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, JULY 20, 1865. VOL. XVIII.—NO 25

Business Directory.

Dr. P. A. McDougall,
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

Thos. F. McLean, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., (Late House Surgeon, Kingston Hospital.)—OFFICE—At Arthur's Boarding House, [sw60w3] Goderich, C. W.

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

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

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 J. V. Detlor & Son, Goderich.

Henry McDermot,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Notaries Public, &c., West Street, Goderich. 10:1

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

Lefroy & Patterson,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Notaries, Conveyancers, &c. Office McKay's corner, West 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.

William T. Hays,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Goderich, C.W.—Office, over H. Gardner & Co's Hardware Store. v15n29

Money to Lend on Real Property.

Shade Gooding,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., GODERICH, C.W.—OFFICE: Upstairs Watson's Block, West St.; entrance First Door west of Glasgow House.

Toms & Moore,
ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, &c., Goderich, C. W. Office—CRABB'S NEW BLOCK
MAC T. TOMS. DENNIS MOORE.
Goderich, August 27th, 1864. sw103w31

H. L. Doyle,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR &c. OFFICE Crabb's New Block, Goderich, C. W. v15sw36y

S. P. YEOMANS,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTOR

J. F. CASSADY, M. D., C. M.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR. Office—At the Dickson Court Office, Dungannon, C. W. w17

J. V. Elwood,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYancer, &c., Clinton.
MONEY TO LEND.

William Fraser,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Wiarton, Co. of Bruce. v16n16ly

D. Wilson Ross, B. A.,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Notary Public, General Land Agent, &c., &c., Kincardine, County Bruce. v18 w12-1y

Frederick Proudfoot,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. Southampton, Co. Bruce. [w42-6m*

Thomas Weatherald,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Office and Residence, Hamilton Street, Goderich. v1n40

A. Bell,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND Civil Engineer, Clinton. July 1, '64.

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

JAMES SMAILL,
ARCHITECT,
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style. Office at the Huron Auction Mart, King-on Street, Goderich. [sw v1n7lyly

G. M. TRUEMAN
LAND AGENT,
Market Square, Goderich.
To ids CLINTON every Wednesday, from 11 a.m to 1 p.m. 81:10

DENTISTRY.

Dr. PHELPS,
SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST, (successor to T. B. Montgomery,) Goderich, C. W.
Rooms over Mr. F. Jordan's Drug Store
January 13th, 1865. sw38-vly

THOMSON & HAZLEHURST,
(LATE SMAILL & THOMSON,)
Auction & Commission Merchants,
Cameron's Block, Kingston St., Goderich;
And next Door to Strong's Hote
SEAFORTH.
SALES of Household Goods, Horses, Waggons, &c AT the mart, every Saturday at noon. Particular attention paid to the Sale of Bankrupt Stock, Farm Stock, &c. Cash advanced on goods left on Commission. Goods appraised, debts collected, landlord's warrants executed, mortgages foreclosed, houses rented; Division Court Business attended to. Sales at the Branch Auction Mart, Seaforth, every Thursday.
Country Sales attended to on reasonable terms
Goderich, July 12th, 1864. w22-1yr

D. McDougall,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD, County of Huron. Sales in village or country punctually attended to. w9-1yr$o

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

Business Directory.

John Campbell,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT Commissioner in Queen's Bench, for taking affidavits, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office on Broadway, Village of Kincardine, C.W. 6:9

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

North British and Mercantile
Insurance Co.,
Office in Mr. Gordon's Law Chambers.
JOHN HALDAN, Jr., Ag'
Goderich, October 13, 1863. sw12-1vr

JOHN BRETT,
Tin, Sheet-Iron, and Copper Smith,
EGMONDVILLE, C. W.
Stoves, Cultivators, &c., for Sale.
Repairing Done at Short Notice.

MARINE INSURANCE.
British American Insurance Co
OF TORONTO,
Marine Department.
GEORGE RUMBALL, Agent.
Goderich, April 25th, 1865 w13tf

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

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. w15n10vly

HOTEL NOTICE.
JOHN DONOGH takes this means of informing the public that he has entered into the Hotel business in the stand formerly known as the Fulton House, where he will be happy to receive old friends and customers
Goderich, June 6th, 1865. w19

DAYS' HOTEL,
WROXETER
Situated on the Gravel Road running from Seaforth to owen sound, one mile north of where it leads off to Wroxeter, and anyone travelling to
Belmore, Walkerton, Southampton,
or any place in that direction, will find accommodation such as he only expects to find at first class city hotels, in all respects.
ICE ALWAYS ON HAND
FOR THE
Trout-Fishing Friends!
A HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET!
CHARLES DAYS,
w16-1. Proprietor.

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. Stages Depart for Goderich, Stratford and Listowel every morning, during the Shortest Notice. 14-7

GODERICH
CABINET WAREHOUSE
(THE OLDEST IN THE COUNTY.
D. GORDON,
CABINET MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Manufactures and has now on hand a complete assortment of Furniture, at his Warerooms,
WEST STREET, GODERICH,
SUCH AS
Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Hair, Cane and Wood seated Chairs, Gilt Moulding and Looking Glasses, in variety, of
Home Manufacture and Imported!!
D. G. has always on hand a complete assortment of **COFFINS.** Also, HEARSES TO HIRE.
☞ Lumber and Cordwood taken in exchange for Furniture.
Goderich, 27th Oct., 1863 w27

STORY & DAVIS
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Stoves, Ploughs and Castings of every description. Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, at the Stove Depot, West Street, Goderich.
COAL OIL,
☞ Coal Oil Lamps, &c., &c. Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Rags and Sheepskins taken in exchange. 4 49

J. & J. SEEGMILLER,
TANNERS!
DEALERS
IN
LEATHER FINDINGS!
&c., &c.
GODERICH, C. W.
February 12, 1864. [s47w6

Poetry.

Written by desire.

SORROW'S SOLACE.

We loved, we have parted,
That brightness is past,
Yet I am not broken hearted,
My life is not all overcast.
True the present gives no promise,
That the star of love shall rise,
Bright'ning with its golden radiance
The future's gloomy skies.
Hope, that charmer long hath fled,
Though she lingered to the last,
Yet my heart exclaims, not sadly,
'Tis over, it is passed,
'Tis past, oh! not for me,
Shall earth's love blossoms bloom,
Those I once owned are faded,
They have lost their sweet perfume,
Yet bless I the star which brightened
For a while my life's dark sky,
I keep the flowers tho' faded,
They around me withered lie.
Those words, I love, I am loved,
Which once had power to thrill,
They were delightful treasures,
Methinks I hear them still.
But 'tis past, I'm not ungrateful
For the sweet enchanting draught,
I put aside the cup, of the waters I've quaff'd,
Press I onward camly seeing,
Love is not the goal of life,
My heart and soul not fearing,
Shall join earth's great din and strife.
My burden now I've taken,
Which I shrank from, all too long,
Work leads to life eternal,
Must be my hope and song.
A beacon lights my pathway,
'Tis the star of faith in God.
Sweet flowers are springing daily,
In the parch'd ground once I trod;
God has promised living waters,
And soon my thirst must cease,
O'er rough roads he cries 'ends us,
To homes of perfect peace.

The Quaker and Robber.

BY ALFRED QUADELET.

The most honest of all Quakers, Jonathan Simpson, inhabited in London a small but pretty house, with his daughter, a young girl scarcely eighteen years of age. Mary was a beautiful blonde, with large blue eyes, as wise as she was beautiful; she was constantly surrounded by a host of admirers, anxious to win her heart, but their efforts were in vain. Mary was not a coquette, and far from enjoying the effect produced by her charms, she was often annoyed by it. Edward Weresford, a young artist, intimate in the family, was the only person whose society she really enjoyed.

A very simple occurence had been the cause of this intimacy. A sudden and unexpected death had carried away the Quaker's wife, still young and beautiful, and, anxious to preserve the image of one so dear to him, he had called the young artist to her death bed. [illegible] sympathy of the other. A year has scarcely elapsed when the young artist made known to the father of Mary his desires and hopes.

The good Jonathan saw no reason to oppose the mutual inclination of the young lovers. Without being rich, Edward, with the aid of his pencil, was amply able to support a family. His father, Mr. Weresford, one of the oldest merchants of the city, had retired from business with a large fortune; his was a rare instance of rapid success in speculations, so rapid, indeed, that few had been able to follow its progress. Weresford, whose manners were rather rough and uncouth, lived alone in the outskirts of London, without troubling himself at all about his son; he was one of those peculiar men who troubles nobody in order not to be troubled themselves, and was certainly good natured if no favors were required of him

Edward, sure that his father would readily consent to his marriage with the pretty Quakeress, was anxiously awaiting the day that should seal their union.

Jonathan, who owned large farms in the neighborhood of London, started one morning to collect a large sum of money, which he designed for the expense of the wedding. He was absent only through the day, and as he was returning after dark on horseback he perceived at a short distance a man standing in the middle of the road, evidently for no good purpose. He stopped, hesitating whether to go on or turn back. In the meantime the man was advancing towards him, and flight seemed impossible; he therefore determined to make the most of it and go slowly on. As he approached nearer he perceived that the man was masked. The unknown drew a pistol and pointing it towards him, demanded his purse. The Quaker lacked courage, but naturaly calm and inoffensive, and unable to resist an armed man, he took from his pocket a purse containing twelve guineas and gave it to the thief, who, counting the money, allowed the poor man to pass and proceed on his journey. But the robber, seeing the little resistance that had been made, and in the hope of a second spoil soon overtook the honest Jonathan, placed himself across the road, and pointing his pistol in the same direction:

"Your watch!" said he.

The Quaker was surprised but not frightened however. He coolly pulled his watch from his pocket, looked at the time, and then handed it to the robber.

"Now," said he, "allow me to go home, I pray thee; my daughter will feel anxious at my absence."

"One minute," replied the thief, more and more emboldened by this coolness, "now swear that you have no other money."

"I never swear," said the Quaker.

"Well, affirm that you have with you no other money, and upon my word, as I am incapable of using violence towards a man who yields with so much grace, I will let you go on your way."

Jonathan thought a moment and shook his head.

"Whoever thou art" replied he, gravely, "thou hast guessed that I am a Quaker, and that not even for my life would I forsake the truth. Now, I must tell thee that I have underneath my saddle two hundred pounds sterling."

"Two hundred pounds!" exclaimed the thief, whose eyes flashed upon his mask.

"But it thou art good, if thou art human," continued the Quaker, "thou wilt leave me the money; my daughter is going to be married, and I will not be able again to dispose of such a sum for a long time. The dear girl loves her betrothed, it would be cruel to put off their union; thou hast a heart, thou hast loved perhaps, and thou canst not commit such a wicked action."

"What in the d—l do I care for your daughter, her lover, or their marriage? I want the money and must have it at once."

Jonathan, with a sad heart, lifted the saddle, took a heavy bag from underneath it, gave it to the thief and started off on a gallop!

"Stop a minute, my friend," cried he, "as soon as you arrive you will go straight to denounce me to the magistrates; that is right and I have nothing to say to it; but it is important, you know, that I should go ahead of you. My horse is tired and almost worn out. Yours, on the contrary, seems strong and vigorous, and much more able to carry this heavy bag of gold; alight then I pray thee, and let me get on thy horse, you may take mine afterwards if you choose."

It was too late to offer any resistence; Jonathan quietly dismounted, saving to himself, with resignation, "if I had known it before how easily I might have escaped from the rascal, for with such a horse he could certainly never have overtaken me."

In the meantime, the masked man thanking him ironically for his kindness, started at full gallop and soon disappeared.

Before reaching London the unhappy man had time to think of his misfortune, and of the poor lovers so fond of each other, and whose happiness must unavoidably be postponed. The money of which he had been robbed was forever lost to him, for he had no means of identifying the robber, should he ever happen to come across him. A sudden idea struck him, however, he stopped:

"Yes!" he exclaimed, "I may yet succeed. If the rascal stops in London I may perhaps discover him. How could he be so impudent?"

His spirits thus raised be, I know not what hope of success, Jonathan reached his home, and whispered not a word of his adventure. He did not go to the magistrate, but kissed his daughter, who suspected nothing, and went to bed and slept soundly till morning, trusting in Providence for the rest. The next morning, however, he thought he might, perhaps, help Providence, and began to make inquiries. He took the horse out of the stable where it had remained all night, and threw the bridle loose upon his neck in hopes that it would naturally go straight to his master's house. He allowed the poor animal which had nothing to eat to wander through the streets of London, and he followed after. But soon poor Jonathan gave up all hopes of success, and made up his mind that the robber had never inhabited London. "What a too I was," he thought to himself, "not to have complained to the magistrate while it was yet time, instead of trusting to the instinct of this stupid animal!"

He was interrupted in his reflections by the cries of some children who had nearly been run over by the horse. The animal was just starting off at full speed.

"Stop him! stop him!" was heard on all sides.

"Do not stop him—let him go!" said the Quaker, and closely following on the tracks, he saw him enter the gate of a mansion in the outskirts of the city.

"He must be here," thought the Quaker, who lifted his eyes toward heaven to thank Providence. He passed the house and perceived in the yard a servant, who, patting the horse's neck, was fencing him in the stable.

He then inquired of a neighbor the name of the owner of the house.

"That house belongs to the rich merchant Weresford," was the reply.

The Quaker stood amazed.

"Weresford," continued the man, who [illegible]

"Thank thee, my friend, thank thee," replied Jonathan.

He was stunned with astonishment. "Mr. Weresford! Edward's father! A man so extremely respected a thief, a robber?"

He thought he was dreaming, and turned back to go home. However, several instances of men, wealthy and respected, though connected with robbers, came to his mind; then he thought of that immense fortune acquired so unaccountably, and again of the horse which seemed to recognize his master's house. Jonathan resolved at once to unravel the mystery.

He boldly knocked at the door of the house and inquired for the merchant.

Mr. Weresford was not up, although the clock had just struck twelve. This confirmed the Quaker's belief. He insisted upon being admitted and soon found himself in the bedroom of the wealthy merchant, who, scarcely awakened, rubbed his eyes, and inquired in a rough tone, "Who are you, sir, and what do you want?"

His voice at once roused the recollection of Jonathan and firmly established his suspicions. He quietly took a chair, and seated himself by the bedside, with his hat on his head.

"You keep your hat on," exclaimed the merchant.

"I am a Quaker," replied Jonathan, calmly, "and thou knowest that such is our custom."

At the word Quaker, Weresford raised up in bed and stared at the visitor. He knew him, without doubt, for he turned pale.

"Well," demanded he, scarcely able to speak, "what may—be—if you please—the—errand?"

"I beg thy pardon for being in such a hurry," replied Jonathan, "but among intimate friends ceremony is not necessary, and I came to ask thee for the watch which thou didst borrow of me yesterday."

"The—watch?"

"I care a great deal for it; it once belonged to my beloved wife, and I cannot part with it. My brother in-law, the alderman, would never forgive me if he knew that I parted with it even for a single day."

The name of alderman seemed to make a quick impression upon Weresford. Without waiting for a reply, Jonathan continued:

"Thou wilt oblige me, also, by returning the twelve guineas which I lent thee at the same time. However, if thou dost need all of them for few days, thou mayest keep them, but thou must give me a receipt."

The coolness of the Quaker abashed the merchant so that he dared not deny the possession of the stolen property, but still unwilling to own it, he hesitated how to reply, when Jonathan continued:

"I have came, also, to inform you of the marriage of my daughter Mary. I had reserved a sum of two thousand pounds sterling for the expenses of the occasion, but a sad accident happened to me yesterday upon the road to London. I was completely stripped, so that I must ask thee to give thy son a portion, which, had it not been for this, I should never have asked of thee."

