wool. w15tf

B. FRALICK.

Dingle.

## G. N. DAVIS

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

**COAL OIL,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

## SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Huron, 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 Joseph Hainstock, at the suit of Arthur Mitchell, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant Joseph Hainstock in and to Lot Number Fifteen in the Fourteenth concession of the Township of Howick in the county of Huron, which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale, at my office, in the court house, in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Ninth day of July next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff Huron.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 1st April, 1867. w2

## MONEY TO LEND

AT

EIGHT PER CENT

IN SUMS OF

One Hundred Dollars and upwards.

Apply to

COMBS & MOORE,
Solicitors.

CRABB'S NEW BLOCK
Goderich, Sept. 8th, 1864. w331

## MONEY TO LEND

AT

EIGHT PER CENT

Lent on Mortgage.

Apply at

WM. R. BAIN'S

Chancery and Law Office, Crabb's block Goderich.

Goderich, March 8th, 1867. sw55

## FOR SALE! OR TO RENT.

THE WELL KNOWN

**Maitlandville Hotel**

SITUATED on the corner of the Northern Gravel Road to Lucknow, one mile from Goderich, and within one hundred and sixty yards of the Goderich SALT WORKS now in operation. This property is beautifully situated for a Salt Well, containing one acre and one eighth of land, with a large two-story Brick Hotel, fifty six by forty-six, and a Large Hall attached thereto with good Stabling and other Out-buildings. There is a never failing spring at the rear of the property sufficient to supply all the water required for boring a Salt Well.

**Also for Sale, Lot No. 710,**

In the Town of Goderich, situated on the West side of Victoria street, a corner lot adjoining the Planing Factory, with a Brick House and a Frame Stable thereon.

**And also Lot No. 1