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, DEC. 8, 1864. [VOL. XVII.—NO 4[illegible]

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., DEC. 2, 1864.

SHERMAN.

General Sherman and his probable fortunes are, just now, fruitful themes for speculation. The step he has taken in leaving his base of supplies and striking out boldly into an enemy's country where he must depend upon *chance* for forage and upon the presumed weakness of the enemy for safety, is one attended by extraordinary dangers. Seldom, indeed, in the history of wars has such a manœuvre been crowned with success, and when the genius of a Napoleon could not save one of the finest armies in the world from destruction, under circumstances somewhat similar, we think the Federalists may well tremble for the fate of General Sherman. If he contrives to bring his two columns out safely at Savannah or Charleston, he will have accomplished *the* feat of the war; but, should he be stopped and defeated, both of which are very possible contingencies, the disaster will be a most appaling one. It may be that the idea of burning Atlanta and setting out thus on a march through an enemy's country was a brilliant conception, and yet, as a contemporary very aptly suggests, it may be worth while to enquire whether Sherman undertook the task because of its apparent feasibility or simply because it was forced upon him as a *necessity*. His position before Atlanta was a critical one. With a long line of communication to keep open against the vigorous operations of Hood and Beauregard, he must have felt seriously embarrassed. Stand still he could not, and to fall back upon Chattanooga might have cost him more than half his army. The only alternative was the desperate one of marching through the State of Georgia for the ocean, depending upon the country for the necessary supplies, and he was, we think, *forced* into adopting it in preference to running the gauntlet Northward. It is now several weeks since Atlanta was destroyed, and it is only fair to presume that we will soon hear of Gen. Sherman's success or destruction. All that we know for certain of his doings is that he captured the little town of Milledgeville. Macon and Augusta he is said to have avoided, because they were found to be thoroughly fortified. The people of Georgia are fairly aroused, and it will be astonishing, indeed, if the sagacious Beauregard suffers the opportunity of bagging the federal army to escape him. The telegrams will be watched for the next four or five days with intense interest. Great issues depend upon the success or defeat of Sherman.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

DEAR SIR:—It was with feelings of pleasure, I assure you, that I perused your article on "Confederation," in your weekly issue of the 24th. But it was only what I expected. I was sure that the *Signal*, which had manfully and consistently advocated the right of the "Southern Confederacy" to their independence, and had honestly searched after and told the truth concerning the struggle going on between North and South, even when contrary to the example and influence of some of the leading Reform Journals of the Province, would not, even at the dictation of those journals, the *Globe* in particular, lend its aid in the attempt to cram down our throats, all at once, a new constitution—a constitution concocted by a few men in a few weeks—a political existence chalked out for them, which the people of Canada had till very recently scarcely ever thought of, and which they yet know very little about.

I am, sir, like yourself, and every other lover of our common country, in favor of some change in our political relations, which will insure to us justice and fair-play, that is, as you remarked, if we have not to pay too dear for our whistle. Any reasonable change within the bounds of our circumstances will be welcome. But can we afford, in present circumstances, to go into this proposed scheme in its present shape? This is the question of questions, and it ought to be taken up, discussed, and disposed of at the outset. For instance, can the people of this far west County of Huron afford it? At present, a farmer owning 100 acres of improved land here pays yearly some $20 of direct taxes; and I suppose if he has a family, his indirect taxes will amount to $20 more. How much more will he have to pay when his share of putting the country into a proper state of defence, building the Intercolonial Railroad, opening up a road to the North West, and paying for four or five Legislators instead of one, is added to it? Perhaps the *Globe* people, who are exceedingly subtle and trenchant in their replies to objections urged against the proposed change, will be able to answer satisfactorily this one also.

And here I would like to say a few words about this same *Globe* of Toronto. It is perhaps bad manners, and not consistent with the etiquette of newspapers, for one editor to admit into his columns anything like criticism of the sentiments of another, but the *Globe* is so intimately associated with the proposed Confederation that you cannot discuss the scheme without coming in contact with it.

You will readily believe me, I think, that it is more in sorrow than otherwise, that I at this time dissent from the *Globe*, when I tell you that I have followed its lead in Canadian Politics for eighteen years. Sometimes I thought that we went too fast and too far; still, upon the whole, I thought we were lovers of our country more than ourselves. I had implicit faith in the *Globe* when it said that Cartier and Co. were corrupt and inefficient, and unfit to govern this Province—that the confederation of all the Provinces might be a possible thing, but that it was far off in the future—that the building of the Intercolonial was further in the distance still,—would scarcely ever pay, and was not necessary, or even essential, to confederation. And more over, the *Globe* was great on opening up a road to, and annexing to Canada, the great North West. 'It should be done at once;' I said amen to that. I appreciated the scorn with which it treated the foolish aristocrats of Britain for clamoring against us for not arming and preparing for war. Why should we? How could we? There was nobody attacking us, and we were not in circumstances to raise and maintain an army. But times changed. The Hon. George Brown joined Cartier & Co. in a coalition government—'jumped over the walls and joined the enemy,' said some—'threw himself into the breach to save his country,' said I, to soothe my conscience, although I have been in doubt about it ever since, and who can blame me for still doubting? Mr. Brown told the people of Toronto, the other day, that the conference had agreed to put the country into a complete state of defence. They had agreed to build immediately the unprofitable Railroad through what used to be "a wild and barren country," and hear it ye denizens of the North West—ye people dwelling on the banks of the Red River and Saskatchewan, a road will be made to you when the finances will admit—an event likely to happen if the plan of the delegates is carried out—when the United States pays the last dollar of their debt. The *Globe* had no word of censure for the delegates for locking out the newspaper men of Quebec, and, in my opinion, it has studiously endeavored to mystify and exalt into an undue importance the work of the delegates. And now, it apparently wants the people to swallow the whole thing as soon as possible without knowledge or consideration.

I will not, at present, attempt to discuss any of the details agreed to; but it is evident that the scheme, as a whole, will be altogether too expensive to commence with. Some of its principal advocates tell us that fewer members might have done the Federal business, 'but,' say they, we had to multiply them to conciliate the politicians, or they would not assist us to carry the measure. Do evil, that good may come out of it.' Strange doctrine this for the nineteenth century, an old theory of the Jesuits, which I thought had been dead long ago, and never expected to see it resuscitated again, especially at the birth of a Nation. By a parity of reasoning, we will have a crowd in the Local Legislative Assembly and Council. What with Township Councillors, County Councilors, Local Assembly men, Local Legislative Councilmen, and the 82 and 21 for the Federal Assembly and Council, with all the other men necessary to keep such a machine running, about every twentieth man in Upper Canada will be an office-holder. Where will it all end?

The scheme that will prove to be a success and a blessing to Upper Canada must be one that will employ no more men in any branch of the Government than is absolutely necessary. Perhaps we can dispense with our County Councils, and hand over their work to the Local Legislature. This, with a Federal head that would spend as little as possible in the way of arming and defence, and let Railroad making alone for some time and give us perfect control over our Local affairs, for I am not sure about that Veto. I say, bring forward some plan, not so grand and imposing as the famous 72 resolutions, but one better suited to our wants and circumstances.—Let it be generally understood, and few intelligent minds in Canada, I opine, will be found opposing it.