"My son?"

"Why, yes. Dost thou not know that he is in love with Mary, and that he is to marry her?"

"Edward?" exclaimed the merchant, now jumping out of bed.

"Edward Weresford," quietly replied the Quaker, taking a pinch of snuff. "Come, thou must do something for him. I wish I could keep away from him all that occurred last night, but if thou refusest me the sum which I had promised, I will be compelled to tell him I lost it."

Weresford advanced towards a closet, took a box, doubly locked, opened it, and handed successively to Jonathan his watch, purse, and bag of money.

"Very well, said the Quaker, "I see that I was right to rely upon thee."

"Is it all that you want?" inquired the merchant.

"No, I expect something more of thy friendship."

"Speak."

"Thou wilt disinherit thy son."

"What?"

"Thou wilt disinherit him; I do not wish to have it said that I speculated upon thy fortune;" and, saying these words, Jonathan Simpson went out of the room.

"No," whispered he, when he found himself alone, "no, children are not responsible for the faults of their parents. Mary shall marry the son of this man, but touch his money, never!"

In passing through the yard he perceived Weresford at one of the windows, and exclaimed:

"Hallo! my friend, I brought back thy horse; return me mine, if thou pleases."

A few minutes after, Jonathan Simpson, well mounted, carrying behind him his sack of money, his purse and watch in his pocket, was trotting slowly home.

"I have just came from making a wedding call on thy father," said he to Edward whom he found at his house; "I think he will agree."

Two hours after, the merchant arrived at the house of Jonathan, and taking him to one side, said:

"Honest Quaker, your conduct has touched my very soul. It was in your power to dishonor me, to dishonor my son, to ruin me in his estimation and to refuse him your daughter. You have acted nobly. I am humbled before you. Take these papers; adieu, you will never see me again." Speaking thus he departed.

The Quaker being left alone, opened the papers and found among them drafts of considerable value against the first banking houses in London. It contained, also, a list of names, with sums of different value affixed to each, and ending with these lines:

"These names are those people who have been robbed, together with the amount that is to be returned to them; draw the money and return it accordingly to the right owners. Whatever may be left is my legitimate property, and your daughter may one day accept without blushing my inherit once."

The next day Weresford had left London, and never was heard of afterward.

On the day of Edward's and Mary's marriage, the Quaker invited a large number of merry friends among whom were many of those who had been robbed, and were loud in their praise of the honesty of the robber, who had returned to them what they supposed was certainly lost.

European News.

Arrival of the "Persia."

NEW YORK, July 12.—The steamer Persia from Liverpool on the 1st, via Queenstown on the 2nd, has arrived, bringing two days later news. The steamer Africa, from New York arrived at Liverpool on the 2nd. The final arrangements on the Great Eastern were being pushed forward, at the Nore, to the utmost. She would be ready for sea in a few days, but was not expected to leave the Nore till the 9th or 10th of July. The shore end of the cable would be laid at Valentia on the [illegible] Great Eastern. Signals were daily sent through the entire cable, and the insulation and conductivity pronounced almost absolutely perfect. A message of four words occupied a minute and a quarter, but double this speed is expected from new instruments. The Parliamentary proceedings were mainly formal. Sir Charles Wood made the Indian financial statement in the House of Commons, showing a continued advance in the prosperity of India. It is said the Government assistance towards cotton growing is attended with great success. Electioneering speeches by candidates for Parliament abound. Mr. Bright, in an address to the constituents of Birmingham, denounces the present Parliament and Government for neglecting the Reform question, and hopes for triumph in the next. Another lake has been discovered in Central Africa where the Nile leaves. The Bank of France bullion has increased fifteen million francs. The total amount of coin is larger than for several years. The Bourse is unsettled, at 66f 60c. The Ministerial crisis still continues. The failure of negotiations between Italy and the Pope is the leading theme in Italy. Negotiations are absolutely broken of. The Austrian Minister at Rome is charged with activity in procuring an understanding. It is reported that the negotiations between Rome and Mexico are still progressing. The cholera in Alexandria is represented to be rather less alarming.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—The Manchester market is depressed and prices lower. Breadstuffs are a little better.

The much needed rain has fallen. Flour quiet for American, but rather dearer for French. Wheat very firm, and prices yesterday again 1d to 2d per cental dearer; winter red at 8s 6d to 9s.

A Cholera Panic in Europe.

The cholera is on its travels—that fierce and pitiless plague, which has its residence in the East, but sallies forth at periodical intervals to decimate West, North and South. From time to time we hear of the visitation in distant places—deaths by wholesale in Central Asia, deaths in Southern Russia, regiments disbanded by death on Indian marches, and rivers choked with corpses in the islands of the Eastern Ocean. The last Red Sea news brought word that Mecca and Medina are this year vast lazar houses of cholera smitten victims, the pilgrims perishing all along the road to the shrines from Jeddah and the southern ports, and Sheiks, who had come to kiss the Kaaba, turning back in horror with their teams, to succumb in tents and houses where they had shut themselves up. Already Egypt has been reached, and the fellahs there are perishing by thousands; so much so that the Italian and French harbors are shut against vessels from Alexandria. Marseilles has kept all the mail boats in quarantine ever since two moribund passengers were landed in the Joliette; and at last we ourselves have been obliged to confront a peril that cannot be disregarded. The newspapers and letters which went out of the General Post Office on Tuesday last were sent in boxes instead of bags, to prevent infection being carried out of Egypt by the mail passing through the country. That, indeed is not a precaution on our own behalf, but it will also be observed with regard to the overland dispatches coming homeward. All the instance we enumerate, and others which might be cited, prove that the cholera is on its periodical march; and, without ascribing to the same source the outbreaks in North Russia, Poland and Prussia, it is at the least possible that the year may be signalized by the invasion of that enemy which patroitism and courage cannot keep out of our island.

United States.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Constitutional Union of this afternoon publishes an account of John P. Brophy, who says he could have proved, if time were allowed, that Weichman is and always was a coward, according to the words of his father; that since the trial closed he has admitted that he was a liar; that a short time before the assassination Weichman introduced Atzerodt to him as a particular friend of his, and that the same day he and Atzerodt were riding on Booth's horses. Brophy says he can bring other and new witnesses to testify to his intimacy with Atzerodt; that since the trial Weichman told Brophy that Mrs. Surratt went bitterly at the thought of John going to Richmond, and implored him to remain at home and not bring trouble upon himself and upon the family. That once while some men were at the house Mrs. Surratt called John (her son) aside and said to him, "John, I am afraid there is something going on; why do these men come here now. John I do not feel easy about this, and you must tell me what you are about." Brophy accused Weichman of John to Judge, and Weichman said John told her, and Weichman replied that John said would not tell her. Since the close of the trial Weichman offered to give Brophy a letter to President Johnson in Mrs. Surratt's favor, provided Brophy would keep it a profound secret. Brophy asked Weichman to give him a similar letter to Judge Holt, and he replied no, I will write to him because I have no confidence whatever in Holt. Brophy further says that Weichman had Hill summoned to testify to his character and afterwards remembering, as Brophy supposed, that his testimony would injure him, begged him (Brophy) for about half an hour, to leave the court and bring some of the subofficers of the place to urge him to go so that he (Brophy) would not be placed upon the the witness stand. These and other things were sworn to by John P. Brophy on the 7th instant.

The Constitutional Union further says that Gen. Hartranft, on Friday, writes in substance as follows to the President a short time before the execution:—The prisoner Payne has just told me that Mrs Surratt is entirely innocent of the assassination of President Lincoln, and of any knowledge thereof. He also says she had no knowledge of the abduction plot, that nothing was ever said to her about it, and that her name was never mentioned by the parties concerned there with. An additional number of intensely loving letters were read in the Mary Harris trial to-day, and also several dated September, 1863, signed G. P. Greenwood, the latter requesting her to meet him at a disreputable house in Chicago. Miss Devlin, in whose store the accused was a clerk, testified to the crazing effect the base proposition had on the mind of Miss Harris, as well as the circumstances which induced the belief that Burroughs, whom Miss Harris killed, was the author of the letters.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Herald's Virginia correspondent says:—

"The difficulties between the planters and freedmen continue to give both civil and military authorities much trouble. Many of the planters, it is said, are desirous of getting rid of the negroes altogether, and supplying their places with white laborers from the North and Europe.

"The committee of Richmond men, who visited President Johnson to endeavor to induce him to rescind the $20,000 exception in his amnesty proclamation, have returned [illegible] der the proclamation, which are set forth below. [illegible] made by Atzerodt but a short time before his death.

George Andrew Atzerodt was born in the Kingdom of Prussia, in 1832, and came to this country with his parents in 1844. He arrived in Baltimore, in which place he resided with his family about one year, when with his parents, he moved to Westmoreland County, Va. His father farmed and carried on his business, that of a blacksmith, at the Court House. Atzerodt was placed as an apprentice to the coach making business at the Court House, where he learned the painting branch.

After this he carried on painting in Port Tobacco until last Fall, when he went with John H. Surratt and a man named Harline. Surratt induced him to join in the conspiracy for abducting the President. Atzerodt's knowledge of men and the country in the vicinity of Port Tobacco, and, in fact, of all the counties bordering on the Potomac, gave to the conspiracy a valuable assistant. He was well acquainted with Harrold, whom he was not long in winding out, and who was also engaged in the conspiracy. Surratt went several times to Port Tobacco, and often sent Atzerodt to come to Washington, where he was known to many at Port Tobacco, and looked upon as a very weak minded man; in fact, was regarded as a very harmless and silly fellow. Surratt introduced Atzerodt to Booth, who agreed to give him a similar letter to Judge Holt, and he replied no, I will write to him because I have no confidence whatever in Holt. Brophy further says that Weichman had Hill summoned to testify to his character and afterwards remembering, as Brophy supposed, that his testimony would injure him, begged him (Brophy) for about half an hour, to leave the court and bring some of the sub officers of the place to urge him to go so that he (Brophy) would not be placed upon the the witness stand. These and other things were sworn to by John P. Brophy on the 7th instant.

The Constitutional Union further says that Gen. Hartranft, on Friday, writes in substance as follows to the President a short time before the execution:—The prisoner Payne has just told me that Mrs Surratt is entirely innocent of the assassination of President Lincoln, and of any knowledge thereof. He also says she had no knowledge of the abduction plot, that nothing was ever said to her about it, and that her name was never mentioned by the parties concerned there with. An additional number of intensely loving letters were read in the Mary Harris trial to-day, and also several dated September, 1863, signed G. P. Greenwood, the latter requesting her to meet him at a disreputable house in Chicago. Miss Devlin, in whose store the accused was a clerk, testified to the crazing effect the base proposition had on the mind of Miss Harris, as well as the circumstances which induced the belief that Burroughs, whom Miss Harris killed, was the author of the letters.

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This army has been so disposed that it overshadows, especially on the Rio Grande, the Mexican frontier, and keeps the foreign levies of the new Emperor in an incessant state of apprehension and activity.

The transfer of a rebel battery to the Imperial Gen Mejia is another matter now occupying official attention, and a full and searching investigation is to be made into the matter of the alleged sale. If Gen Slaughter did dispose of a rebel battery to the Imperialists, as stated, it will be demanded and obtained.

It is also understood that there are between 12,000 and 15,000 Confederates in the Mexican service, near the Texas border, and it is definitely settled that if these are troublesome, they will be punished, even if pursuit should throw our armies across the border.

The Confession of Atzerodt.

PARTICULARS OF THE CONSPIRACY.

BALTIMORE, July 9, 1865.

The American has received a special report of the confession of Atzerodt, which was prepared by one who has known him since his arrest.

The details of the plot to abduct and murder the president, which are set forth below, were given to the author by Atzerodt but a short time before his death.

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Huron Signal.

GODERICH, JULY 20, 1865.

The Detroit Convention and its Results.

The Great Convention has adjourned, and it is announced that the results are eminently satisfactory to those of our British American fellow-subjects who believe that a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty would be a great boon, in the interests of commerce and peace. It must be borne in mind, however, that the decision arrived at is not a finality, for it remains to be seen whether the United States Congress will be actuated by as liberal a spirit as were the gentlemen who have just returned to their homes. It is pleasing, in the meantime, to note that the indications are so favorable Our American cousins attach much importance to the decisions of large Conventions. Of late years nearly every great measure affecting the politics or the commerce of the country has been initiated in Convention. Thus platforms are laid down and prominent men united in their determination to carry out some desirable improvement in political economy or commercial development, and the probabilities of success are usually measured by the ability of the delegates and the degree of harmony with which they settle upon a particular platform. Viewed in this light the Great Convention at Detroit possesses points of much interest. The attendence of delegates, composed of the most experienced and intelligent men of the country, was large and correspondingly influential. The great cities and the more important trading towns of the United States were fully represented, and although there was the inevitable clashing of special interests, the unanimity of the ultimate results, after exhaustive discussion, shows unequivocally that the majority were actuated by motives as patriotic as they were liberal. The Congress is by no means bound to abide by the decisions of the Convention, but we have every reason to believe that those decisions will do much towards influencing its actions in the settlement of questions which are of the greatest interest to the people of this country. And British America has good reason to feel proud of her delegation and the noble stand it took. The gentleman representing us went to Detroit in the face of much prejudice, and not a little ignorance as to the practical working of the Reciprocity treaty, and yet they reasoned so calmly, so reasonably, and with such an array of the unanswerable logic of *facts and figures*, that no intelligent American could deny that it was otherwise than just, right and in the interests of peace, civilization, and mutual advantage, that no barriers should be set up against the interchange of products and commodities between the United States and British America. They entirely disabused the minds of the American delegates of the idea that these Provinces had reaped all the advantages accruing from the Treaty of Reciprocity and they succeeded, we believe, in impressing upon their hearers the fact that we are ardently attached to the throne of Britain, and fully determined upon a continuance of the connection which gives us such a large measure of civil and religious freedom,—of pure laws and extended political privileges. The Hon. Mr. Potter, U. S. Consul for the British Provinces, in a scandalous speech, argued that the withdrawal of Reciprocity would *force* us into Annexation before two years, but was met and contradicted in a spirit which must have led the Convention to the conclusion that the hon. gentlemen, holding as he does a position of great delicacy and responsibility, had pretty thoroughly stultified himself. The speeches of Hon. Malcolm Cameron and Hon. Joseph Howe, of Halifax, were particularly excellent, and we are sorry that the space at our disposal will not admit of their publication in full. The latter proved conclusively that with regard to the coasting trade and the maritime fisheries, the advantages derived from the Reciprocity Treaty were decidedly with the Americans. On the whole we are pleased with the results of this Convention—pleased that it embraced so many men of wealth and influence from American cities, and that we have so much reason to be proud of the intelligent and dignified action of the delegation from this country. Let us hope that the views of the Convention will be adopted by the Government of the United States.

The following synopsis of the proceedings which we gather from the *Globe*, embraces the discussion and passage of resolutions touching the necessity of a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty:—

THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION.

Mr. Joy, of Detroit, from the Committee on Reciprocity, presented the following report:—

The committee to whom was referred the question of the Reciprocity Treaty, and reciprocal trade between the United States and the British Provinces of North America, have directed me to report to the Convention that it has considered the question referred to it as fully as the limited time would admit of; that the gentlemen from the various British Provinces have been before the committee, and all the statements deemed important by them to be made have been heard and that the Consul-General of the United States in Canada has also been before the committee, and his statements heard; that the questions submitted in all the aspects presented have been freely discussed in the committee; and that, as the results of these discussions, they have adopted the resolutions which they have intrusted me to present to the Convention, two resolutions, and recommend their adoption. They are hereto appended:

Resolved,—That this Convention do approve of the action the Government of the United States in giving the notice to the Government of Great Britain of its wish to terminate the Treaty of Reciprocity of June 6, 1854.