You did not tell us in your quiet, cautious article on "Confederation," of the 18th, the plan you preferred for getting the voice of the people; but I infer that you are in favor of a direct vote, or by conventions. Either way will be conducive to the spreading of information—will excite discussion, and tend towards the getting of a fair and intelligent expression of opinion.

In the meantime, Mr Editor, go on in the path you have started upon; speak out and plead for time for the people to be informed, and make up their minds concerning so momentous a matter as the making of a constitution for a nation. Do not be daunted or deterred by those who tell you that if you stop to discuss this or that you will postpone, and if you postpone, you will likely ruin the whole affair. Such reasoning is flimsy and childish. We are not Turks or Russians, but free and enlightened Britons. Let us do our work in a manner that we will not be ashamed of it when it is done. Any scheme or plan that cannot wait to be fully and freely discussed—that will not stand the strongest blasts of criticism, is unworthy to become any part or portion of the foundations of a great nation.

Should you think fit to give this a place in your valuable columns, and it be the means, in any degree, of stirring up a spirit of enquiry amongst the mass of your readers, it will fully repay me for writing, and you for publishing, this perhaps rather lengthy and rambling letter. I am, &c.,

UPPER CANADIAN.

County of Huron, Nov. 28th, 1864.

THE LATE MISSIONARY MEETING

To the Editor of the 'Huron Signal.'

DEAR SIR,—It is seldom that I find fault with anything in your well conducted journal, although I read it constantly. Not being one of those who are always picking holes in your editorial coat, you will bear with me when I point out a few spots that I saw upon it lately, which I think would need a little brushing. I refer now to your notice of the late Missionary Meeting and your strictures on public speaking in connexion with it. Whilst reading what you wrote I wondered *very* much that you gave it *any* notice, or that when writing a line or two upon it you did not act on the old principle of 'the dead and the absent nothing but good.' Now, sir, your remarks on that meeting appear to me to show a want of *good taste*—a want of *discernment*—and, to say the least, they were *untimely*. I have not the least doubt, Mr. Editor, but that you are, as every Christian man ought to be, interested more or less in the great missionary enterprise, but it certainly seems a want of *good taste* in you even to appear to insinuate that any of the gentlemen on the platform that evening was less interested in the cause of Missions than yourself. Why, sir, there is scarcely one of them that has not set aside more or less of ease, wealth and comfort, and in some cases ventured their lives also to battle on this important field.

Your strictures show a want of *discernment*. Now, it is evident that when a meeting commences at about eight o'clock in the evening, and there are six or seven ministers expected to speak, except they intend keeping the people until midnight they *must* speak short. Again one member of the deputation is always expected to make the principal speech, therefore the local ministers ought to display their good sense and judgment in making way as gracefully as possible for the speaker of the evening. This was well attended to in the late meeting—all the ministers spoke short and to the point. Of course the writer does not pretend to have all the discernment in the world and yet *he* could see in their short addresses not "elaborate excuses divided into heads and profusely illustrated with stale anecdotes," but points that had a direct tendency to advance the cause which they advocated. Few as were the minutes occupied and cheerful as were the introductions, the "discerning public" could see that—the grace of Christian liberality—the evils of bigotry—the greatness of the missionary enterprise—the necessity of doing more for Christ—consecrating all to Christ, &c. &c., were affectionately urged upon them by the different speakers.

What we regret is not a "discerning public" but a want of *discernment* in the reporter. But, sir, your strictures were, to say the least, *untimely*. If you intended writing on 'stale anecdotes' and 'elaborate excuses,' why not give us an article on these alone at some time or other, you that wrote a short time ago so well, on "dulness," and almost the "mud" feel about half as adhesive as it usually does, could write well on a subject so much loftier than either. Or as it appears that "you did not wish your remarks to apply to this meeting in particular," why not wait until you had attended one that would have suited you in every respect. A meeting to which your remarks would be pertinent might occur, but in our opinion of the late one they were untimely.

Now, sir, no man is more against excuses, either in the pulpit or on the platform, whether they are under one head or five, than the writer. But still he does not like to see a meeting that gave tolerable satisfaction to the audience and materially assisted the cause of Mission, sent off over the counties as a scapegoat bearing upon its comparatively guiltless head the sins of others.

I remain, dear Mr. Editor,

Yours truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

REMARKS.—We publish the above as a proof of our great good nature, and not at all because we think our notice of that Missionary Meeting was of such a venomous nature as our reverend correspondent attempts to make out. If, unfortunately, the cap fits the worthy gentleman, as regards the meeting, he has certainly redeemed himself in the very nice little sermon he writes for our special edification. What a lively sense he seems to have of what is *tasteful, discerning* and *timely* on the part of a newspaper reporter, and how telling is his application! If any one, hereafter, sees in our columns a notice of the kind in which *each* orator is not said to have uttered a sublime address, marked for its lofty tone, its keen wit and brilliant satire, it will be because our reporter is incorrigibly bent upon speaking his mind freely. Our correspondent wonders that we gave *any* notice of the meeting at all. Why so? It certainly appears to us that the gratuitous assumption is not altogether in the *good taste* we are alleged to have departed from. Our habit is to exercise the right of criticism freely, without abusing hospitality or indulging in personalities, and as long as we make no violent attack upon any person, we think it would be as well for gentlemen so sensitive as our reverend and respected correspondent to remember that there is a rugged public opinion abroad, the utterances of which through the press may be listened to with profit. In the naughty paragraph alluded to, we spoke well of the meeting and of most of the speeches delivered, and if we spoke in general terms of the ridiculous excuses sometimes made use of at such gatherings, it was because we knew that few occasions of the kind were not marred through this means. Why, at a political meeting, where the sterner side of human nature is turned out, such an exhibition would be set down as arrant *twaddle*, and the unlucky manufacturer of excuses would be hissed from the platform. Far be it from us to hint that *our* zeal in the cause of *Canadian* or foreign missions is greater than that of those whose special duty it is to preach to the heathen, but as a member of the great Public, we flatter ourselves that we know what an *excuse for a speech* is when we hear it.—With all due deference to our reverend critic, who states so emphatically that all the ministers—including himself, of course,—spoke "short and *to the point*," we think he would have materially advanced the interests of *good taste* by allowing an intelligent audience to form its own opinion of the timeliness or pertinency of our harmless and certainly well-meant remarks.

HEAVY REVENUE STAMPS.—A mortgage deed was left at the Registry office in this city yesterday, on which were United States revenue stamps to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars. It was the mortgage of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad, to secure the payment of the company's bonds of April 1, 1851, which, by a vote of the stockholders at the last annual meeting, have been renewed. The renewed bonds, for which this mortgage is given, amount to £100,000 sterling, and are dated October 1, 1864, payable at the office of the company in London in five years from date, or, at the election of the company at any time thereafter not exceeding twenty years from this date, with interest at the rate of three per ct. half-yearly. This mortgage is subject to the prior mortgage given to the city of Portland.—[Portland (Me.) Press.