Resolved,—That this Convention do respectfully request the President of the United States to enter into negotiations with the Government of Great Britain, having in view the execution of a treaty between the two countries for reciprocal commercial intercourse between the United States and the several provinces of British North America, including British Columbia, the Selkirk Settlement, and Vancouver's Island, based on principles which shall be just and equitable to all parties, and which shall also include the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and the other rivers of British North America, with such improvements of the rivers and the enlargement of the canals as shall render them adequate for the requirements of the West in communicating with the ocean.

The question being upon the adoption of the first resolution, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. McChesney, of Chicago, offered the following as a substitute for the second resolution:

Resolved,—That in the still unsettled condition of some of the States recently in rebellion, and the state of the finances of the Government, as well as the immature state of our system of taxation, and action tending to a removal of a reciprocity may wisely and appropriately be left to the respective Governments by which it would be negotiated.

A resolution to lay the substitute on the table, was made and withdrawn.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, ex-Vice United States President said—I am deeply sensible, from the earnestness which I witness around me, of the utter folly of presenting to the Convention the views which I shall feel it my duty to give. But coming all the way here with my colleagues from one of the most Eastern States, I would be faithless to the gentlemen who sent me here if I did not briefly state to this Convention the views which they entertain. I am for the amendment proposed by my friend over the way, (Mr. McChesney), because I believe it to be the wisest and best. I do not believe it is wise to convert this Convention into an executive body, arrogating to itself what belongs to the governments of the United States and of Great Britain. We have adopted a resolution unanimously in this body, declaring that we need the revenues of this country, derived from all sources, for the maintenance of the government and the payment of the debt hanging on us. I stand by that resolution. But if you are going to sweep in the distant colony of Vancouver's Island—that system of reciprocity which is Free Trade in slices (laughter)—what has become of the resolution adopted yesterday? How consistent one will appear when placed by the side of the other? I hold that our national debt be paid to the last mill. (cheers) I was educated, sir, in the school of free trade, but not of free trade in slices, for that is the most obnoxious system of the legislature which could be devised by man. I am for free trade; but I am not for that free trade which would select certain particular articles, thereby making it necessary to place additional burdens on other articles, so as to make up the revenue lost by the free trade in slices. [Cheers and laughter.] Free trade in slices is obnoxious and is incapable of being defended upon any ground of political economy. There is another consideration. What proposition has there come from the worthy gentleman we see on the other side of the hall [the Provincial delegates] whom we are glad to meet here—what is their proposition to this Convention? They have observed a masterly silence; and allow me to say, gentlemen, there is wisdom in that silence.—[Cheers and laughter.]

Mr. Ryan, of Montreal.—The hon. gentleman will allow me to say that the Provinces have incited no objection to the Treaty. The objection has come from the people of the United States. Having no objection to the Treaty as it stands, we have nothing at present to suggest on the subject. We came here to learn the objections which you may have to raise, and to try to meet them.—[Cheers.]

Mr. Hamlin.—Wisely, indeed, have they executed their trust. [Hisses]. Have I said aught offensive to any one? [Cries of "No!"] These honorable gentlemen have wisely executed their trust. They have asked us to show our hand—we have done it—but we have not seen theirs. [Cheers and laughter.]

Mr. Bloodgood, of New York, said the gentleman was mistaken, Mr. Howe had made two very eloquent speeches, followed by speeches from other gentlemen delegated by the Provinces, in which they had explained their own views and asked for the views of the people of the United States. [illegible] Finance Minister of Canada, favorable to making greater concessions to the United States so as to remove all cause of complaint. [Cheers.]

Mr. Hamlin—The gentleman has given no more information than is contained in the report. He states that the gentlemen from the Provinces have given explanations to the Committee; but how much of these explanations appear upon the record? I have simply to say that I do not, in the language of the proposed amendment, believe it is wise, in the present condition of the country, for us in hot haste to make a suggestion to our Government to propose to the British Government for a renewal of this Treaty. I think by so doing you are certain to get poorer terms than would be obtained by preserving the attitude which is maintained on the other side.

Mr. Seymour, of Troy, said that the question was one of the greatest possible moment at this time in every possible point of view. In the first place, he wished to call the attention of the Convention to what was the original *scope* of what was known as the Reciprocity Treaty. I has been supposed by the people of this country, and some may have thought it embraced only trade with the British Provinces of North America. But that was a very small part. He begged to call the attention of the Convention to the state of things in 1853. The question at that time which agitated both sides related to the fisheries, and there has not been a treaty negotiated since 1853 which has not embraced some important fishery provision in which the United States was not deeply concerned. Their wealth amounted to millions, which poured into the lape of the inhabitants along the seaboard and in the country. But they were found to be in imminent danger, and every fleet of fishing boats which went out were armed to maintain their alleged rights. Great Britain sent out her ships of war, and the United States, to sustain herself, had also to send out an armed fleet, and there we stood in the attitude of war. The question of timber also entered largely into the subject of reciprocity. The State of Maine, the State from which the gentleman who opposes this report hails, was interested in lumber mainly. The West was also interested. She desired the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. Great improvements have been made in the navigation of this great river. He proceeded to sketch the history of the Treaty, and showed that we desired peace and to secure our own interests—the fisheries, lumber, and the navigation of the St. Lawrence River. The British Government met us nobly and conceded all that we asked. [Applause]. Although it would appear that the United States had conceded to the Colonies the admission of a greater number of articles than we had received in return, yet it was conceded that the benefits of navigation, and the greater importance of the articles granted free entrance to the United States, were of sufficiently great importance to make the benefits mutually equal between the two Governments. He proceeded to argue that the practical working of the treaty had fully exemplified the wisdom of its founders. If the treaty is now to be abrogated, the West must make up its mind to forego the free use of the St. Lawrence. This navigation you are to have only in one of two ways, either by war or treaty. It is for you to say to day which of these ways you will accept. The tables furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury, shows that the treaty has been vastly beneficial to the United States. In the period of ten years it shows an advancement in prosperity unequalled in history. I did not think the Treaty was perfect. It did not claim to be such. We had some cause of complaint. The sudden notice of the termination of the treaty was not dictated by a regard for the commercial interests of the country. I do not wish to cast reflections on my own country. I had some of this feeling myself. It was natural that we should harbor some feelings against those whose country was an asylum for those who sallied forth to burn our towns and murder our citizens. But I do not believe that these marauders had the countenance of the people of Canada. [Applause]. The speaker continued in the same strain with regard to the people of England, paying a glowing tribute to the Queen. We may remember the wrongs we have suffered, but at the same time, I trust we shall regard them as the ebullitions of passion on the part of individuals rather than the official action of the Government.

Mr. Blake, of Bangor, said the cornerstone of the edifice erected by Mr. Seymour was a question of the fisheries. But he thought those men better qualified to speak of the fisheries who understood them; and they would say, in answer to the gentlemen from New York, "God save them from their friends!" The Legislature of Maine had pronounced emphatically against the Treaty. The great current of trade sweeping along the coast had only one little eddy, in Portland, friendly to the Treaty, and that arose from its being a terminus of the Grand Trunk. Then, where was Massachusetts? Did any one dare say the fishing interest of the States was in favor of the Treaty? (A cry "yes."—Laughter.) It was not so. Our Canadian friends would deceive themselves if they thought the people at Washington would make a Reciprocity Treaty before they equalized their own tariff. Another thing he did not like was the pledge given by the Canadian Ministers lately in England to keep up a line of fortifications on the frontier, and to place a flotilla on Lake Ontario. (Cries of "No, no.") But it was so, and he did not think that looked very much like reciprocity. He was opposed also to the Intercolonial Railway between Halifax, up the Bay of Chaleur, to Quebec, competing, as it would, with the avenues of transit in the Eastern States.

Mr. Hersay, Portland, said; The gentleman came here to represent the interests of Maine. Perhaps I may say here, with truth, that he does not represent the whole of the interests of Maine. That her citizens are engaged in lumbering in the British Provinces, and in a reciprocity treaty they shall not ask to have any privileges given to Canadian lumber not granted to our own. The gentlemen had thrown a reflection upon the representatives of the Provinces here; but he felt it his duty to disclaim on his part, any participation in this feeling. He had an opportunity since the rebellion, broke out, of visiting the Canadas, Upper and Lower, and more courteous and gentlemanly treatment than he received in that quarter he had never met with. We are, in Maine, bordering on New Brunswick, and don't want better neighbours. We have pronounced against the old Reciprocity Treaty, but Maine is not opposed to a perfect Reciprocal Treaty. The fishing interests of Maine had prospered under the Reciprocity Treaty. A gentleman from Maine, largely interested in the fishing question, was to have attended, but being detained by business, he could not be here. An allusion had been made here to the Grand Trunk Railway. The Grand Trunk is a communication we want to keep open, and it comes with ill grace from the gentleman from Maine, who came here over that railway, and may again wish to do so, to make any allusion to it.

Mr. Blake said he alluded to the termini at Detroit and Portland as creating necessarily a feeling in favor of reciprocity. In travelling with a free ticket over the Grand Trunk, and being feasted with champagne, he was almost in favor of annexation to Canada. He then paid a compliment to the gentlemen from Canada.

Mr. Joy, of Michigan, as Chairman of the Reciprocity Treaty, said the Provincial delegations had appeared before the committee as intelligent gentlemen, showing their hands, with nothing concealed, endeavoring to gain no unworthy advantage, but plainly stating their case. They had not, therefore, concealed their hand until we had shown ours. That remark must have been made, not for the purpose of guiding the wise judgement of the house, but to create in the minds of the delegates prejudices, having for their effect the warping of the better judgements of those assembled. (Cheers.) He ridiculed the idea that the sovereign people of this country represented in a great Convention should not be permitted to state to the chief magistrates their views upon the intimate interests in which they were concerned. True, in this country we cannot look upon our Sovereign; but there is, nevertheless, no gentleman so high in office that we cannot venture to approach he is. [illegible] How was the President of the people of the United States to learn the wishes of the business community, if the business community had no right to approach him? (Hear, and cheers.) The President of the United States was the servant of the people, and was bound to listen to their just requests. The treaty recommended in this report was not the old reciprocity treaty, but a treaty which would be just to all interests on both sides, not even excluding the lumber interests, about which they had heard so much. The lumber interest was in the hands of a few men, and there was no doubt great wealth in it; but it was absurd to say that the great West, with its ten millions of people, should be shut out from the ocean, because peradventure the lumbering interests might in a slight degree be injured by the Reciprocity Treaty. (Prolonged cheers.) It would be seen that all proposed was nothing but what was truly right and fair to every interest in this broad land. So far as the merits of the Reciprocity Treaty are concerned, a vast trade has grown up. The balance of this trade is in favor of the United States. Under this trade have grown up great interests. The gentlemen who first spoke is for putting a deadblow to all these interests. The gentleman says Maine voted as a unit for the Niagara Canal. I thank the State of Maine for that vote. What we at the West want is to plow our way to the ocean with our ships, not simply to reach the foot of Niagara Falls. With the increasing business growing up in the West, it is absolutely necessary that we have every facility for reaching the ocean and shipping our produce to Liverpool without breaking bulk. The interests of Maine may stand in the way, but it will be only for a season. The West must have exit. We are here mainly in favor of a Reciprocity Treaty, such a one as will be just and fair to all parties. A few days ago a ship arrived from Liverpool at Montreal with a cargo of merchandise for Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Why did she unload there instead of coming to our docks? Simply because the canals of the St. Lawrence would not admit her passage. Have no reciprocity and Canada has no inducement to enlarge these canals. But there is another influence at work here; we have heard it in this hall and in the Committee room; that is, that if we refuse a treaty now we shall soon have annexation. But this is not according to human nature. We would, in effect, be telling Canada we shall harrass your commerce; we shall not trade with you, we will abuse you as enemies until you come in and love us as friends. This is not the time for such an experiment. Repeal the treaty, and there will soon be a collision among the fishermen upon the banks, which will result in a war of magnitude. I do not make these statements from sentiments of fear of such an event.

On the 14th the business in hand was brought rapidly to a close.

Mr Scammon, Chicago, one of the ablest of the delegation from that city, declared that he would support the original resolution and not his colleague's substitute. He said that having on a former occasion, been one of the bearers of a memorial from the Government of Illinois to the Governor General of the British Provinces, to promote the improvement of the St Lawrence navigation for the mutual benefit of the trade of both countries, he could not stultify himself by going now against a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, although he desired that there should be changes made in the existing treaty.

Mr Scammon had his speech cut short by the application of the ten minutes' rule, an addition of only five minutes grace being allowed him. As he knocked under a dozen other delegates attempted to gain the floor, all of whom subsided but three, a gentleman from Saginaw, another from Wisconsin, and a third from Philadelphia. The Saginaw man was nearest the chairman and got his ear. The Wisconsin man, however, would not be repressed, and claimed a hearing on a point of order, which was that each State ought to have a chance to be heard, and that Michigan had already spoken through Mr Joy, of Detroit. The Saginaw man replied that Mr Joy represented the sentiments of Detroit, but not of Saginaw. The Philadelphia delegate asked the delegate from Saginaw as a favor to yield him the floor for a few minutes, in order to suggest a proposition which might save further discussion. The Saginaw gentleman refused to yield, but finally was made to yield by the chair ruling that Michigan could not be heard twice until the other States had a chance. The Philadelphia gentleman, Mr Fraley, then proceeded very briefly to explain the position of Pennsylvania on the reciprocity question, and offered as a compromise which would satisfy Philadelphia, and he believed the other delegations occupying the same platform, the addition to the original resolution of the words "mentioned above."

Mr Joy, of Detroit, on behalf of the majority of the Reciprocity Committee, accepted the amendment, and after consultation the minority of the committee agreed to withdraw Mr Chesney's substitute. The vote was then taken on the resolution as amended. Delegation after delegation recorded its votes in favor of the resolution, and the President announced amidst thunders of applause that the vote stood 155 ayes, with none against.

Votes of thanks were then hurriedly passed, and some gentlemen who had prepared speeches and had not got them fired off, received permission from the Convention to hand in their speeches to be printed with the proceedings, the publication of which, by the collection of newspaper reports and the addition of manuscripts, has been undertaken by the Detroit Board of Trade. A similar privilege was extended to one or two committees which had not got their reports ready for presentation.

The President (Gen Wallbridge) then delivered a short parting speech, in the course of which he took his revenge on the late Vice President of the United States, for some sharp words uttered on more than one occasion during the Convention, by claiming that his decisions in the chair would be approved by practical business men, whether they were in accordance or not with the rules insisted on by decaying politicians. The Maine gentleman, however, who was evidently referred to, is just the hard knot that he was described to be the other day by Mr Malcolm Cameron, and I dare say will give the General some day full "fit for fit."

The President having finished his remarks, the Convention, at 2 o'clock, adjourned *sine die*, breaking up with three cheers for President Johnson and Queen Victoria.

The British American Delegates assembled at 3 p.m. in the parlor of the Russell House. Resolutions of thanks to their chairman, Hon. Mr Ryan, and to Mr Howe, for his able advocacy of British American interests, and to the Secretaries, were passed by acclamation. A resolution was also passed in favor of the establishment of a Provincial Board of Trade.

A number of the Delegates went in the afternoon on an excursion, to which the Convention had been invited by the citizens and University of Ann Arbor, and had a pleasant time.

TROUBLE BREWING.—Late dispatches indicate that the symptoms of a rupture between the United States and Maximilian are rapidly increasing. The Americans, we think, have no desire to force a war with France.

CRIME RAMPANT.—There is a carnival of crime going on just now. Burglars are at work in Toronto and other cities, incendiaries are pushing their fiendish trade, and general rascality lifts its head almost everywhere. At 10 o'clock, on Friday night last, at Hamilton, two villains garroted and seriously injured a Mr. Bernard Henry, with the evident intention of robbing him, but a shot from his revolver frightened them off.

Town & Counties

☞ Several communications are laid over, till our next.

STANLEY WHEAT.—A friend has shown us a sample from a specimen head of fall wheat grown on the 3rd, con., of Stanley. The grain in that neighborhood will yield a very heavy crop.

Leslie coming to Goderich.

Harry Leslie, the great American Blondin, whose feats at Niagara have been witnessed by thousands, is announced to give one of his wonderful performances on the rope in Goderich on the 1st of August. The cable will be stretched over an immense chasm, and will be 150 feet high and 300 feet long. To enable persons at a distance to witness such a novel scene in this section, Excursion trains will be run from Brantford and all stations West, and the Steamers will carry passengers at reduced rates from Saginaw, Saugeen, Kincardine, &c., There will doubtless be an immense crowd of people in town on the occasion.

CONCERTS.

On Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week, Cheesbro's Serenaders will give two of their first-class concerts in Crabb's Hall. Mr. Cheesbro as a splendid musician is not unknown in Goderich. Mr. Horner, the basso, has a magnificent voice, of great compass and power, and we have no doubt will leave a pleasing reputation behind him in Goderich. We seldom puff Concerts, but we feel safe in saying that these will be musical treats indeed. Mr. Hawkins, a famous tenor, is also to sing, and something good may be expected from the Goderich Glee Club.—We hope to see crowded houses.

JEFF. DEAD.—Who about Goderich didn't know Jeff., the lilliputian canine, that felt at home in the society of any constable and was intimately acquainted at all the hotels—that sat on door steps looking dreamily at the stream of life passingby and philosophising upon the ups and downs of (dog) life, and whose ambitious soul found vent in terriffic barking when a dog fight was on foot? Jeff. the patient, the faithful, has 'gone where the good doggy goes.' As he was trotting along one day last week, a big cur, in a fit of playfulness, or of 'malice aforethought' gave his neck a nip, and the little fellow at once yielded up his spirit. *Requies dog in pace.*

Excursion from Brantford.

About 11 this morning (14th) nine car loads of excursionists arrived from Brantford, being composed principally of Grand Trunk employees and their families.—The crowd was made up of decent, respectable, well-dressed people, and all appeared to enjoy themselves first rate. At one o'clock the steamer Huron took a large number of the excursionists for a sail on the Lake, the Brantford Brass Band enlivening the scene. People abroad are beginning to discover that our good town possesses extra attractions in the way of healthful recreation, and it is most desirable that we should assist nature as far as our means will admit in making it a delightful place of resort.

THE TWELFTH.

The day of "Glorious, pious and immortal memory," was celebrated by the Orangemen of this section at Bayfield.—About twenty lodges were present from all parts of the county, each accompanied by its banner, fife and drum, &c. The gathering of people was very large, and the day passed off very pleasantly. About one o'clock, p. m., the procession formed and marched to a pleasant grove in the vicinity of the village, where W. W. Connor, Esq., having taken the chair, a number of speeches were delivered by Rev. E. L. Elwood and A. Lafroy, Esq., of Goderich, Rev. Mr. Carmichael of Clinton, &c. The brethren departed for home ere the shades of evening had closed in, well pleased with all that they had seen and heard during the day.

COLD SNAP.—On Wednesday afternoon, a storm of wind set in from the bleak Nor' West, which brought with it such a degree of cold that, July as it was, a good fire was considered most desirable. The Orangemen of Kincardine in trying to get home by Lake had an interesting time of it. The little steamer after working her way up against the storm found that it was impossible to land at Kincardine, and had, therefore, to put about and run for Goderich harbor.

TURNBERRY.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the evening of the 12th inst., as Robert Stewart of the Township of Turnberry, was returning home from Wingham with a load of lumber, he drove his waggon over a small stump on the side of the road, by which he was thrown off, falling upon the back of his head, rendering him insensible. Some of his neighbors being along, assistance was speedily procured; he was removed to Mr. C. Griffin's Hotel, Wingham, where every assistance at command was given, and towards morning consciousness returned, but upon close examination it was found that the spine was dislocated, causing complete loss of motion and sensation in the parts below. He remained in this sad state until Saturday evening, when death put an end to his sufferings. It may here be proper to state that he was somewhat under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his untimely end.

OUR SAGINAW FRIENDS.—During the past few days a number of ladies and gentlemen from Saginaw have been sojourning in Goderich for the benefit of their health, and as it would never do to let them depart without some mark of hospitality, it was planned to drive them out to Clinton last evening, (Thursday 13) in order that they might get a glimpse of the resources of our fine county, and enjoy themselves in picnicing, free and easy style. Accordingly busses, carriages, etc. were levied upon, and a party of about seventy of [illegible] Saturday afternoon, [illegible] being in the best of humor, the way was beguiled by many a joyous burst of song, and by many a flashing repartee. At Clinton the party put up at the Clinton Hotel, kept by Mr. R. H. Reid, and after partaking of a suitable repast, which had been ordered beforehand, proceeded to amuse itself according to the varied taste of those composing it. The young and gay tripped it on the "light fantastic toe," the elders gravely discussed "pop" and international politics, and altogether a few hours were passed away very pleasantly. Such re-unions have a tendency to cement still more firmly the bonds of friendship already subsisting between Saginaw and Goderich, and we earnestly hope that the daily line of steamers expected next year, and the consequent increase of trade and traffic, may be the means of rendering our intercourse as profitable as it is pleasant to all concerned. Most of our visitors intend, we believe, to start for home this evening.

The Dungannon Murder.

GODERICH, July 14th, 1865.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—In your paper of June 28th, I read with horror of the murder that was committed in Dungannon; and whereas everybody knows that intoxicating liquor was the cause of it. And taking into consideration the influence that your widely circulated journal has throughout the community, I am surprised you remain silent on the subject;—and that you do not enter one word of condemnation against Swift or Black, who gave him the liquor that madened his brain, which has made him a murderer. If these tavern keepers, like a great many others, had not been selling against the law of God and man, Wolly and McCurdy might be useful members of society; and the County would not have been put to such expense. Swift and Black cannot have a very easy conscience.—They may escape being condemned here but when they come before a just and impartial Judge, swift and black will be their retribution.

Yours truly,

A TEMPERANCE MAN.

REMARKS.—We are also surprised, 1st that "A Temperance Man" did not pay the postage on his letter, and 2nd, that now when the *whole Province* knows that McCurdy was murdered whilst he and his murderer were under the influence of liquor drank *under the shadow of Dunkin's Bill*, "A Temperance Man" should sneak out as an anonymous philanthropist, and blame us for not acting the part of judge, jury, and constable. We have done our duty by recording *facts*, let a "Temperance Man" show his moral courage by his *deeds*. We pointed out weeks ago that the provisions of the Temperance Act in force in Ashfield were not respected, and now when a murder takes place, temperance men urge us to write for the purpose of proving to the community that it was criminally wrong to supply certain men with liquor illegally! We have laws in this country. It is *too late* now to appeal to them to prevent murder, but wrong doers can be reached at any moment, in a more effectual manner than through newspaper squibs.

To the Provisional Directors of the Petroleum and Salt Company, of Goderich.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with a resolution of your board, handed to me by George Rumball, Esq., requesting me to examine and report upon the prospects of attaining oil in the neighborhood of Goderich, and the best site to locate a test well. I beg to state that I have made a very careful examination of the rock formation on the River Maitland, from its mouth to the falls of the river on both sides, a distance, following the river, of from eight to ten miles. The rock is that known as the corniferous formation which, according to Sir Wm. Logan, covers in this province an area of from six to seven thousand square miles, its eastern boundary being marked by a line from a point upon Lake Erie opposite to Buffalo, thence following the shore of Lake Erie to the eastern limit of Haldimand, thence sweeping northerly to the east side of the township of Dumfries, thence almost in a direct line to the mouth of the river Saugeen, and extending westerly to the shores of Lakes Erie and Huron. This group is generally acknowledged to be the oil-producing group from whence the large supply of oil is furnished for the oil wells of Enniskillen, Bothwell, &c. I am not aware of any oil having been obtained directly from this formation, that is, from wells actually sunk into it, inasmuch as all experiments have as yet been confined to the neighborhood of Enniskillen, Bothwell, &c., lying upon what is termed the main anticlinal axis. The attention of speculators was first directed to these localities by the surface appearance of oil in large quantities in the township of Enniskillen, and generally known as the Gumbells. At this point although many wells have been sunk attended with unprecedented success, I am not aware of any having been sunk into the actual corniferous formation for this reason, that oil is found in sufficient abundance in the Hamilton formation which here overlaps the corniferous to a considerable depth.

From the eastern limit of the corniferous formation it dips toward the west at an angle of from 20 to 30 feet to the mile, but rises again in the west as it reaches the Lakes Huron, Erie, and River St. Clair. This dip and rise naturally leads to the supposition that a considerable depression in the formation exists towards its central point. This depression has been proved by the wells sunk in Enniskillen, &c. actually to exist, and is there overlapped by what is termed the Hamilton formation to the depth of several hundred feet, and this again is overlaid by a drift deposit of clay, sand and gravel to a depth of from 60 to 70 feet, and it is after passing through this drift deposit and boring a considerable depth into the Hamilton formation that the principal oil deposits are found. Now it becomes a natural question to ask, that if the oil is generated in the corniferous formation only, why is it found in such abundance in the Hamilton formation and in this particular locality. The answer is simply this: from the great central depression of the formation both from the east and west forming a great bowl or basin into which the oil generated in the surrounding formation, is derived or collected and thence forced upward into and through the overlapping Hamilton formation by moisture, water, or the powerful agency of gas. If this theory be correct, and I believe it is very generally acknowledged, I see no reason why oil should not be found within the formation from whence this large supply is obtained, or in other words from the fountain head. It will, however, I am inclined to believe, be necessary to sink to a sufficient depth to be beyond the influence of the central depression. That oil exists in the formation at or near Goderich is placed beyond a doubt, from the residuum discovered in the shape of a highly inflammable bituminous clay found in thin layers in the crevices of the rock, as also from the highly bituminous [illegible] of the formation as developed in the bed of the River [illegible] and the prospects of oil being obtained in your locality thus: That as Goderich rests upon one of the most prominent outcroppings of the corniferous formation, and as this formation is universally acknowledged to be the source of all the oil found in this section of Canada, and as thus far no experiment has been made by sinking wells directly into the formation, I see no reason to doubt but that oil may be found, and in all probability in abundantly paying quantity, particularly as I stated before it is sufficient depth is attained to overcome the effects of the central depression.

With regard to the best point to commence operations with a view to success, I think there can be little or no choice. I should, it is true, be inclined to prefer those points where the evidence of the presence of oil is most perceptable, but those indications, though quite sufficient to show that oil does exist, are not in my opinion sufficiently strong to outweigh every other consideration. In locating your well, there are two main points to be considered,—the well must be so situated that it will be out of the reach of damage from the accumulation of ice during the spring freshets, and also in such a position as in the event of success to secure easy means of shipment. Taking, therefore, everything into consideration I would recommend, if possible, that the well should be located on the flats, just below the present railway station.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your ob't serv't,
HUGH P. SAVIGNY,
C. E., & P. L. S.

Goderich, 3rd July, 1865.

POOR FROGGY.—The people of Dundas, or at least some them, have taken to eating frogs, which are considered both wholesome and delicious

Canadian Petroleum.

The Petroleum business of Western Canada still continues to afford promise of the best results, although, as some may think strange, we hear as yet of no large shipments, nor of wells pouring out their thousands of barrels a day. This is easily explained. The new proprietors are sound practical men, who will not do their work by halves: and having the means to carry on operations on an extensive and efficient scale, it is evident that they are determined to complete the wells before attempting to "resize." It is not many months since the wells have came into the hands of their new owners; since then a complete revolution has taken place in the system of working. This system involves the widening and deepening of the old wells: it may be said in fact to involve their complete reconstruction, requiring almost as much time and labor as sinking them anew. Of the two hundred and fifty wells in course of construction at Enniskillen, not more than twenty are as yet in working order. These are fair yielding and paying wells, but the amount of oil pumped by them at present is not a correct estimate of what the same wells will do when the remaining unfinished ones get into operation, as experience shows that the more wells there are at work the more oil is procured from each. So reliable is this rule considered, that the owners of some wells which are ready for pumping are deferring a commencement until some of the adjacent ones are ready also. The reason of this is simple. The water in some places is very considerable, and cannot be exhausted sufficiently to admit of a large flow of oil unless several wells are working at the same time, and uniting their efforts to overcome it. It is easily understood how the yield during this transition state how rapidly it must increase as new wells get to work. In the Bothwell district this same difficulty is met with, but it is overcome to a great extent by the large size of the pumps and engines used,—one well being able to throw a volume of oil and water equal to three such wells as were formely constructed. The largest wells here at present, pumping sixty barrels a day takes forty eight hours to overcome the water when pumping alone, but when an adjoining well is at work the oil is reached much sooner and more of it is got. The chief cause of the backwardness of this district is that many of the wells first sunk, being narrow, will not admit pumps of a sufficient size to allow a slow and safe action of the machinery. In order to exhaust the water the machinery has to be driven beyond its capacity. The consequence is that the proprietors do not long enjoy the sight of a dark stream of oil from their wells before the overtaxed machinery, nearly racked to pieces, breaks down. Something gives way which cannot be replaced on the spot, and which has to be procured from Buffalo or some distant place. This involves the most vexatious delays and great disappointment. Happily this state of affairs can not be of long continuance, all the new wells having sufficient capacity.—the proprietors being satisfied that to succeed they must use large pumps, large engines (not less than twenty horse power), and work with a slow action. Wells, with such appliances, must yield large quantities, as it is an ascertained fact, from the results of boring, that the oil permeates the rock for many miles in all directions from this place.

From the above facts we may reasonably conclude that before long petroleum must rank as a most important article of commence of Canada, and the question naturally arises what will we do with it? In a former number we have shown that circumstances, formerly unfavorable, would now afford us a foreign market except in the United States. Since then, we are informed, that owing to the gradually diminishing supplies in Pennsylvania, and the increasing demand for oil, application has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury to premit Canadian crude oil to be refined in bond in the United States.—This application, it is said, has been granted, and already a company is being formed in New York for the purpose of taking advantage of this most liberal concession. This must give an additional stimulus to oil operations here, and place us at least on an equality in every respect with producers on the other side.

The number of wells in Canada can not be less than four hundred, of which only about thirty are as yet in working order. Twenty of them are in Enniskillen, and ten at Bothwell. The yield is from five to sixty barrels a day. The price at the wells is from $4 to $1.75 per barrel. There are besides these several surface wells at Enniskillen which yield a heavy lubricating oil of a specific gravity of 56°. This oil is now much appreciated, and is similar to some crude oils produced in the United States which readily bring from $20 to $25 per barrel.—[Montreal Trade Review, June 30.

Queen Victoria's Appearance.