☞ The Daily *Globe* of Thursday contains a large engraving representing the new *Globe* office, which is said to be the finest and best appointed building of the kind in America. Accompanying the picture is a full description of the interior of the building from cellar to garret.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY, December.—Contents:—The Highland Light, English Authors in Florance; A Tobacconalian Ode; Halcyon Days; on Translating the Divina Commedia; House and Home papers; on the Columbia River; Our last Day in Dixie; The Vanishers; Ice and Esquimaux; The progress of Sculpture; Bryant's Seventieth Birthday; Leaves from an Officer's Journal; England and America; We are a Nation. The publishers, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, Boston, announce that the January number will begin the 15th volume of this Magazine, and that they have engaged the literary services of Mrs. H. B. Stowe, D. G. Campbell, Prof. *Goldwin Smith*, (no less,) Agassiz, Ludlow, Geo. A. Sala, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, and other first class writers—The volume promises to be a splendid one. Orders received at this office.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—We have received the October Number of the ever-welcome British Review from the publishers L. Scott & Co., of New York, with the following table of contents:—Cochin-China and Cambodia, Workmen's Benefit Societies, Rawdon Brown's Venetian State Papers, Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, Sanitary State of the Army in India, Life of Lockhart, Photography, Law Reform, Dr. Newman's Apologia.

Blackwood and all the Reviews may be subscribed for at the *Signal* office Book Store. No person who wishes to keep up with the intellectuality of the age can be without them.

OYSTER SUPPER.

On Wednesday evening last Messrs. Story & Davis, of this town, entertained a number of their personal friends at an Oyster Supper in the British Exchange. At the appointed hour about twenty-five gentlemen sat down to one of Tom. Dark's choicest spreads. The appetizing bivalves were disposed of in the most approved fashion, after which came toast, speech and song. The toast of the hosts of the evening was responded to by Messrs. Story and Davis in eloquent speeches, which we are sorry we have not space to report in full. Other gentlemen in responding to various toasts dwelt upon the fact that the gentlemen composing the firm are held in high esteem by all who know them socially or have had business transactions with them. During the course of the proceedings several good speeches were made, amongst which we hope we will be pardoned if we mention the neat, elegant little address delivered by a fine-looking young friend in response to "the ladies." A speech of the kind was all the more refreshing because young gentlemen are sometimes in the habit of skedaddling incontinently when the toast comes up. The company dispersed at an early hour, after having spent a most pleasant evening.

STANLEY.

A very amusing affair took place last week. A man named William Brown, employed a butcher to kill a steer. They made the brute fast with ropes, so as to make sure that he could not escape, then the owner took his gun and went a few paces from him and fired, but to his great surprise the bullet struck him somewhere on the nose, and the enraged animal, like Samson, broke the ropes which were binding him, and finally made his escape to the woods, clearing fences and every obstacle that came in his way. The owner, not willing to lose him, or to be conquered, went in pursuit, but he soon left his pursuer so far behind that he lost sight of him altogether, and had to return without him. Next morning he again started, to try if possible to recover the lost prize, and after a search of three days found him on the next concession feeding with other cattle, but at so late an hour that he thought it better to leave him till morning. When morning came the steer was gone and has not been heard of since.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

The Times' special despatch from Washington says:—

"Hood's movements in Tennessee seem to reveal the intention of making his way into East Tennessee. The line on which he is moving would indicate an attempt to turn Nashville, on the east side, and make his way to form a junction with Breckenridge. It is believed he will then essay the capture of Knoxville, which will give him railroad communication via East Tennessee and the valley with Lynchburg and Richmond. The successful issue of Sherman's movement will have severed communication between the two Confederate armies, and Hood's present campaign seems to be directed towards securing such communication by the line mentioned. Hood's army in this case would be in a position to join Lee's should this move become advisable."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The subscriptions to the 7.30 loan during the past week amounted to three and a half millions.

Some of the recently exchanged prisoners have reached this city. They that when they arrived at Savannah from Millen they were kindly treated and furnished with the best food which could be procured, and that the people intimated that there were forces under Beauregard and Johnston at Macon and Augusta to oppose Sherman, but did not believe he would encounter them or that the military authorities would in time decide where to concentrate the forces they had. At Savannah there were only fifteen hundred men who would make a feeble resistance.

The Savannah Republican of the 24th contains contradictory statements as to Sherman's movements, particularly as to crossing the Ocoonee river. It says that the column operating on the Georgia road kept the western side and struck off in the direction of Macon, as though contemplating a junction with the forces in that vicinity.

It is stated that a strong force of cavalry is following Sherman, and that it is not impossible that Forrest may ere long hang like a wolf on his rear and flanks.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The Australasian took out $1,600,000 in gold to-day for Europe.

HALIFAX, Nov. 29.—The steamer Delta arrived here this morning with Bermuda dates to the 26th.

The blockade-runners Armstrong and Talisman had arrived, the former with 700 and the latter with 400 bales of cotton.

They report that the Chickamauga had arrived at Wilmington after a slight brush with the blockaders, and that the Tallahassee was safely in port and would leave in a few days with a cargo of cotton for Bermuda.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The Commercial's Washington special says:—"Provost's report of the capture of Macon is not believed, as Gen. Sherman had cut off all communication with that place, and the Confederates at Richmond could have no information of the matter. Gen. Sherman probably avoided Macon and Augusta, and is thought to be marching to the sea coast. The Confederates are doing all they can to impede his progress."

The Post's Washington special says: "Richmond papers of Monday are silent respecting Sherman's movements, but they show the Confederates to be in great trepidation. There is every reason to believe that Sherman is making his way triumphantly to the sea coast."

Sherman's Operations.

THE MARCH MORE LIKE A RETREAT THAN AN ADVANCE.

(From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 21.)