Of late years, especially since the sad loss of her husband, Queen Victoria has undergone a great change, both in mind and body. She never was possessed of great beauty, and the charm of her presence always arose more from the natural expression of an amiable disposition, than from any regularity of feature or grace of manner. She never was endowed with the irresistable fascinations of the Queen of Scots, nor with the imperious airs of Elizabeth, which extorted a reverence that could not be refused. Her eyes are blue and bright, her hair dark, and her complexion is now somewhat sallow. It is marked by deep lines of affliction, and yet those do not make her expression less attractive. It has been well observed, that sickness and sorrow refine most countenances, and her's is another illustration of the truth of this saying. In the approaches of age she has gained that which may be called the beauty of goodness. It is undoubtedly true that old age, provided it be found in the way of righteousness, gives to the features a beauty not their own.

If the motions of the mind be good, the lines of the face will become more and more beautiful, as time wears on, and the sensuous charms of color, delicacy, and the regularity of feature fade. This is certainly apparent in the face of Queen Victoria at present.

In stature she is rather inferior to the average height, and looks far more majestic when seated than standing; and yet wherever and whenever she is seen, she [illegible] circumstances she is perfectly at ease that she is high bred and accustomed to command. She cares little for dress; and at Balmoral, Osborne, or any of her palaces where she is in the bosom of her family, she wears plain, unpretending garments, such as some at least of our fair country women would not allow themselves to be seen in at any time. She dislikes pomp and display, and does not often appear in public; never, except when some great State occasion seems to demand it. Among all the Americans who have visited Europe, very few have seen Queen Victoria, while nearly every traveller has looked upon Louis Napoleon and Eugenie, who are frequently seen driving about Paris with the greatest freedom. In consequence of this reserve, the spectacle is much more imposing and attractive when she does appear.

She is an extremely good horsewoman and manages her steed with great address and fearlessness. At the encampment at Cobham, a few years ago, she appeared on horseback, and was of course, the admired of all beholders, as she rode on the field on her dark bay "Templer." She wore a long dark green robe of some thick, rich material, a closely fitting jacket, with but few ornaments, and a low dark hat, with along black ostrich feather. In her hand she carried an elegant riding whip, with a handle of gold, and a carbuncle set in the top of it. She rode along the lines with grace, and really, for the time, one recalled to mind, irresistibly, the energetic presence of Elizabeth, as she passed before her soldiers at the time of the threatened invasion of the Grand Armada, and with burning words urged them to do and dare every honorable deed in behalf of Old England and its Virgin Queen.

Victoria always appears well at a review, and has that magnetic glance of the eye which leads every soldier to believe that his sovereign looks directly at him on such an occasion. This quality is not unfrequently possessed by great generals, though few women ever have sufficient nerve to show it.

The Atlantic Cable.

The London Times says that all the conditions of success have been secured so far as human foresight can secure them, for the laying of the Atlantic cable. It is in itself a wonder of science and art, far in advance of any previous cable, and the Great Eastern when it has received the whole of it, and seven thousand tons of coal, will have a cargo of about 23,000 tons,—probably the greatest weight ever borne by a vessel. She will then draw nearly 33 feet, and every precaution has been taken to get her safely out of the Thames. She will not approach within twenty-five miles of the coast of Ireland for fear of danger. The shore cable, which is much heavier than the deep sea cable, will be laid for that distance by one of the two ships of war which are to form part of the expedition; and, as soon as the cables are spliced, the Great Eastern will proceed on her voyage at the rate of six miles an hour, paying out the cable. A greater speed would be dangerous to the proper laying of the cable, and with a less speed she would not be properly under control. The only danger to be apprenended is the occurrence of a storm during the few days necessary for laying the cable; but this, according to nautical experience, is very rare in the mouth of July.

☞ The Brockville Recorder tells of an instance of the success of Canadian manufactures, in that Canadian hardware

Poetry.

Written for the Signal

"Beneath the Rose."

AIR—"*Bonnie Lads o' Ayr.*"

There's room aneuch in Canada for men,
any size!
Altho' their feet were acre braid, their heads
as heich's the skies!
There's rowth a wood and water baith,
cook their bread and brase,
But there's something still a wanting in't the
"lies beneath the Rose."

There are bonnie birds in Canada, as bonnie
earth can own—
Wi' plumes o' rainbow loveliness, and notes
o' sillery tone;
But they downa' sing like British birds, and
why wad ye suppose?
"There's something, absent frae their heart,
that "lies beneath the Rose."

There are winsome dames in Canada, leal,
sonsie, brisk and braw,
Whase smiles might thoowe an avalanche o'
Greenlan's cauldest snaw;
They've fouth o' bloom and hinney'd looks:
Guid sen them honest Jo's,
But there's something aye a wanting in't—
"that lies beneath the Rose."

There are patriot Bards in Canada, but weak
weak are their lays,
Shorn o' inspir'd sublimity, like dulcets in a
haze!
Some cord is wanting on the lyre, 'tis hence
the discord flows—
It wants the thrilling ecstacy that "rings
beneath the Rose."

There are guid men in Canada, o' ilka a craft
we ken,
To guide the helm o' kirk or state, or wield
the plough or pen;
To swing the axe, or ply the spade, or ficht
her braggard foes—
But there's something still a wanting in't—
"that lies beneath the Rose."

There are braw braid fields in Canada, gif
they o' stumps were free,
And fenced like ither Nations' fields and
till'd as they should be;
There's rowth o' heat and moisture too, to
further a' that grows,
But there's something aye a wanting in't,
"that lies beneath the Rose."

There are braw braid lakes in Canada, wi'
river links between,
Where Commerce wi' increasing sails, frae
year to year is seen;
Heaven prosper long her peaceful coast, and
ward invasion's blows,
There's meikle, meikle wanting there, "that
lies beneath the Rose."

Now note the moral o' my sang, gin ye wad
thrive at hame,
Ne'er scoff yer wise auld minnies' rule, nor
o' her care think shame:
Ye yet may need her helping han', how soon
nae prophet knows,
And there's aye maist smeddum in the heart,
"that beats beneath the Rose."

WM. HANNATYNE.

June 27th, 1865.

"The Bard was loyal, tho' his lyre
In ha' o' kings had never rang."
—*Lays of the Scottish Borders.*

Burning of Barnum's Museum.

N. Y., July 13.

A fire broke out in Barnum's museum at a quarter to one o'clock to-day, and by one o'clock the entire interior was consumed.—The flames shot far into the air above the roof, and the whole block at a quarter past one was endangered. The wind being from the west the flames are driven towards Nassau street, on which side of the block is situated the 'Herald' office.

The 'Confederate' says that the proprietor and employees of the museum are thoroughly convinced that the fire was the work of incendiaries. The fire was first discovered in the basement, and on immediately running to the roof to turn on the water from the large tank the flames were discovered bursting out on the second floor, on the third, near the stage of the lecture room, and on the top floor.—The Treasurer, Mr Tiffany, who had gone to the roof to turn on the water, found his exit cut off and was obliged to descend from the upper windows by leaping to the balcony below; returning to his office he took from his safe $500,000 in government Bonds and left the building. The manager had lately received anonymous letters containing threats of burning the building, on account, it is supposed, of the play of "Jeff. in Petticoats."

Among the works of art saved at the museum yesterday was the Greek slave; also 24 gigantic pictures illustrating Washington's battles, painted by John McNavin, which were soon to be exhibited as a panorama.—Fortunately they had not yet been taken into the museum building, but were stored elsewhere.

The giantess Anna Swan had a narrow escape, she was found at the head of the stairs in a swooning condition from the smoke, and was with difficulty assisted out of the building. She lost everything except the clothes she wore, and in her trunk was $129 in gold, besides some more in greenbacks, and all her clothing. The wax figure of Jeff. Davis was carried out but just as the street was reached, its head dropped off. It was afterwards found suspended to a lamp post. A soldier was forced to jump from a third story window.—He says he had in his company James Burns of Lancashire, Pa., a member of the 69th New York regiment, and it is feared he perished. The monster bear was lowered from an upper window on a ladder by a chain attached to his neck. He was very docile. The learned seal was also got out, though he fought against the rough treatment he received. The tanks holding the whale and alligator were broken to let the water flood the building, leaving their occupants to roast rather than boil. Barnum, who was at Bridgeport, telegraphed to his agent to be ready to sail for Europe on Saturday to secure curiosities for a new museum.

☞ The New York *Herald* of Saturday says:—Coroner Collins held an inquest yesterday on the body of Charles Schweigher, a German [illegible] forty years of age, who died at his [illegible] residence, No. 95 East Fourth street, from t[illegible] effects of being poisoned by the bite of a fly. [illegible] the 22nd ultimo, Schweigher was in the slaughter [illegible] house in First avenue, night of Thursday, [illegible] ing under the right and while at work was s[illegible] the back of a eye by a fly which flew fro[illegible] h attention to bullock. He did not pay mu[illegible] afterwards the sting at first, until a few hou[illegible] ician was his face began to swell, a phys[illegible] ut without called, and administered liniments, b[illegible] to an out effect. The swelling increased [illegible] the enormous size, and extended down to [illegible] breast. A few days after he became delir[illegible] ous, and died in great agony on Thursday night. Thomas Robinson, M.D., deputy coroner, made an autopsy of the body of deceased, and found that death was the result of the absorbtion of morbific animal matter deposited by a fly. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was returned.

A person being seated at a table between two tailors, said: 'How prettily I am fixed between two tailors;' upon which one of them replied, 'That being only beginners in business, they could not afford to keep more one goose between them.'

It is positively stated that the Italian Cabinet has rejected the conditions demanded by Pious IX. with regard to the appointment of Bishops to the Italian sees. It is, however, probable that the negotiations have not been finally broken off.

AT FIRE AT PARIS STATION.

LAMENTABLE LOSS OF LIFE!

About 3 o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out in one of the hotels at the Paris station, which spread rapidly and soon enveloped the station and hotels, both of which, with the hotel, were reduced to ashes. Sad to relate, several persons were burned to death in the flames.

[illegible] on Tuesday Night.

About 12 o'clock on Tuesday night a fire broke out in a new frame building, owned by Mr. J. C. McIntosh, which was uninhabited. The alarm was given, and the engine speedily [illegible], but from a want of water could be done towards saving the building, which was consumed in a few hours. We believe the loss is pretty [illegible] by insurance.

[illegible] FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "HANSA."

Censure on the Lord Chancellor in the Commons.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

[illegible]ARK, July 17.—The steamer Hansa, from Southampton 5, arrived. In the House of Commons on the 3rd, Mr. [illegible] moved a vote of censure on the Lord Chancellor in connection with the Bankruptcy Court scandals. The Lord Chancellor defended the Chancellor, and said there was nothing in the case to warrant censures being passed on him. [illegible] in amendment to the effect that the House agree with the report of the committee. Mr. Bouverie said he had confidence in the Lord Chancellor. [illegible] motion of censure was negatived. Palmerston moved an adjournment of the House until the 4th, which was lost by 177 to 163. Mr. Bouverie's amendment, which is similar to Mr's with one exception, was carried on a division, amid loud cheers. Times says the result of the debate on the Commons is that a grave wrong has been passed on the Lord Chancellor. The discredit of a Lord Chancellor is a reproach to the nation. In the House of Lords on the 3rd the Queen accepted the Lord Chancellor's resignation. He will continue in office until the prorogation.

Yesterday was celebrated in London the 4th of July. There were 25,000 Americans present.

The question of the execution of public works in Venezuela was adopted by 227 against 18. The *Patrie* says France and England are acting with a view to the preservation of peace and general conciliation, have come to an agreement upon the principles which may result from the present state of affairs.

The Italian official journal of Rome confirms the report that negotiations with the Italian government were broken off in consequence of the King demanding conditions which the Pope could not accept.—Negotiations were opened at the Pope's instance in consequence of a private letter from Pope to the King of Austria. Inserted in military circles that a Congress is issued to place the entire army at a peace footing. It is expected a ministry will be formed immediately.

INDIA—Cotton firm and advancing.—Shipments to Bombay and Calcutta the last week were 82,000 bales.

Liverpool, July 5.—The Peruvian has arrived with the City of London and the City of Glasgow arrived at Queenstown last.

New York, July 17.—The steamer City of Boston, from Liverpool 5th, via Queenstown 6th, has arrived. The Steamer Prince, formerly the rebel cruiser Tuscaloosa, left Calais July 2nd for Liverpool. In the House of Lords, Russell replied to correspondence from America, the termination of war, and expressing satisfaction at the withdrawal of belligerent rights. In reply to Derby, he nothing in despatches to show unsurmountable difficulties, were to be still denied to the rebel vessels. Session of Corps Legislatif closed. Bourse 67 a 70c. It is stated Count Bismarck is the new Austrian minister of State. Bombay telegrams, to 29th, report decided improvement in markets.

Mr. Bigelow, the American Minister at Paris, gave a fête on the 4th July, which was largely attended.

The British Parliament was prorogued to-day, and dissolution immediately followed. The Queen's speech was delivered by Commission. It refers at the termination of the civil war in America, and trusts that the evil caused by the long conflict may be repaired, and prosperity restored in the States which have suffered from the contest. She regrets that the Confederation Scheme in British America was not carried out, believing that it would give the Provinces additional strength, and additional improvements. She expresses her sympathy with the sufferings of devoted loyalists from the Provinces.

☞ Orlando Dobbin, grammar writer, who died recently, said he had lived shabbily on the fourth or fifth story of a great chocolate factory in the Rue Richelieu, at Paris. He bought none of second hand news papers, that is, papers only old, and which had gone through many hands. He died wealthy.

☞ 'Fanny don't you think that Mr. Bold is a handsome man?' 'Oh, no! I can't endure him. He is lovely enough.'—'Well, he's fortunate enough at all events, for an old aunt has just died and left him $50,000.' 'Indeed! is it true? Now come to recollect, there is a certain noble air about him, and he has a fine eye that can be denied.'

☞ In order to gather into the French cemetery at Sebastopol all the remains of the French soldiers who are buried beneath the walls of that city, it will be necessary to disinter 48,000 bodies.

☞ The identical log cabin in which Mr Lincoln resided when he split rails, and learned to write and study law, is to be exhibited at the great Sanitary Fair in Chicago.

Died.

At the Township of Stanley, on the evening of the eleventh instant, Jane, relict of the late Daniel McNaughton, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, aged 78. The deceased and her family came to Stanley more than 30 years since, and were the first settlers in the interior of the Township.

FOR SALE.

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

FIRST-RATE LAND!

Terms easy, apply to DONALD SUTHERLAND, on the premises, or M. C. CAMERON, Goderich.

Goderich, April 30th, 1864. w14-tf

THE MARKETS.

GODERICH, July 18th, 1865.

Spring Wheat,	$0:90	@	0:00
Fall do	1:00	@	1:00
Oats,	0:40	@	0:45
Flour	5:00	@	5:50
Barley	0:55	@	0:60
Peas	0:00	@	0:75
Pork	5:50	@	0:00
Wool	0:35	@	0:40
Sheep	3:00	@	4:00
Lambs	2.00	@	0.00
Turkies, each	0:45	@	0:50
Geese, do	025:	@	0:00
Chickens, ⅌ pair	0:20	@	0:00
Ducks, do	0:00	@	0:25
Hides (green)	2:75	@	0:00
Butter	0:00	@	0:12½
Potatoes new	2:50	@	0.00
Wood	2:00	@	0:00
Eggs	0:10	@	0:12½
Hay, new ⅌ ton	8:00	@	0:00
Green Peas	0:40	@	0:50

New Advertisements.

JUST OPENED!

A Boot & Shoe Establishment,

ON Kingston street, next the Telegraph Office. The Proprietor solicits a share of the public patronage, and he will use his best endeavors to afford satisfaction.

J. ROSS.

N. B.—Orders promptly executed in both making and repairing.

July 18th, 1865. w25-1m

Direct from the Manufacturers.

500 REAMS OF ASSORTED ENGLISH Note and Letter Papers

Just received and will be offered at a slight advance on cost to CASH BUYERS!

EVERYTHING IN SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY SUPPLIED AT LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

AT THE 'SIGNAL' OFFICE.

June 13th, 1865.

EXAMINATION OF School Teachers.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the County of Huron will meet in the Court Room, Goderich, on Wednesday and Thursday, the

16th & 17th days of August next,

Each day at ten o'clock, a. m. when candidates wishing to obtain Licences to teach will then have an opportunity of being examined. Those wishing first or third class certificates will be examined on Wednesday, and second class on Thursday.

Candidates before being admitted to an examination are required to present certificates of good moral character, signed by a clergyman or justice of the peace.

D. H. RITCHIE, Secretary.

Bayfield, 15th July, 1865. w25 3t

Maitland Lodge, No. 112.

A. F. & A. M. G. R. C.

MEETS second Tuesday of each month. The officers for the present Masonic year, 5865, are

W. Brother	H. B. O'Connor	W. M.
W. "	M. C. Cameron	P. M.
W. "	Wm. Story	P. M.
W. "	James Thomson	S. W.
"	John Henry	J. W.
"	Rev. A. Mackid	Chaplin.
"	Wm. Piper	Treas.
"	Robert Booth	Sec'ry.
"	Elain Clifford	S. D.
"	John Seegmiller	J. D.
W. "	G. M. Trueman	D. C.
"	Hugh Gardiner	J. G.
"	Wm. Gardiner	Organist.
"	E. L. Johnston	Stewards.
"	A. G. Saunders	
"	G. N. Davis	Auditors.
"	Edward Hosker	
"	John McLeod	Tyler.

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES in Canada West intending to make application to the Legislature for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the 53rd and following rules of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively, (which are published in full in the *Canada Gazette*), to give TWO MONTHS NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object), in the *Canada Gazette*, and also in a newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected, sending copies of the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office of each House.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the *first three weeks* of the Session.

J. E. DOUCET, *Clk. of Private Bills, L. Council.*
A. TODD, *Chf. Clk. Private Bill Office, L. Assembly*

Quebec, 13 July, 1865. sw95

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John McCoy, at the suits of William M. Savage and James McGuire, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to lot number fifteen, in the sixth concession of the township of Kinloss, in the County of Bruce, 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 seventeenth day of October next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff H. & B.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 7th July, 1865. w24

First-Class Farm For Sale, IN THE Township of Stanley, County of Huron,

BEING south half of lot 19, south of the Bayfield Road, containing 60 acres of the very best wheat-growing land, of which 45 acres are well fenced and under a good state of cultivation. This farm is only a quarter of a mile south of the flourishing village of Varna, and is surrounded on all sides by first-class gravel roads, and within easy access of a good wheat market, there is a good house, and a large frame barn in course of erection. Churches, Schools, Post offices, Grist-mills, &c., all in the immediate vicinity.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply (if by letter postpaid) to George Anderson, Esq., lot 9, 7th con. Stanley, Varna p.o., or to the proprietor Mr. David McKennell, Stouffville, p. o., county of York.

Stouffville, 6th July, 1865. w24-4t

CAN YOU TELL ME WHERE THE Village of Clinton is? WHY, YES! I BOUGHT AT SEARLE'S!

☞ THE SIGN OF THE LARGE KETTLE ☜

A STEEL MOULDBOARD PLOUGH

A real Thistle-cutter, the best I ever had. It cost only

Fifteen Dollars!

FIVE MILK PANS FOR $1

All kinds of TINWARE AND STOVES going off cheap. Thirty different kinds of

PLOUGHS! SHARES, AND CASTINGS

Kept on hand. SEARLE will sell, at a

GREAT BARGAIN,

A good Second-hand SEPARATOR

Threshing Machine

With a Pitt's Ten-Horse Power. *PRICE ONLY ONE HUNDRED AND TEN DOLLARS* for Cash, or on short notice.

Also, on sale a large quantity of

Hungarian Grass Seed, Improved Turnip Seed,

ONLY 25 CENTS PER POUND.

Eave Troughs and all kinds of Jobbing done in workmanlike manner, at the

Sign of the Large Kettle, BASE LINE, CLINTON.

SEARLE & DAVIS.

Clinton, June 20th, 1865. w21-3

CAUTION.—This is to forbid all persons crediting or harboring my wife Catharine McDougall on my account, as she has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, as I shall not be responsible for any debts she may contract.

DONALD McDOUGALL.

4th con., Stanley, July 6th, 1865. w23*3t

1865. Spring Arrangement. 1865.

Goderich, Kincardine, Inverhuron, Port Elgin, and Southampton Route.

STEAMER "BRUCE,"

A. M. McGREGOR, Master,

IN connection with the Grand Trunk Railroad, at Goderich, commencing on Monday, June 26th, 1865, (weather permitting), will leave

GODERICH FOR SOUTHAMPTON

Every evening, (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, p. m., calling at intermediate ports.

RETURNING:

Will leave Southampton every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, a. m. calling at intermediate ports, and arriving at Goderich in time to connect with the 3 o'clock, p.m. train going east.

GEORGE RUMBALL, Agent, Goderich.

Tickets can be procured from any of the undermentioned agents at the following rates, viz:

Goderich to Kincardine		50cts.
do	Inverhuron	75cts.
do	Port Elgin	$1.00.
do	Southampton	1.00.
Kincardine to Inverhuron		25cts.
do	Port Elgin	50cts.
do	Saugeen	50ct.

And *Vice Versa.*

Agents:

Kincardine	Ross Robertson.
Inverhuron	P. McRae.
Port Elgin	W. H. Ruby.
Southampton	Thos. Adair.

The Steamer Bruce will connect at Goderich with the

STEAMER HURON, D. COLE, Master.

Every Tuesdays and Fridays for Saginaw, also

Propellor Niagara, C. M. McINTOSH, Master,

Once a week for Chicago. Through tickets can be procured from any of the agents for Saginaw and Chicago, at the following rates:

	1st class.	2nd class
Southampton and Port Elgin to Saginaw	$5.00	$4.00
Inverhuron & Kincardine to do	4.50	3.50
Southampton & Pt Elgin to Chicago	7.00	5.00
Inverhuron & Kincardine to do	6.50	4.50

Freight contracted by this line via Grand Trunk for London, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and all points East cheaper than by any other route.

GEO. RUMBALL, Agent.

Goderich, June 27, 1865. w22

FOR SALE.

LOTS 8 and 9, range B, in the township of Stanley, $20 per acre; south 90 acres of lot 29, Lake Shore, Ashfield, $6 per acre; East 25 acres of south easterly quarter of lot 2 in the 9th con., W. D., Ashfield, $8 per acre; and 20 Town Lots in Goderich, price $30.00 each and upwards. Apply to

THOS. WEATHERALD, Goderich

w3-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas and Fieri Facias for residue issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Robert Greer, at the suits of Ransom W. Adams, Robert Leech and James Perkins; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to lot number five, in the eighth 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 twenty-ninth day of August next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 15th July, 1865. w25

LAND SALE.

UNDER POWER OF SALE IN MORTGAGE.

BY virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by Archibald McMillan, of the township of Wawanosh, in the county of Huron, Yeoman, of the first part, and Janet McMillan, his wife, (for the purpose of barring her dower) of the second part, default having been made in the due payment thereof, will be sold on Thursday, the tenth day of August, A. D. 1865, at twelve of the clock, noon, at the Auction Mart of George M. Trueman, in the town of Goderich, the following property, that is to say: The easter'y half of lot number fourteen, in the fourteenth concession of the said township of Wawanosh, containing one hundred acres of land, more or less, saving and excepting that part of said lot containing by admeasurement two roods and eight perches of land conveyed by said party of the first part, to one James Somerville, of the village of Lucknow, by Deed dated the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D., 1863. Terms cash. Deed under Power of Sale.

M. C. CAMERON, Solicitor for Mortgagee.

sw90td

SPECIAL NOTICE.

REFERRING to our advertisment of 2nd instant, and in order to avoid misunderstanding, we beg respectfully to inform those of our customers who have had accounts with us hitherto that, as we are anxious to bring our present business to a close as soon as possible, we must discontinue all accounts from this date.

JOHN FAIR & CO.

Goderich, 9th May, 1865. sw71

JOHN FAIR & CO. HAVING DETERMINED ON CLOSING UP THEIR PRESENT BUSINESS IN GODERICH, WILL, ON Thursday next, the 4th instant, Commence to clear off the whole of their large and valuable stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, and Groceries, at an ENORMOUS REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Goderich, 2nd May, 1865.

CAUTION.—This is to forbid all persons giving my son John Mason, credit on my account, as I will not hold myself responsible for any debts that he may contract.

JOHN MASON, Senr.

Wawanosh July, 16 1865, w25*3t.

Ashes and Grease.

THE Subscriber will purchase all the Ashes and Soap Grease that may be saved for him in Goderich and neighborhood.

JOHN E. DANCY.

July 16th, 1865. [w25

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Vendition Exponas 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 Nesbitt Biggar and George Biggar, at the suits of Oliver Macklem, John Thomas William Irving, jr., and James Macklem; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to lots numbers 118, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117 and 83, in the village of Bluevale, also that certain parcel or tract of lands known as the mill block, and also that certain parcel or tract of lands, which is bounded on the north side by the river Maitland, on the south side by the town line between the townships of Morris and Turnberry, and on the east side by the west boundary line of lot 119, to be extended to the river Maitland, with any water privilege which may be derived from the river Maitland as far east as Clyde street all 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 twenty-ninth day of August next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Goderich, 15th July, 1865. w25

MONEY TO LEND.

$30,000 WILL be loaned on improved Farm Property.

HORACE HORTON.

Goderich, 6th June, 1865. w19tf

A Splendid Private Residence FOR SALE,

BEAUTIFULLY situated in the Town of Goderich, being park lot, No. 14, con. C., containing 10 acres of excellent land, with a good Orchard of choice fruit, all in full bearing. A large

Two Storey Brick House

With stone cellar, 38 by 30 feet. Frame Barn, Stable, Sheds and other out-buildings. The whole will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to

JAMES McMAHON, on the premises.

Goderich, June 18th, 1865. w21 1m

STRAY MARE.—Strayed from Goderich Commons, about the first week in June, inst, a Bay Mare and horse Foal, the mare has a cork on the left hind foot; there is a star on the colt's forehead, and left hind foot white. Information that will lead to her recovery will be suitably rewarded by leaving word with

MARK WHITELY.

Goderich, June 29th, 1865. w23 4t*0

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the law office of M. C. Cameron, in the town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, on Monday, the seventeenth day of July, 1865, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

Dated at Goderich, in the County of Huron this 27th day of June, 1865.

WILLIAM HYSLOP.

M. C. CAMERON, Solicitor for Insolvent. sw87td

A NEW STOCK! OF BOOTS & SHOES, Received this day AT THE GLASGOW HOUSE!

30th June, 1865. w7

A LARGE STOCK OF PLAIN AND FANCY Spring and Summer GOODS!! JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE CHEAP!! AT THE EMPORIUM.

J. V. DETLOR & SON.

GODERICH, May 1st, 1865. w12

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Elijah Frayne, at the suit of William Aldridge, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the south half of lot number twenty-five, in the fifth concession of the township of Morris, 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 third day of October next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff, H. & B

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 23rd June, 1865. w29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Jeremiah Lennox, at the suit of Isaac Carling, William G. Smith, and Alexander Smith; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, in and to lot number 99 on Huron Street, in the village of Anleyville, in the county of Huron, with the buildings thereon erected. Lot No. 2 on Howick street, in the village of Belmore, one half acre of land with the buildings thereon erected, situated at the south east corner of the Township of Culross, in the county of Bruce, forming part of lot No. 1, in the A concession of the said township of Culross; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday, the tenth day of October next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff H. & B.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 3rd July, 1865. w24

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, to wit: } BY Virtue of the Power vested in me by the creditors of Joseph Copeland, an Insolvent, under the Insolvent Act for 1864, as assignee, I will offer for sale farm lot number eleven, in the ninth concession of the township of Howick, in the County of Huron, which land I shall offer for sale at R. W. Adams Hotel, Howick Village, on Monday, the twenty-third day of October next, at the hour of twelve o'clock.

ROBERT LEECH, Assignee.

w25td

ISAAC FREDRICK REMOVED TO F. NITSCHES' OLD STAND.

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER WEST ST., GODERICH,

Next door West of Mr. Stotts' Saddlery,

ALL KINDS OF WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY REPAIRED ON SHORT NOTICE.

In the best Style & Warranted.

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

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

Goderich July 27th, 1864 w16x31

BOOTS AND SHOES SUITABLE FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR JUST RECEIVED AT James Collins, Sen.'s KINGSTON ST., GODERICH.

A CALL IS SOLICITED

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the matter of A. SMITH, an Insolvent.

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

Dated at Goderich, in the County of Huron, this 7th day of July, 1865.

JAMES THOMPSON, Assignee.

sw90td

LAND SALE.

UNDER POWER OF SALE IN MORTGAGE.

BY virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by James McMahon of the township of Goderich, in the County of Huron, and Province of Canada, (default having been made in the due payment thereof) will be sold on Wednesday, the 26th day of July, A. D., 1865, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the Auction Mart of George M. Trueman, in the town of Goderich, the following property, that is to say: Lot fourteen, in concession C, in the township of Goderich, in the County of Huron, containing by admeasurement ten acres of land, more or less. Terms Cash. Deed under Power of Sale.

M. C. CAMERON, Solicitor for Mortgagee.

w21td

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT application will be made to both branches of the Legislature of this Province at their next sitting to have the township of Wawanosh divided to form two seperate Municipalities, to be called "East Wawanosh," and "West Wawanosh," respectively, the dividing line to be between lots numbered twenty seven and twenty eight. The application will be made by petition of the Municipal Council, and over three hundred and ninety of the electors of the said township of Wawanosh.

By order of the Council.

JAS. SCOTT, Tp Clerk.

June 13th, 1865. w22tf

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS default having been made in payment of a Mortgage made by Edward Kelly, of the Township of Ashfield, in the County of Huron, yeoman, and Mary Ann Kelly, wife of Edward Kelly, (for the purpose of barring her Dower), to William Leonard of the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, Gentleman; the following land and premises will be sold by Public Auction at G. M. Trueman's Auction Mart, on

TUESDAY, 15th AUGUST, 1865,

At the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, subject to a Mortgage of $400, and interest at eight per cent, due 1st May, 1865, that is to say, all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Ashfield, in the County of Huron, being composed of the south half of the north half of lot number eleven, in the third concession, eastern division of the said Township of Ashfield, containing by admeasurement fifty acres of land, more or less.

Deed under Power contained in Mortgage. Terms of Sale—Cash or Credit.

For further particulars apply to D. Shade Gooding, Solicitor, West Street.

D. SHADE GOODING, Solicitor for Mortgagee.

Dated 7th March, 1865. w24td

London and Paris Treatment!

DR. JOHNSON'S Office and Dispensary, No. 64, Little St. James Street, MONTREAL,

For the Cure of Chronic Complaints, Scrofulas, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Blood, Seminal Weakness; and all Female Complaints, &c.

DR. JOHNSON, LATE OF LONDON, EDINburgh and Paris, devotes his attention, exclusively, to the Treatment of the Complaints referred to in this notice. Many years experience in Europe, and the British Colonies, enables him to perform some very remarkable cures; and his facilities for obtaining the best and latest remedies are such, being in correspondence with the most celebrated physicians of the old world, that he can offer inducements to the unfortunate of a speedy and perfect cure.