We do not understand precisely why it is that the Yankees go into ecstacies of delight and admiration over Sherman's movement in Georgia, unless it is that they consider themselves bound to applaud everything done or to be done by their military leaders. How else could they manifest their intense appreciation of their own "greatness?" How else can they make the world believe that they are really the greatest and smartest people in all creation? And being the greatest and smartest people of this or any other age, of course their generals must be the greatest and smartest known in history; their movements the most marvellous, their marches the most extraordinary, and their campaigns the most magnificent. It is therefore, a matter of principle with them to declare that Sherman's movement is the grandest, ablest and profoundest of this or any other war. But we must confess that we cannot see it as the Yankees see it. We do not for a moment underate its importance, or the audacity by which it is characterized. In this respect it certainly does differ from any previous movement of any other Yankee general. It is the first time that any Yankee commander has ventured to seperate himself from his base of operations and to plunge boldly into the very heart of a hostile country. Grant's dash at Pemberton's communications, and his march from Grand Gulf to Jackson, were similar in appearance; but in reality very different, since Grant immediately retraced his steps to the Mississippi, where he reopened communication with the co-operating fleet. Sherman's movement is certainly without example in this war. Indeed, it is without example in modern times, and is seemingly, an insolent disregard of all the principles of strategy as explained and practised by the masters of the military art. This fact, so far from justifying the extravagant rejoicings of the Yankees, should naturally inspire them with apprehension and alarm. Instead of coolly calculating the chances of success, and of taking into account the various elements of opposition that he may encounter, they announce that arrangements precluding the possibility of failure have been made. Already they see the Yankee prisoners at Andersonville, Millen and Florence liberated by their conquering brethern; already they behold Sherman, with his legions, entering Charleston and Savannah, after capturing and destroying Macon and Augusta; or sweeping unopposed through Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, and up to the very banks of the James, adding his triumphant forces to Grant's wearied divisions, and ending the war by the capture of Richmond and the whole "rebel" government, of the army of Northern Virginia and its formidable commander. Just such a programme has been sketched out over and over again for the Yankee armies by the imaginative editors and the credulous people of the North. But the progress of their armies towards the consummation of these remarkable projects has been hitherto retarded by the obstacles which reasoning people might have foreseen. These obstacles still exist, and will, we presume, prove as obstinate as ever. It is scarcely supposable that, in a campaign of thirty or sixty days, Sherman will accomplish more than has taken him and his predecessors nearly four years to effect; and this while deprived of all the immense advantages of open communications and unlimited transportation hitherto enjoyed. The fact, indeed, is that Sherman's march looks more like a retreat than advance; more like a defensive than an aggressive movement. It is clear that Hood's march upon his communications rendered his situation at Atlanta extremely uneasy, and, indeed, untenable; that he found it impossible to anticipate his adversary, or to baffle his designs, and that an abandonment of Atlanta thence became absolutely necessary. But to simply retire on Chattanooga, or, as it was probable would be the result, upon Nashville, would be to give up all that he and his predecessors had fought for since the capture of Fort Donelson, to acknowledge himself outgeneraled, and to confess that his advance into Georgia was a mistake and a failure. Political motives precluded this course. All that was left to do was just what he has done—to tempt the perils of a march through Georgia to the coast, to establish a new base of operations, to effect a successful movement of this kind, with its concomitant destruction of Confederate depots and stores, against the inevitable surrender of all the country lying between the Atlantic and the Tennessee. We think he is mistaken in his calculations and his expectations; but we are not insensible to the fact that a man of Sherman's undoubted ability and acuteness must have had such expectations and made such calculations. He would never have commenced his march from Atlanta had he not believed he could finally reach the coast in safety. He would never have violated so flagrantly the rules and principles of military science, had he not thought he could do so with impunity. He would never have exposed his army to destruction, had he not been convinced that there were many more chances for him than against him. We cannot say, therefore, that we feel an absolute conviction, although our hopes are strong, that Sherman will fail in achieving his final object. But no one knows better than Sherman knows, that even success in this undertaking will decide absolutely nothing as to the military aspects of the war—that, indeed, his very success would be just as much an abandonment of the country wrested from us south of Tennessee, as if he had retired with his whole army to confront Hood. In fact, the true military policy was to concentrate his forces in front of Hood, and to beat that general back again if possible; and this course he would certainly have adopted, had it not been rendered injudicious by the political reason before referred to. Such a move would have been too openly a defeat, too confessedly the consequence of a failure. It would have discouraged enlistments at the North, and perhaps put an end to the war.—On the other hand, if he succeed in his present design, he can make it appear that he has gained a great triumph; and although a few weeks would pissipate this impression, it may, in the meantime, enable Lincoln to recruit his armies and open the spring campaign with vastly increased forces. Sherman must find a new base or lose an army!

Interesting Items.

☞ A soldier, while on duty at Quebec, quietly loaded his rifle and blew his brains out.

☞ An early dissolution of the English Parliament is expected.

☞ The Western Lakes are now some two feet lower than usual.

☞ A new and improved type-setting machine has been invented by a Salem, Mass., man.

☞ We see it hinted that the New York plots were got up by the Federal Government for the purpose of raising a feeling against the Confederates.

☞ A lad was killed in the County of Middlesex a few days ago under very painful circumstances. He was mounting a colt and had his foot in the stirrup, when it started off, dragging him on the ground until his head was ground out of all shape. His name was Cook.

☞ A gentleman picked up a 10ct piece in the streets of Toledo the other day. He did not faint, but came very near doing so.

☞ A boy died in Liverpool recently from the effects of chewing tobacco.

☞ Navigation on the Saginaw River has about closed for the season.

☞ At a fashionable New York Wedding recently the bridal presents amounted in value to $50,000.

☞ The official vote of New York City shows a majority for McClellan of 37,926.

☞ It is reported from Washington that the Dutch Gap Canal has sprung a leak, and become unmanageable.

☞ Mrs. Joshua R. Giddings died at Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio, on the 15th inst.

☞ A man's body was found floating in the Toronto bay on Monday afternoon. R. Steckel was marked on a handkerchief which was in his pocket.

☞ The national debt incurred by the Federal States up to the present is calculated to amount to about $600,000,000. Almost all that money has been spent in making widows and orphans. How many wives and children would half of it have made happy.—[Punch.

☞ A New York soldier came home from the war last week with both his legs shot off, and $700 bounty in his pocket. His wife, who had taken a great dislike to the poor fellow on account of his crippled condition, stole his money and ran away with it.

☞ The London Post says arrangements are rapidly progressing by which the French flag may be withdrawn from Mexico, and the Emperor Maximilian left to govern his people with the aid of the native army and foreign contingent, which will amount to 10,000 or 12,000 men, composed of Belgians, Austrians and French.

☞ We understand that the Hon. John Rose has been appointed a Commissioner by Her Majesty, on behalf of the Imperial Government, under a recent treaty between Great Britain and the United States, by which certain matters in dispute (the San Juan difficulty, we believe, among others,) are to be settled by Commissioners, one to be named by each government, and the umpire in case of disagreement, by the King of Italy.

☞ The survey of the three townships on Manitoulin Island has been completed, and the returns have been received by the department. The townships are on the east side of the Island, communicating with lirule Current, Shegaundah, and Manitowaning Bay. The lands will speedily be put in the market.

COLLISION BETWEEN CONGRESSMEN.—At an early hour on Monday morning a collision occurred at the Ballard House, between Messrs. Wm G Swan and H S Foote, colleagues in Congress from the State of Tennessee, the difficulty originating, it it said, some remarks made by the latter in the House of Representatives on Monday, supposed to concern John Mitchell, Esq., of the *Examiner*. It appears that Mr. Swan was conducted to the family apartment of Mr Foote, by Mr H K Pollard, who did so to show him the apartment, not knowing that the relations existing between the two gentlemen (Foote and Swan) were of a bellicose description, and of course unprepared for so sudden an explosion as followed the opening of the door and the introduction of Mr Swan. Mr Foote invited Mr Pollard in, upon opening the door, when the latter informed him that his (Mr Foote's) colleague, was there and wished to speak to him. Mr Foote replied that he did not look upon Mr Swan as a gentleman, and could hold no communication with him. Mr Swan stepped forward and struck Mr Foote over the head with his cane, inflicting a severe blow. Further and more serious hostilities were about to be inaugurated, when Gen. Wickham and Mr. Thomas, Second Auditor of the State, happening to be near, interfered and put a stop to further fighting. On yesterday morning the city police were on the *qui vive* for Messrs. Foote, Swan, and Mitchell, warrants having been issued for their arrest, upon the supposition, it is said, that a duel was on the *tapis* between Messrs. Foote and Mitchell, in which Mr. Swan was implicated. The case will probably be before the Mayor this morning.—*Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 23.*

☞ The London *Prototype* learns that on Friday last, a charge of imbezzlement preferred against Mr. John Black, formerly a lumber merchant in Strathroy, and at present a member of the town council, was tried before John A. Scoon, Esq., J. P. The charge was made at the instance of Mr. Cowan, a lumber merchant doing business in Dereham, for whom Mr. Black has acted as agent for a number of years, until February last, when the business was handed over to Mr. Cowan. In the statement then made, Mr. Cowan accepted a number of debts appearing on the books as cash; but the parties presumed to be owing, when tendered their accounts, refused payment, alleging that they were already paid. The hearing of the case was postponed until Thursday.

Housing of Cattle.

On this subject Mr. Archibald McDonald thus writes to the Morning Post:—The constitution of cattle is often ruined by their being kept out in the fields during the inclement months of the winter. A cow should never be caught in a cold night, for a certain consequence is an immediate depreciation of the quantity of the milk, and an injury to the cow, and if suckling the calf, to that also.—But, I may be asked, is it not for their nature to be out at night? It was; but by the improvements in breeding (which have made them less hardy,) and the artificial grasses they eat it is no longer so. A highland cow eats the natural herbage of the hills, and knows for hours before a storm is coming, and will feed on for a considerable distance, till it reaches a place of shelter from the cold. Bring that same cow from its natural grass, feed it on oats, confine it in a field where it cannot obtain shelter, and it will soon be in a worse condition than when brought here. It must be housed at night, in a building completely enclosed and properly ventilated. I have noticed in many parts of the country that fattening bullocks (those stall-fed excepted) are never housed at night. This is a most improper plan. There should be a covered shed for those erected at one side of the field, closed at the back and ends but open in front, and divided into compartments for each bullock. Give at night to each a few handfuls of hay, and two ordinary sized turnips, sliced just previous to being given. I adopted this method with the worst half of some Highland bullocks, allowing the better half to lie out all night. At the end of five months those housed were pronounced by competent judges to be worth three pound per head more than the others. A steward to a noble lord writes to me: 'I adopted your plan with a part of my bullocks, and now at the end of one month, I consider those housed are worth £1 more than the others. In future, I shall take care to house all my cattle.' If the above remarks are true in reference to winter exposure in the climate of Great Britain, how much more applicable must they be to the more rigorous climate of Canada.

NO CATCHING HIM.

We have all heard and read of a reverend "Sonny Sam," and perhaps seen his likeness in the *dramatis personæ* of the world—Among the tales that have been current in my day of this latter personage was one which consigned him to a first-class carriage, on a very full railway train, in which there was a deficiency of room. All the seats were full, except the one opposite to his reverence, and to that, for his better comfort, he had consigned his holy legs. It so chanced that a gentleman, like a great many members of the House of Commons, in search of a place, looked in at the door of the carriage, and, addressing the Bishop, asked him if the seat opposite to him was was occupied. The divine replied that it was. The seat seeker closed the door, and had to travel in a second class carriage, there being no room in those of the first class. It seems that he entertained some suspicions as to the truth of the answer he had received, so when the train stopped he again came to the window and looked in. He beheld the ecclesiastic still maintaining his position. 'My lord,' he cried in great indignation, 'at least I expected the truth from you. You told me that the seat was taken!'

'I did not, sir,' was the somewhat Jesuitical reply. 'You asked me if that was *occupied*, and with much sincerity I replied in the affirmative. I regret if my adhering so strictly to facts should have caused you any discomfort.'

'It is of no use to attempt to catch *him* out,' grumbled the traveller as he retired; 'if I had told him that once I had been surprised at seeing him playing at Aunt Sally near my house, it being an occupation scarcely becoming his holy profession, he would have replied that his health required muscular exercise; that it was but a constitutional sally, and that for the moment he went into training to better his condition to do good. You can't get the better of him in anything.—*Grantley Berkley.*

Railway Travelling in the South.

A refugee, whose story the New York *World* tells, gives the following account of railway travelling in the South:

From Mobile to Richmond the trip is made in five or six days, if no accidents happen.—$250 will cover all expenses. We bought some peaches on the road at the rate of from three to four dollars a dozen. One of the distinctive features in past days was cotton fields, spreading out over hundreds of acres their masses of green glittering leaves, where upon myriads of bolls like so many flakes of snow were gently cradled by the passing breeze. No such sight now greeted our eyes. Cornfield after cornfield stretched over hill and plain. The corn crop is good throughout the South, and there is no fear of starvation. One car only is allowed for passengers, and blessed is the man who has a lady in charge, for he is admitted into that car. The baggage goes into the soldier's car, there to stand or sit on the floor, for they are nearly always overcrowded. There is so much travelling to the sake of visiting wounded soldiers or seeing relatives long absent, that ladies have to stand up for hours in the passenger car. Trains connect with a certain regularity not always to be depended upon.

RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY, C. E.—The prospectus of this company, of which Mr. L. E. Chittenden, of New York, is President, Mr. Arthur Rankin, M. P. P., general superintendent, and a number of American gentlemen trustees, appears in the New York papers. The capital is $100,000, in shares of $50 each. The prospectus says:—"This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing, working, selling and leasing mining lands and rights in the British Provinces and neighboring localities. It is now the owner of nearly fifteen thousand acres of the richest gold lands of the Chaudiere gold district of Canada, which have been selected with the greatest care, and after abundant evidence of their richness in gold and other precious metals. They contain nearly 70 miles of river frontage upon streams admirably adapted to the most productive and economical mining. The company has organized after the most thorough examination of the lands and their value, and the trustees confidently believe their productiveness, which has been fully tested, prove them equal if not superior, to the riches places of California, both in gold bearing quartz lodes and alluvial deposits. They have on hand and on exhibition gold enough, recently mined upon their own property, to fully establish the value of their stock. This company is prepared to treat upon favorable terms with persons desiring to lease or purchase mining rights." Messrs. Fish & Hatch, 38 Wall street, New York, are agents for the company.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE ON SLAVERY.—The St. Louis *Republican*, in reviewing Jefferson Davis' message, thus remarks upon slavery: "We are more convinced than ever that, whatever else the war may accomplish, it will be the doom of slavery, or, at any rate, of slavery in the form in which it has hitherto existed in this country. Nevertheless the negro question will not be settled by our conflict. Some sort of subordination for the blacks will have to be adopted by the South, call it apprenticeship, or what you will. This conclusion is irresistible, for the fanatical doctrine of perfect freedom and equality will never stand the test of experience, and, for our part, we would not wish it."

☞ The United States Treasury Department has ordered that in future all exports of Flour and Mill Feed from Canada under the Reciprocity Treaty shall be accompanied by the affidavit of the miller who ground it, that the grain of which it was manufactured was wholly and exclusively the growth and production of Canada. This order will check much valuable trade between the two countries.

ONE OF LAMB'S BETS.—Lamb once construed a company with an anecdote of Coleridge, which without doubt he hatched in his hoax-loving brain. "I was," he said, "going from my house at Enfield to the East India House one morning, when I met Coleridge on his way to pay me a visit. He was brimful of some new idea, and, in spite of my informing him that time was precious, he drew me within the gate of an unoccupied garden by the roadside, and there, sheltered from observation by a hedge of evergreens, he took me by the button of my coat, and closing his eyes, commenced an eloquent discourse, waving his right hand gently as the musical words flowed in an unbroken strain from his lips. I listened entranced, but the striking clock recalled me to a sense of duty. I saw it was of no use to attempt to break away; so taking advantage of his absorption in his subject, and, with my pen-knife, quietly severing my button from my coat, I decamped: Five hours afterward, in passing the same garden, on my way home, I heard Coleridge's voice, and, on looking in, there he was, with closed eyes, the button in his fingers, and the right hand gracefully waving, just as when I left him. He had never missed me."