☞ STRENGTH TO THE WEAK.—Dr. Johnson's Remedies will restore, in a very short time, all who are inflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Vigor, &c.

☞ YOUNG MEN, TAKE NOTICE.—There is an evil habit often contracted by boys at school, which grows up with them to manhood; the effects of this evil practice is most deplorable, often producing insanity, &c., &c. All who are afflicted should apply to Dr Johnson immediately, and he will effect a speedy and perfect cure.

☞ DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, &c.—It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to disease owing to the unskilful and improper use of mercury. Dr. Johnson's Compound Syrup will thoroughly eradicate all disease arising from a diseased or impure state of the blood. Remedies forwarded in safety to any address. Office hours from 8 till 12, and from 2 till 8. All communications should be addressed, Dr. Chas. F. Johnson, 64, Little St. James Street, Montreal, C. E.

TO LET.

A CONTRACT of chopping and clearing Ten acres, on the Bayfield Road, five miles from Goderich. Apply to COLIN CLARK, Huron Road.

June 16th, 1865. w21tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership lately subsisting between David Johns and Cornelius Johns, both of the village of Exeter, under the firm of D. & C. Johns, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to said firm are to be received by said David Johns, and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

Dated at Exeter, this 27th day of June, 1865.

DAVID JOHNS, CORNELIUS JOHNS.

N. B.—The business will be continued under the name of the Exeter Tinshop. All kinds of work done to order with neatness and despatch.

DAVID JOHNS, Proprietor

w23*3t

REMOVAL. Clinton Book Store.

School Books and School Stationery, WHOLESALE.

THE undersigned begs to notify his friends and the public generally that he has removed his Book Store to the well-known stand on Albert Street, Clinton, formerly occupied by J. S. Forrest & Co., where he will be happy to wait upon all who may favor him with a call.

Country Storekeepers,

Are particularly invited to inspect his large stock of SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY Which will be found to be as low in price as those of the Toronto Wholesale Merchants.

Fancy Goods, Office Stationery, Musical Instruments, Toys, Wall Papers, Wrapping Papers, &c., &c., as usual very low.

GEO. LAYCOCK.

Clinton, 20th June, 1865. [w19

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of GEORGE M. TRUEMAN, an Insolvent.

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

Dated at Goderich, in the County of Huron this 6th day of July, 1865.

JAMES BIGGINS, Assignee, Clinton p. o.

sw90td

The Candle Fish.—This is one of the most curious members of the finny tribe. It is caught on the coasts of British Columbia, where it is extremely common, and proves very useful to the natives. Some idea of its marvellous fatness may be gleaned from the fact that the natives use it as a lamp, the light given being very considerable. The fish, when dried, has a piece of rush, pith, or a stripe from the inner bark of the cypress tree, drawn through it, a long, round needle, made of hard wood, being used for the purpose: it is then lighted, and burns steadily till consumed. Any one can read comfortably by its light.

Fires.—A fire occured in the village of Caledonia about six o'clock on Thursday evening 6th inst, by which the barn of Dr. Macpherson was entirely consumed, the barn at the time of the fire had in it a sulky, a cutter and a quantity of hay, all of which were destroyed. The building was insured for $400. On Thursday evening, at the Village of Middleport, the fine dwelling house belonging to Mrs. Hogan, with many articles of furniture, was destroyed by fire. By the efforts of the neighbors, the barn which contained a large quantity of hay, was saved. The fire originated from a stove-pipe in the back kitchen. Mrs. Hogan's loss is estimated at $1,000, and we regret to learn that no part of it is covered by insurance.—[Spectator.

A Woman's Voice.—A young woman, gentleman, said a swaggering Canadian, in an argument, 'the voice of woman, no matter how much some of you may feel inclined to sneer at the sentiment, exercises a soothing, an inspiring a hallowing influence upon the ear of man; comforts him in affliction, encourages him in dismay, and banishes from his mind all those troubles which, when she is absent conspire to sink him into the depths of despondency.' 'Tom! you rascal!' exclaim d his wife, at this instant, bursting into the room, 'come home, you loitering, scamp, and leave those worthless fellows to themselves. Oh! when I get you at home, won't you catch it!'

Grain Passing Detroit.—Since the opening of navigation we find recorded in the Marine Register the names of eight hundred and ten vessels which have passed Detroit with cargoes of grain, the average of which may be safely estimated at 10,000 bushels per vessel. As many have passed down during the night, the names of which never came to hand, the whole number, if on the record, would easily place the total number at one thousand. The season has been for some time past unusually slack, owing to quite a number having laid up for a period varying from twenty to thirty days. Taking the number passing as last noted, which we consider a low estimate, the total quantity, as will be seen, amounts to 16,000,000 bushels.—[Free Press.

Fruit Trees.

Never prop up a tree loaded with fruit to prevent the branches from breaking down.—Any branch or two which requires prop, has more fruit than it ought to carry, either for the good of the tree or the good of the fruit. The first thing to do is to remove the smaller poor, or knotty specimens. If this be done before the growth has ceased, and sometimes after the ripening has commenced, the improvement of the remaining portion will more than compensate for the reduction in number. In those regions where the peach bears only occasionally, the owners attempt to get all they can by allowing an over-abundant crop to remain. They will get quite as many bushels by removing one half or two thirds, and obtain an immense superiority in flavor. Many cultivators have observed that the last ripening peaches on a tree are incomparably better than the first—merely because they are not crowded. How much better would they be by removing the crowding portion before ripening. If you wish to have good, healthy uniformly growing trees, not destroyed by premature age, do not let them overbear.—[Exchange.

Leslie's Tricks on the Rope.

An account of Leslie's last performance says:—The first crossing was made in 5 min. and 19 sec. The second, after receiving the congratulations of his Canadian friends who seemed delighted that an American was successfully contesting the palm with Blondin, and partaking of some proffered refreshments, was made on the full run in 4 min. After a short respite, Leslie again made his appearance in woman's garb, nightcap, petticoats, &c., and for about fifteen minutes astonished the audience by enacting, on the main rope, a drunken scene, staggering, reeling, &c., with a perfect recklessness of life or limb. He wound up his foolhardy, exploits by running out on one of the guy-ropes, without pole or balance, and throwing himself at full length on his back. This, it was admitted surpassed any venture some feat ever performed by Blondin. Leslie seems animated with the spirit that our country shall excel in everything, even to a fool-hardy risk of life,

A Difficult Case.

A correspondent of the Drawer is involved in domestic perplexities. He writes: I got acquainted with a young widow who lives with her step daughter in the same house. I married the widow; my father shortly after fell in love with the step-daughter of my wife and married her. My wife became the mother-in-law and also the daughter-in-law of my own father; my wife's step-daughter is my step mother, and I am the step father of my mother-in-law. My step mother, who is the step daughter of my wife, has a boy, he is naturally my step-brother, because, he is the son of my father and of my step-mother; but because he is the son of my wife's step-daughter so is my wife the grand-mother of the little boy, and I am the grand-father of my step brother. My wife has also a boy; my step mother is consequently the step-sister of my boy, and is also his grandmother, because he is the child of her step son; and my father is the brother-in-law of my son, because he has got his step-sister for a wife. I am the brother of my own son, who is the son of my step-mother; I am the brother-in-law of my mother, my wife is my own grandmother, my son is the grandson of my father, and I am my own grandfather.—[Harper's Magazine.

Important to Magistrates.

By a recent decision in the court of Queen's Bench to Toronto, in the case of Henderson vs. Downswell, tried at the last Spring Assizes in this Town, it is decided that under 6 Vic. Cap. 3. Sec. 3, (Cap. 100 Con. Stat.) all Justices of the Peace when appointed, must take the oath of qualification before some Justice of the Peace for the District or County for which he intended to act. Every person acting as a Justice of the Peace, without having taken the prescribed oath before some other Justice, is liable to a penalty of $100 for every act he performs as a Justice of the Peace. The Act 6 Vic. were passed twenty-two years ago, and consequently applies to all Justices appointed since that time. We understand that all, or nearly all, the Justices of the Peace in these Counties, have taken the oath of qualification before the Clerk of the Peace, who administered the same under a *Dedimus Potestatem*, but this has been decided by the Court of Queen's Bench in Toronto, as not sufficient under the Statue, and all Magistrates who have been sworn in by the Clerk of the Peace during the last twenty two years are just no Magistrates at all. His Honor Judge Malloch, the Hon. R. Matheson, and the Hon. Jas. Shaw, are Justices of the Peace by Statute, and we believe are the only parties in these Counties qualified to administer the oath to other Justices; and we would recommend all those who have taken the oath before the Clerk of the Peace to apply to one or the of these gentlemen and get properly sworn in without delay. Of course, when one man is properly sworn in he can administer the oath to others, and so on. The Reeves and Deputy Reeves are *ex officio* Justices of the Peace, but whether they are qualified to administer the oath to Justices appointed by the Governor General, is a question not yet decided; and it would hardly be safe for appointed Justices of the Peace to run any risk with a $100 penalty hanging over their heads.—Under the recent decision, Magistrates in these Counties are rather a scarce article at present.—[Perth Courier.

TAKE NOTICE!

KIRK HAS OPENED AGAIN,

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS to inform his old friends and the public generally that he has RE-OPENED in

PARSONS' BLOCK

Next door to Mr. BUTLER'S BOOK-STORE, where everything in

GROCERIES, LIQUORS,

will be sold cheap for CASH or in exchange for Dairy Produce. As he intends to devote his attention principally to the rectifying of

WHISKIES OF ALL KINDS,

Thereby enabling him to sell at

Distillery Prices!

Dealers therein will do well to give him a call.

Those indebted to him will Please call and settle at once, otherwise costs must be incurred.

J. Y. S. KIRK.

MARKET SQUARE, Goderich, 7th March, 1865. sw53

WOOL CARDING!!

&c. &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would beg to inform his customers and the public that his new premises on East street,

THREE DOORS FROM THE SQUARE,

will be opened on the first of June, for transacting the Wool Carding, Cloth Dressing and Manufacturing business, in connection with his **WOOL FACTORY**, where all orders and work in the above business will be punctually attended to. Likewise a variety of

Cloths, Blankets, and Stocking Yarn,

will be kept on hand to exchange for wool. Having this year added another

FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE CARDING MACHINE

to his establishment, he will be prepared to execute farmer's work to any reasonable extent on short notice. Customers coming to the factory themselves will be promptly attended to as formerly, and particular attention will be paid to those from a distance wishing their

Work Expeditiously Done!

N. B.—While thankful for the liberal patronage of former years in the above business, the subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and sparing no expense in meeting the wants of his customers, to still receive a share of the same.

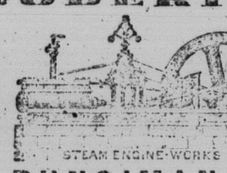
☞ Remember the place—East Street, second door from CRABB'S BLOCK.

THOMAS LOGAN.

Goderich, April 19th, 1864 w12

HURON FOUNDRY!

GODERICH.



R. RUNCIMAN & CO.,

Manufacturers of Grist and Flouring Mills

Circular, Mulay and Sash Saw-Mills,

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS,

THRASHING MACHINES,

SEPERATORS AND HORSE POWERS,

Mowing and Reaping Machines, Wood Saws,

CULTIVATORS, GANG PLOUGHS,

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

COOKING, PARLOUR AND BOX STOVES,

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

Goderich, October, 1862. w29

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to Wm. E. GRACE, by note or book account, will please

CALL AND SETTLE

The same without delay.

Office on Lighthouse St.,

Next to Mr. Andrew Donogh's.

For Sale

200 BARRELS SALT!

AT

$1.25 PER BBRL.

A QUANTITY OF

IRON!

Assorted, at

$2.50 PER 100 POUNDS!

WM. E. GRACE.

Goderich, December 22nd, 1864. sw32-tf

HENRY GRIST,

DEPARTMENTAL

AND

Parliamentary Agent,

QUEBEC,

TRANSACTS BUSINESS WITH THE Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions.—Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., &c., for Parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere. sw100

Farm in Bosanquet

FOR SALE

OR TO LET.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale or to let lot 20, 12th con., township of Bosanquet, County of Lambton. The farm consists of

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

sixty of which are cleared, and situated near a station on the G. T. Railway. There is a *LOG DWELLING HOUSE AND FRAME BARN* on the lot.

WELL TIMBERED & WATER'D

For particulars apply to

M. C. GORDON,

Goderich P. O

August 11th, 186 w27tf

Land Scrip for Sale,

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

HENRY GRIST,

Quebec.

Goderich, Dec. 4, 1862. w48sw27

FARM FOR SALE IN WAWANOSH

THE undersigned offers for sale the following premises, situated on the Gravel Road in the Township of Wawanosh,

Within 11 Miles of Goderich!

containing 100 acres, 50 of which are cleared. On the premises there is a good Frame Barn 36 by 52, a good Frame House, young orchard—bearing. A good creek running through the farm. Apply to

HUGH McMATH,

Wawanosh, Jan. 30, 1865. Lot 3, 4th con. w1-1m

For Sale at a Bargain.

THAT valuable and slightly situated property in the Town of Goderich fronting the Court House Square, and for eighteen years known as

'THE FARMERS' INN,'

During which time it has enjoyed one of the largest portions of that business in the town. Connected with the hotel is a general store. The whole are built of stone and brick, 47 × 37, three stories high, and commodious cellars 8 feet deep. Attached to the hotel is a two story frame dwelling house, outhouses, &c.

ALSO—A small farm of excellent land, handsomely located one mile from Goderich on the Bayfield Road, 30 acres in good state of cultivation, well fenced, 25 of which are clear of stumps, with a hewn log house 30 × 20, and a cedar log barn 40 × 24, sheds, &c.

ALSO—In the Village of Port Albert ½ acre with dwelling house and stables, &c., one of the best tavern stands in that place, and has long been kept as such.

Terms liberal; to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to

J. B. GORDON, Esq.

or ANDREW DONOGH, Proprietor.

N.B.—All those indebted to me either by note or book account are requested to settle the same without delay in order to save costs.

Goderich, April 31st, 1864. w9 tf

BUTLER

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

STANDARD & SCHOOL **BOOKS** NOTE PAPER FANCY STATIONERY &c

WALL PAPER,

TOYS, Toy Books, Prayer Books of all kinds, Church Services, Hymn Books.

ALBUMS, SATCHELS!

Ladies' Companions,

WORK-BOXES, WRITING-CASES

CONCERTINAS,

ACCORDEONS,

And various other articles, all cheap.

AT BUTLER'S.

Goderich April 28 1865.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

Freight for Ports on East Shore of Lake Huron.

THE FAST SIDE WHEEL STEAMER

"Bonnie Maggie."

CAPT. D. ROWAN,

Commander, will run between

SARNIA AND SOUTHAMPTON

(Weather permitting) twice each week until further notice. Leaving Sarnia every Monday and Thursday morning calling at Bayfield, Goderich, Kincardine, Inverhuron, Port Elgin, Southampton. Returning will leave Southampton every Wednesday and Saturday morning calling at above ports.

Freight by this route can be delivered quicker than by any other, and at rates to suit Merchants and Shippers. For freight and passage apply to W. Seymour & Co., Agents, Goderich; Robt. Campbell, Agent, Kincardine; James Burwash, Agent, Southampton.

THOS. SWINYARD,

W. ORR,

Freight Supt. Eastern division, Hamilton.

FARM for SALE.

FOR SALE, East half of Lot No. 17, con 3 Township of WAWANOSH, comprising

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

no clear ance. Terms liberal. Apply to the Executors of the Estate of the late Wm. Harris, Dungannon P. O

Dungannon, Oct. 1st, 1864. w37-tf

For Sale Cheap.