THE OLD COUNTRIES.—Crowded as England is with a hungry population, five per cent. of her soil is not under cultivation. Yet the proportion of cultivated land is higher in England than in any other country in Europe; in Russia less than one fifth of the soil is under cultivation; in Sweden only one-seventh; in Austria and Holland one-fifth: in Switzerland one fourth; in France fifty four hundredths. There is really no need of Emigration. In England, as appears by a parliamentary report, there are sixteen millions of acres, wholly unproductive, that might easily be made productive. The reason why these acres are permitted to lie unimproved is, that as soon as they are enclosed, and before they can be sufficiently reclaimed to produce a paying crop, they become subject to tithe and tax. Hence, only men of large capital dare undertake the task, and they prefer to invest their capital where the return is more speedy and more certain.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUES IN THE EAST.—The China *Mail* remarks that among other things worthy of note in the capture of Shimonoseki, is the fact that the best guns mounted upon the forts were all found to be of Russian manufacture. This shows that, as was the case in China, so it is in Japan—the Russians have carved out a way for themselves, quietly enough so far as we are aware, unless we except their usurpation of some land in one of the bays on the east coast, where they landed under pretence of erecting sheds for their sick, and, having hoisted the Russian flag, refused to leave the place after a sufficient interval had elapsed for any sick they brought on shore to have recruited. This was discovered by some of our men-of-war, who happened to be cruising about the coast. Russia is not likely to be scrupulous in carrying out an eastern policy in China and Japan. We can see that already. The only question is: Has she any relations with Japan, and if so, what are they?

THE NEW YORK PLOT.—The New York papers are filled with exciting reports concerning the plot to burn the hotels and other principal buildings of that city. From all accounts there appears to have been a concerted plan to burn the best part of the city, either the more easily to effect robberies or to inflict damage upon the North. The papers, of course, declare that it was the act of Confederates, and threaten all sorts of vengeance upon the heads of the perpetrators should they be caught.

POST OFFICES ESTABLISHED ON THE 1ST NOV.—Bois de l'Ail, township of St. Lawrence; Loyal, township of Greenock; Madrid, township of Sebastopol; North Bruce, township of Bruce; Old Montrose, township of Romney

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., DEC. 6, 1864.

POPULAR SANCTION.

While the *Globe* still clings to the opinion that there is no necessity for submitting the scheme of Confederation to the people of Canada at all, it concedes that the suggestion of this and other reform journals of a direct popular vote, "yea," or "nay," being taken, is vastly more rational than the idea of getting at the same end by dissolving the Provincial Parliament. So far so good, but we fail to see the force of the *Globe's* argument that such a vote is needless "unless it can be truthfully alleged that the feeling of the people is a matter of doubt." The *Globe* may feel satisfied that little or no opposition will spring up, and yet we beg to inform it that a great many people in the west—not merely conservatives who might possibly hope to make political capital out of an agitation, but Reformers who have almost sworn by Mr. Brown for years—are very far from feeling certain that the scheme should not be subjected to the ventilation incident to its being submitted to a popular vote. We do not mean to say that the feeling which is so rapidly spreading throughout the West is one of hostility,—nor do we announce ourselves as enemies to confederation, but when people begin to perplex themselves with doubts and fears as to the efficacy of the great reforms promised, is it not reasonable that they should speak out despite the "overwhelming Parliamentary majority" by which they are to be effected. Until recently we were in the dark with regard to the result of the Quebec Conference, and even now it is asserted that the *official* copies of the resolutions of that Conference, printed by order of the Government and transmitted to members of the Legislature, are marked "strictly confidential." And yet the *Globe* in its consummate wisdom dubs as 'carpers' and 'theorizers' all who refuse to "go it blind." If the people of Upper Canada are so terribly in earnest on the representation question as the *Globe* has for years represented them to be, and if they are so perfectly satisfied that Confederation will right all their wrongs, surely they would not be supine enough to neglect the opportunity of declaring their approval at the polls. The question of expense is, in our opinion, a paltry one to raise at the present juncture. The change proposed is a sweeping one. It provides for the establishment of an entirely new form of Government after the old system shall have been dissolved—it contemplates the formation of a new nation out of the elements at hand—it involves most serious questions of finance,—in very few respects does it ignore the democratic principle, and yet the PEOPLE whose dearest interests are at stake, who will have to pay for the three or four branches of legislature, local and general, who will be called upon to pay their proportion of the $16,000,000 required for building the Intercolonial Railway, are to sit idly by while "an immense Parliamentary majority" settles irrevocably the all-important question, *To be or not to be*, the popular sanction being dispensed with on account of *the expense*. True, the *Globe* informs us that the people of Canada will not submit to remain indifferent spectators of an attempt to rob them of their liberties—*will* take pains, if necessary, to make themselves heard from in terms not to be mistaken, but, we ask, who is to judge of the sufficiency of any objections that may be raised? And through what medium are they to be heard, if not through the press, which, if it does not exactly coincide with the *Globe* is liable to be black-lettered for its "theorizing." Men of Huron and Bruce! you are deeply interested in the subject to which your attention has been drawn, and we adjure you to "make your voice heard," before the final step is taken.

THE EXECUTION OF MULLER.

The wretched murderer Muller expiated his awful crime on the gallows in front of Newgate on the morning of Monday, the 14th ult. The scene as described by the daily press was a terrible one. The convict was pale, but wonderfully calm and collected, and at the last professed to be fully prepared to step into the presence of the Being whose laws he had so completely violated. Around the gallows was a seething, dirty, profane mass of 50,000 human beings, representing all that is vile and loathsome in the great city. What a picture for the student of human nature in its lowest form. Through the long night of Sunday a thin pencil of light streaming from the window of the cell within which the wretched man was engaged in the last agonies of preparation for his doom—without, and immediately under that window, profanity, filth and *robbery* of the grossest description. What a pity that the law which brought the sword of justice down upon the neck of the murderer, did not also apply the rod of chastisement to that slimy mass of uncondemned crime around the gallows-tree! Alas for the boasted civilization and refinement of our age, how much of turgid barbarism underlies its sparkling waters. While the ghastly preparations were being made, Dr. Cappel, Muller's kind spiritual adviser said:—'In a few moments, Muller, you will stand before God; I ask you again, and for the last time, are you guilty or innocent?' He replied, 'I am innocent.' Dr. Cappel said, 'You are innocent?' repeating his own words in the form of a question. Muller answered, 'God Almighty knows what I have done.' Dr. Cappel said, 'God Almighty knows what you have done?' again repeating the convict's own words: 'Does God know that you have done this particular deed?'—Muller replied, "YES: I DID IT," speaking in German, in which language the whole conversation was conducted.

The Late Fire in Clinton.

The Coroner's investigation into the origin of this fire came to a close on Thursday the 1st inst. The following are the names of the jury empanneled:—J. B. Racey, (foreman) John MacGarva, James Fair, David Covan, Alex. Taylor, John Steep, Geo. Laycock, Henry Stephens, Geo. Taylor, R. Irwin, Geo. W. Smith, and Mark Cassells. The evidence is too lengthy to be given in detail in our columns, nor is it necessary for us to give it. Much of what at first seemed to be of an important character has been rendered comparatively unimportant by the confession of the principal witness, John Finkle. At his first appearance before the jury he denied having ever left Mrs. Finkle's house during the night of the fire, after he had retired to bed at twelve o'clock. But the tracks of some one who had been accompanied by a dog were plainly visible in the fresh damp snow that had fallen that night, and that the tracks were unmistakably recognised to be his—a nail being out of the toe of the boot which left a peculiar mark in the footprint, and to which other footprints which he was seen to make exactly corresponded. He attempted in the first place to account for these tracks by saying that he had run around in that direction to give the alarm of fire, after he had himself come to the fire and after people had gathered there. These tracks were traced along the Bayfield Road from near the front of the house to some distance, thence over the fence and through the fields leading to Mrs. Finkle's, a short distance, and thence back along a fence which led to the rear of Perrin's house, where he had apparently stood for some time. This with other evidence about the baskets seemed to shake Finkle's confidence considerably, and after a night's lodging in the lockup, he confessed to several parties that he had been over to the house in the night, looking for papers which Mrs. Finkle (his stepmother) had sent him for, and that he had accidentally set fire to some papers—that he had attempted to put out the fire and could not. The paper that he was sent particularly to look for was a thousand dollar note. He said he then left the house and took the baskets and threw them into the yard of a neighbor named Irvine, and that he made the tracks spoken of in doing this. He also said Mrs. Finkle knew that he had accidentally fired the house, as he told her the same morning about ten o'clock. This story was partially corroborated as to the time he left Mrs. Finkle's house on her errand he says she sent him, by young evidence previously given by Mrs. Perrin (Mrs Finkle's daughter who was sleeping in the same house and same bed with Mrs. Finkle that night) so the jury had no difficulty in making up their minds that John Finkle had fired the house, though not as he said, accidentally, for he made a very lame attempt to account for his failure to extinguish the flames. Mrs. Finkle was examined, but no evidence was elicited from her confirmatory of these statements, though she admitted having cautioned John Finkle and Mrs. Perrin not to speak too much about the fire, and her evidence in other respects was decidedly exculpatory of herself. Shortly after John Finkle had retired from giving evidence he burst suddenly into the jury-room again in a wild sort of manner saying that he was going to tell the whole truth about this matter while he was about it. He then declared that Mrs. Finkle had given him instructions to burn the house if he couldn't find the thousand dollar note. He still, however, adhered to his former statement that he didn't fire the building intentionally, but that it caught fire accidentally. Mrs. Finkle being then called in, seemed quite overcome with the testimony she heard him give—earnestly admonished him to speak the truth, and nothing but the truth, reminding him that he had a soul to save, imploring him not to send himself to perdition by giving such evidence as that. The scene was truly affecting. John, however, stood to his last statement, firmly, and Mrs. Finkle retired from the room in a flood of tears. The Jury, after consulting together for some length of time in secret, finally brought in the following verdict:—

VERDICT.—"That the Fire which occurred in Clinton on the morning of the 4th of Nov. last, by which the dwelling-house of W. H. Perrin was destroyed, was maliciously set on fire by John Finkle, and that he was instigated thereto by Sophia Finkle."

We understand that the coroner thereupon issued his warrant, and John Finkle and Sophia Finkle were both safely lodged in the County Gaol in this town, to await their trial at the next Assizes.

WIT AS IS WIT!

"One night recently, a man fell out of a second story window of the hotel in Newburg, N. Y., in the course of a somnambulic promenade. The fall broke both arms, smashed his jaw and knocked out nearly all his teeth, but it is not stated whether it awoke him."

So saith the Toronto Daily *Leader* in its editorial summary on Monday. If that is not a specimen of true wit, we should like to know what is. Think of the great big *Leader's* summarizer holding his sides and roaring with laughter as he pictured a poor fellow lying upon the pavement bruized to a jelly! In the same excellent taste is the *Leader* man's way of doing up a suicide; "Mr. Blank, of Blankville, thought fit to blow his brains out on Tuesday last." That's the way, Mr. *Leader*, think of public morality, and all that sort of thing, and set a *good example* to the country press!!

PRETTY GOOD.—A gentleman in London the less advertises himself in the cast-off clothing line, and winds up with an N. B. that he has no connection with *any other* clap-trap place in the city!

AID FOR THE SOUTHERN WOUNDED.—The Montreal *Gazette*, of Thursday says:—"Miss Walker, a volunteer nurse in the Confederate hospitals at Richmond, is now in this city for the purpose of obtaining from the contributions of the philanthropic, equipment for an hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers of the South, who too frequently perish from the scarcity of the most absolute necessaries for their condition. Miss Walker is a young lady, a native of Pennsylvania, who at the beginning of the war volunteered as a nurse in the Confederate hospitals, leaving home, friends and country for that purpose, animated by the same spirit of gentle charity that sent Florence Nightingale and her companions to Scutari and the Crimea. She comes here accredited by letters from gentlemen of the highest position in Richmond, endorsed by the Secretary of War. We trust that our citizens will out of their abundance contribute liberally to a work of charity, which no matter whether their sympathies be Northern or Southern equally appeals to them."

The late Rev. Rowland Hill understood human nature well. His chapel having been infested by pick pockets, he took occasion to remind the congregation that there was an all-seeing Providence, to whom all hearts are open, and from whom no secrets are hidden; 'but lost,' he added, 'there may be any present who are insensible to such reflections, I beg leave to state, that there also Bow street officers on the look-out.'

Proposed Amendment to the Agricultural Societies' Act.

MEETING OF DELEGATES AT CLINTON

[Reported by our own Correspondent.]

CLINTON, 5th Dec., 1864.

A meeting of Delegates from the various Branch Agricultural Societies was held at the Clinton Hotel, on Thursday last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the manner in which the Government Grants to County Agricultural Societies is made, and also to consider the advisability of getting such an amendment of the Agricultural Societies' Act as shall allow of the County Society being worked by Delegates or Directors chosen by the Branch Societies, and not, as at present, by Directors elected by the members of the County Society, assisted by the Presidents of such Branch Societies a choose to pay ten dollars annually into the treasury of the County Society. The following gentlemen were present at the meeting:—

Clinton—Messrs. Jonas Gibbings and Wm Jenkins. Harpurhey—Messrs. Geo Sproat and Thos McMichael. Exeter—Messrs. Wm Saunders and Jas Pickard. Hay—Messrs. Thos Lamb and Wm Wilson. Mr. Jonas Gibbings was requested to take chair.

The delegates expressed their views on the subject under consideration, after which it was

Resolved, That as the County of Huron has more members in the Agricultural Society than the County of Perth, which last County receives the annual sum of One Thousand Dollars for their Government grant, while the County of Huron, occupying a much larger area of land, and a far larger population, only receives the sum of Eight Hundred Dollars, the same amount as the County of Bruce.

This meeting do therefore memorialize the Co. Council to petition Parliament to see justice done in the matter; and also that the Government allowance of two-fifths of the whole should be set apart, solely and intact, for the Co. Show; and that the said County Show might be held alternately and fairly in the different sections of the said County, the Act relating to Agricultural Societies may be so amended that each Branch Society may be allowed to send a Delegate to the Annual Meetings, which said delegates should determine at what section of the County the next County Show shall be held, or in the same manner as is pursued at the Provincial Exhibition.

As the County Show of the Co. of Huron is and has always been held in the Town of Goderich, which place is at one extreme of the County, the agricultural community at the other extreme are unable to take advantage of the same.

The following is a copy of the Petition to be presented at the ensuing meeting of the County Council:—

"The petition of the Delegates of the several Township Agricultural Societies of the County of Huron, Humbly showeth:

"That the County Agricultural Society of the County of Perth receives aid from the Government to the extent of one thousand dollars, whilst the Agricultural Society of the County of Huron, although the County of Huron contains a larger population, and a greater area, and has a larger number of members connected with its Agricultural Society than the County of Perth receives, and from the same source to the amount of only eight hundred dollars.