LOTS G., 8th con., Bruce; 10, 4th Kinloss; 22, 4th con. Huron. Apply to

M. C. CAMERON.

Goderich, October 28, 1864. sw16

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of James Clarke, at the suit of Robert Thompson, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to lot number 224 in the town of Goderich, 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 fifteenth day of August next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Sheriff H. & B.

By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff,

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } w16

Dated May 1865.

IMPORT'NT NOTICE

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

Robt. Runciman & Co.,

FOUNDERS,

must be closed on or before the

1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1865.

All parties indebted to the above firm are hereby notified that all notes and book accounts over due on the

1st day of FEB'Y next,

will be handed to their Solicitor for collection. The stock on hand will be sold

LOW FOR CASH.

OR SHORT CREDIT.

It consists of a large assortment of Ploughs, Cultivators, Harrows, Straw Cutters.

THRESHING MACHINES

Pot-ash and sugar-kettles, waggon and pipe boxes,

Cooking, Parlor & Box Stoves,

A good second-hand

STEAM-ENGINE

and a lot of Machinery for Grist and Saw-Mills.

All parties requiring the above articles would do well to call and inspect the stock at once, as they well get bargains.

R. RUNCIMAN.

In reference to the above, R. Runciman will be prepared to carry on the business of

THE HURON FOUNDRY

and contract for the erection of all kinds of Machinery as usual, and will supply

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Stoves and castings, at reasonable rates, for CASH or short credit.

Goderich, Dec. 21st, 1864. sw32w48

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of James Lothian at the suit of William Smith, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to lots letters C and D in the 9th concession of the township of Bruce, containing 200 acres; also mill site number 2 in the village of Inverhuron, in said county of Bruce, containing 34 acres, which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday the first day of August next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } w14

25th April, 1865.

GODERICH FANNING MILL

AND

Pump Factory!

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

SUPERIOR FANNING MILLS & PUMPS.

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

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

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

HENRY DODD.

Goderich April 22nd, 1864. 39

LANDS FOR SALE!

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

ONE-TENTH ONLY!

OF THE

PURCHASE MONEY IN CASH AT TIME OF PURCHASE

AND THE BALANCE IN

Nine Equal Annual Instalments,

with interest at 6 per cent.

TOWNSHIP OF MORRIS:

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

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK:

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

TOWNSHIP OF GREY:

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

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY

N.E. ½ 43 in 1 con., 50 acres.

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

THOMAS GALT, Esq.,

w43a Toronto

Goderich

PLANING MILL!

Sash, Door, and

BLIND FACTORY.

John McDonald & Co.

HAVING COMPLETED THEIR NEW Factory, are now prepared to take in orders to any extent. From the long experience in the business, and having experienced workmen, and a first-class set of machinery, they flatter themselves that they can do as

Good Work,

As any Establishment in Canada. Parties having work would do well to

CALL & SEE.

There is also any quantity of

SASH, DOORS & MOULDINGS

Of

ALL KINDS ON HAND.

They also offer

To Carpenters & Builders

—A—

LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR THEIR WORK.

TERMS,

Without Distinction must be CASH.

☞ Remember the place: *Opposite the old Planing Mill.*

Goderich, 26th August, 1864. 30

R. M. WANZER & CO'S

GENUINE CANADIAN PATENT

SEWING MACHINES

Have taken the First Prizes

AT THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION held in Montreal, September 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, 1863, over all others; and also at the Provincial Exhibition held in Kingston, September 22, 23rd, and 25th and 26th, 1863. Prizes of a similar character were also awarded to us at the Provincial Exhibition held in Toronto in 1862, and at the Provincial Exhibition held at London in 1861.

Prices have been Greatly Reduced!

R. M. WANZER & Co.,

Hamilton.

ABRAHAM SMITH,

Agent,

East Side Market Square

Goderich, Nov. 27, 1863 sw44w52

Valuable Piece of Land FOR SALE,

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

JAMES STANLEY,

w124f Constance p. o.

To Wool Carders, &c.,

A Good Opening!

THE undersigned is desirous of forming a business connection with some person willing to go into the Wool-Carding and Cloth-dressing business in Goderich. The applicant to find cards, &c., and the subscriber the power and building, both of which are in complete readiness. This is a splendid opportunity for any capable man wishing one of the best openings of the kind in Canada. Apply to

MATTHEW ROBERTSON,

Goderich, C. W.

April 17th, 1865. w12tf

FOR SALE.

LOTS 13, 67, to 13, 77, near the RAILWAY STATION, Goderich, for $150 each,

At Five Years Credit,

or longer if required. Apply to

M. C. CAMERON.

Goderich April 8th, 1864. sw62w11

STEAM ENGINE OF BOILER! FOR SALE UPON CREDIT

Apply to W. E. GRACE.

Goderich, Nov. 7th, 1864. w41sw19

GODERICH & CHICAGO.

The Staunch Propellor

NIAGARA!

WILL make weekly trips between Goderich and Chicago during the season of navigation in connection with the

Grand Trunk R. R.

FOR PLACES EAST, AND

Steamer Huron

For Saginaw. For freight or passage apply to

G. RUMBALL,

Agent.

Goderich April 25, 1865. w139

In the Queen's Bench,

EASTER TERM, 28 VICTORIA.

In the matter of compensation for right of way of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company through lots Nos. 85, 86 and 87 in the Maitland concession of the Township of Goderich, in the County of Huron.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company have paid into the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, the sum of five hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-five cents being the compensation and six months interest thereon, agreed to be paid for certain lands for right of way, being parts of lots numbers eighty-five, eighty-six and eighty-seven, in the Maitland concession of the township of Goderich, in the County of Huron; under and by virtue of a certain agreement or deed poll bearing date the eleventh day of May, in the year of Our Lord 1855, and executed by William Ford and Henry Ford of the said township of Goderich, and made under the Act entitled the "An Act respecting Railways," and further notice is given to all persons entitled to the said lands or to any part thereof, or representing or being the husbands of any parties so entitled, to file their claims into the said Court to the said compensation or any part thereof and all such claims will be received and adjudged upon by the said Court pursuant to the Statute in that behalf.

Dated this 17th day of May, 1865.

(Signed) L. HEYDEN,

w17-3m Clerk of the Crown and Pleas.

COAL! COAL!

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

BLACKSMITH'S COAL!

ON HAND AND

FOR SALE

At the Wharf!

GEO. RUMBALL,

Agent.

Goderich, May 29th, 1865. sw77

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of James Stewart, at the suit of John Vettor and Samuel H. Dellor, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to lot number one in the eleventh concession of the Township of Colborne, W. D., on the County of Huron, which lands I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Twenty-fifth day of July next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } w12

15th April, 1865.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, to wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of James Black, at the suit of the Corporation of the Township of Ashfield, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the West half of lot number seven in the third concession Lucknow Division of the Township of Ashfield, in the County of Huron containing one hundred acres, which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday, the first day of August next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Sheriff H. & B.

By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } w14

26th April, 1865.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of William Wilson, at the suit of James Bowman Stevenson and Archibald Cook Sutherland, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the North halves of lots numbers thirteen and fourteen in the south concession of the township of Morris, 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 Third day of October next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Sheriff, H. & B.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } w22

23rd June, 1865.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas and Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements which were of Donald Murchison, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Jane Murchison, administratrix of all and singular the goods, chattels, and effects which were of Donald Murchison, deceased, at the time of his death, at the suit of Donald Murchison, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the south halves of Lots numbers 9 and 10, in the first concession of the Township of Kinloss, in the County of Bruce, containing one hundred acres of land, which I shall offer for sale at my office, in the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday the 6th day of August next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Sheriff, H & B.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } w23

30th June, 1865

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas and Fieri Facias, for residue, issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of David Gillies, at the suit of the Huron District Building Society, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in and to lot number twenty-four, in the second concession of the township of Kinloss, in the County of Bruce, 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 twenty-fifth day of July next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Sheriff, H & B.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } w22

23rd June, 1865.

MORTGAGE SALE OF Valuable Property

IN THE

TOWN OF GODERICH,

IN THE

COUNTY OF HURON.

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, (which will be produced at time of sale) made by Thomas Barry VanEvery and George Rumball, the following property will be offered for sale at the Auction Rooms of

Geo. M. Trueman

IN THE TOWN OF GODERICH, ON

Wednesday, the 19th day of July

1865, at one o'clock p.m., viz: That parcel of land and premises, situated in the town of Goderich aforesaid, being composed of Lot No. 1032 (running number) otherwise known as Lot 28 on the Harbor Quay in the town plot of said town of Goderich, containing by admeasurement one-fifth part of an acre, be the same more or less.

Upon the premises there is erected a frame storehouse, with elevator, upon a stone basement 60 × 55, three and a half stories high, well adapted for storing grain. The building is nearly new and in excellent condition.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the auctioneer at time of sale, 25 per cent. on the first day of September next, the remainder may be secured by Mortgage, covering a period of 3, 4 or 5 years, at the option of the purchaser, on same conditions as contained in the Mortgage now held by the Vendors.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, or to Messrs. Cameron & McMichael, Toronto, Solicitors for the Vendors.

Toronto, June, 1865. w23

MORTGAGE SALE!

OF

Valuable Farm Property

IN THE

TOWNSHIP OF COLBORNE.

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, made by David Campion, the following property will be offered for sale, at the Auction Rooms of

George M. Trueman,

in the Town of Goderich, on

Wednesday, the 19th day of July, 1865,

at one o'clock p.m., viz: The Easterly portion of Lot Letter F, in the western division of the township of Colborne, in the County of Huron, and described as follows:

Commencing at the northeasterly angle of said lot, thence westerly along the southern limit of the road allowance between said Block F. and the eighth concession of said township, twenty chains, thence south parallel with division line between aforesaid Block F. and lot 5 in the sixth and seventh concessions as far as the northerly limit of the road allowance between the fourth concession and said Block F., thence southerly along said northerly limit 27 chains, more or less, as far the said division line, thence northerly along said division line 75 chains, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 150 acres more or less.

This farm lies between 4 and 5 miles from the town of Goderich on the Gravel Road, is well watered by a spring creek running throughout the lot, and is of fine quality.

There are on the land the following buildings: Log Dwelling-house 24 × 20, Frame Barn 62 × 40, Frame Stable 24 × 30.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the auctioneer at time of sale, 25 per cent. on the first day of September next. The remainder may be secured by Mortgage, covering a period of 3, 4 or 5 years, at the option of the purchaser on same conditions as contained in the Mortgage now held by the vendors.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer or to Messrs. Cameron & McMichael, Toronto, Solicitors for the vendors.

Toronto, June, 1865.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE TAVERN AND FARM PROPETTY,

IN THE

Township of Morris,

IN THE COUNTY OF HURON.

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain indenture of Mortgage (which will be produced at time of sale) made by Denis Hagarty, the following property will be offered, for sale at the Auction Rooms of

GEORGE M. TRUEMAN,

In the Town of Goderich on

Wednesday, the 19th day of July, 1865.

At one o'clock p.m., viz, those parcels of land and premises situated in the village of Blythe, in the township of Morris, aforesaid, being composed of part of lot number one, in the tenth concession of the township of Morris, aforesaid, known as lot number four in block A, of the survey made by one Lucius Arthur McConnell, and registered by him, of the village of Blythe, containing by admeasurement ¼ of an acre of land, be the same more or less. Upon this lot there is a two story frame building 34 × 24, used as a tavern, and a large frame stable belonging thereto, the whole of the same being in good repair.

ALSO: All and singular the east half of the south half of lot twenty-three in the fifth concession, of the said township of Morris containing by admeasurement fifty acres of land, more or less. Twenty acres being cleared, and the remainder being good hardwood land. There is a substantial log house on the property. The farm is well watered by a spring creek.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the auctioneer at time of sale, 25 per cent on the first day of September next, the remainder may be secured by mortgage, covering a period of 3, 4, or 5 years at the option of the purchaser, on same conditions as contained in the mortgage now held by the Vendors.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, or to Messrs. Cameron and McMichael, Toronto, solicitors for the Vendors.

Toronto, June, 1865. w23

A BEAUTIFUL ESTATE FOR SALE.

1000 Acres in One Block.

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

Apply if by letter post paid to

J. E. GORDON, ESQ.,

w49 Solicitor, Goderich, C. W.

MORTGAGE SALE OF Valuable Property.

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by Hugh Anderson, of the Township of Kinloss, in the County of Bruce, Yeoman, default having been made in the due payment thereof, will be sold on Wednesday, the second (2nd) day of August, A. D., 1865, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the Auction Mart of George M. Trueman, Market Square, Goderich, the following property, viz.: Lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-two, in the third range south of the Durham Road, in the aforesaid township of Kinloss. Deed under Power of Sale.

M. C. CAMERON,

w23td Solicitor for Mortgagee.

Money to Lend,

ON very reasonable terms. Apply to

B. L. DOYLE,

Crabb's new Block.

Goderich, 9th Jan. 1865. w50-1yr

FARM FOR SALE

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

THE GRAVEL ROAD.

Log house and barn,

92 ACRES, 28 CLEARED

Apply to

F. W. THOMAS, Esq., B. M.

Goderich, Feb 20, 1864. w5sw51-tf

MONEY TO LEND

AT

EIGHT PER CENT

IN SUMS OF

One Hundred Dollars and upwards.

Apply to

TOMS & MOORE,

Solicitors.

CRABB'S NEW BLOCK.

Goderich, Sept. 8th, 1864. w33 tf

MONEY TO LEND.

$30,000 WILL be loaned on improved Farm Property.

HORACE HORTON.

Goderich, 6th June, 1865. w19tf

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS,

PISTOLS &c. &c.

FOR SALE!

AND

MADE TO ORDER,

BY

J. C. M'INTOSH.

Opposite the Market.

☞ All kinds of repairing done on most reasonable terms. ☜

Goderich, August 2n 1864. sw94

NEW MARBLE WORKS

Main Street, Exeter.

D. & A. M'CONNELL

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, Posts, &c., 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.

Exeter, October 1st, 1864. w12-1y

TAILORING

D. ADAMS,

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

Carrying on Business Extensively

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

CLOTHING CAN BE MADE

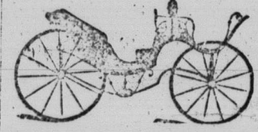
at his establishment equal to the best Establishment in Toronto or Montreal.

Goderich, Oct. 30 83 sw17w40-1y

WAGON

AND

Carriage Factory



LIGHT-HOUSE St., GODERICH

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to return thanks to the public for past favors received at their hands, and would beg to inform the public that he is determined to sell waggons

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

I will sell you a waggon complete for $55.00 cash, and all other things in the shop. All work

Warranted to give Satisfaction.

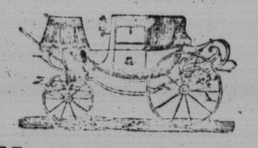
All kinds of Farming Implements made to order.

JOHN MCCLINTON.

Goderich, Jan. 9th, 1865. wsw37

GODERICH

WAGON & CARRIAGE



Manufactory.

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

BALL'S OHIO

Reaper & Mower

JOHN PASSMORE,

Victoria Street, Goderich.

April 1st, 1863. w49 6m

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Chancery and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Chancery and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Jane Ford, Edward Atkinson John McGuinnes and William Stanlake, are defendents, at the suit of Mary Ann Ford Stanlake by John Mitchell the younger her next friend, is Plaintiff, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the south half of lot number eleven in the fourth concession of the township of Stephen, 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 first day of August next, at the hour of twel