"That the annual Co. Agricultural Show of the County of Huron is, and always has been held in the Town of Goderich, situate at an extreme part of the said County, whereby the agricultural community of any other extreme part of the said County are unable to take advantage of, or receive the benefits thereof, but if the said show were held alternately in different parts of the County, to be determined on by delegates for that purpose chosen by the several Township Agricultural Societies, the advantage of proximity to the said shows would in turn accrue to all, pursuing the policy observed in holding the annual Provincial Exhibitions, the said injustice would be done away with, and improvement encouraged all over the County instead of in one favoured spot alone.

"That in the opinion of your Petitioners two fifths of the whole annual grant from the Government to the County for Agricultural purposes should be set aside intact from other uses for the expenses of the said annual Co. Show.

"Your petitioners therefore pray that your worshipful Council would at once memorialize the Provincial Parliament to cause justice to be meted out to the County of Huron in the matter of the said annual grant according to our population and extent of territory, and also that the act relating to Agricultural Societies be so amended that the said annual County Show be held alternately in different parts of the County, and that each Town hip Branch Society be entitled to send a delegate to the annual meeting for the purpose of determining at what place the next ensuing annual County Show shall be held.

"Your petitioners also pray that two fifths of the whole annual government grant for agricultural purposes be set apart as aforesaid to meet the expenses of the said annual County Show." "And your Petitioners will ever pray."

JONAS GIBBINGS, Chairman.
F. WILSON, Sec'y.

The Stratford Murder Story.

A PARTIAL CONTRADICTION.

The Stratford *Beacon* has the following with reference to the story of a murder said to have been committed in that town many years ago.

THE STORY OF THE DAY.—In common with others of our contemporaries, we did not deem the report which has been abroad in the county during the past fortnight such an one as ought to receive publication in the columns of a newspaper. The terrible nature of the crime said to have been committed; the social position of the person aimed at; the questionable character, as is alleged, of the party revealing the secret; the length of time which has elapsed since the tragedy is said to have been enacted; the subsequent secrecy which has been maintained respecting it; and the death of some of those who were living in the house at the time, invested the story with too many improbabilities to make it a fit subject for newspaper notice. What the county papers, however, refrained from giving currency to, distant journals have not been slow to publish. And seeing that there is no longer any good end to be served by keeping silence on a subject which has achieved so large an amount of publicity, but rather that the accused lady is entitled to the benefit of the additional doubt thrown on the truth of the so-called "revelation" by a direct contradiction which has already been given to one portion of the story, we publish a brief outline of what we have heard. A German named Critz, who has been living for some years in the United States, is said to have made an affidavit before one of our county magistrates to the effect that 28 years ago a traveller was murdered in his bed in an inn in Stratford, and that a lady who with her husband then kept the inn, and who now occupies a high position in town, participated in the deed. He affirms, so we are told, that he was twenty-eight years ago employed as hostler at the tavern in question, and that there was a servant girl there who was afterwards married to a German living not far from Stratford. One day a gentleman came there riding a roan horse. He was on his way from Toronto to Goderich, and stopped two or three days. On the evening of the second or third day, the stranger told Critz to have his horse ready early next morning, as he was anxious to proceed on his journey. The horse was in readiness at the time appointed, but the stranger did not come for it, and in a little time afterwards it was sold.—Meanwhile Critz held a conversation with the servant girl, who told him, with many circumstantial particulars which we do not care to repeat, that she was in an adjoining room at the time, and knew that the stranger was murdered during the night by her master and mistress, and his body made away with by them; but to avoid getting themselves into trouble on the subject, Critz and the girl shook hands and agreed to say nothing about it.—The then landlord has since died, and the widow is married again. Critz further avers that some years ago he was in company with the servant girl's husband, and that the conversation falling on the family who lived at the inn, Critz said he thought very little of them, upon which the other rejoined he did not wonder at that, as he (Critz) had no doubt heard the story his (the German's) wife had told him. Upon inquiry it turned out that the German's wife was dead, and that there was no truth whatever in the common rumor afloat that before her death she had made a similar statement to that here given by Critz. Still further, the German denies that he had ever had such a conversation with Critz as Critz alleges took place between them. Here, then, in the only part of his story in which it is possible (owing to the death of the other parties) to rebut his statement, he is flatly contradicted. And if his statement is incorrect in regard to particulars which if true were susceptible of proof, it is only fair to presume that in the others it is equally false. We understand that Critz has since left the Province; but we hope that no effort will be spared to bring him back, if that be possible, and hold him responsible for the slander he has set afloat.

Deplorable Case of Poisoning.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF A WHOLE FAMILY.

From the Kingston British American.

One of the most deplorable cases of poisoning that has ever happened in this vicinity occurred in the village of Odessa, twelve miles north of this city, on Saturday last, resulting in the death of Mr. Joshua Booth, proprietor of the woolen mills of that place, and an estimable citizen, and his little daughter aged nine years. The cause of the poisoning was wild parsnips. The servant in digging the garden in preparation for the coming winter came across a considerable quantity of these roots, which the family mistook for spignet, and Mr. Booth, Mr. Geo. Bruton, a factory hand, and his little daughter ate freely of it. Mrs. Booth also ate a small quantity of the root, but disliking the taste she did not partake of enough to produce any bad result. Mr. Booth, it appears, partook of the parsnips before and after dinner, as did also the others. He ate heartily at dinner and with Bruton went immediately to the factory, where he remained for some until his little daughter fell sick and a messenger was despatched for him. Coming to the house he did not yet suspect anything serious; but soon after a neighbor woman came in, and seeing the root lying on a table asked what they had there, at the same time looking at it. Mrs. Booth replied that it was spignet, but the neighbour being better informed immediately recognized it as wild parsnip, and the rankest of poison. It was not till then that the terrible reality flashed across their minds. The little girl was already exceedingly ill, and in a very few minutes afterwards Mr. Booth was taken deathly sick also. All efforts to counteract the effect of the poison proved unavailing, and in one short hour afterwards Mr. Booth and his daughter were prostrate in death. Thought was then turned to Bruton, who was still in the factory, and a messenger was dispatched to him with a cup of mustard as the only counteractant then at hand. He was met at the head of a pair of stairs very sick indeed, and the dose was at once swallowed, and most fortunately seemed to allay its effects at once. Previous to the messenger reaching the factory, Bruton was taken ill very suddenly and laid down upon a bundle of cloth; but appears not to have suspected the cause. He has since been using stimulants freely, and although not now very sick his physician does not call him out of danger. This sad occurrence has thrown a gloom over the entire village.

The Consecration of a Cathedral.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.

The Cathedral ceremonies attending the blessing and consecration of St. Paul's and St. Peter's Cathedral was celebrated to day with the most imposing effect. The Cathedral is the work of eighteen years labor, and cost nearly $500,000. It is the largest church edifice in the United States.

More than 700 priests participated in the ceremonies, which were witnessed by about 8000 priests. Participating were Arch-Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, and McCloskey of New York, together with the Bishops of Boston, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Burlington, Vt., Newark, Canada, Fort Wayne, Ind, Hartford, Pittsburg, Toronto, Halifax, the Mitered Abbot of St. Vincents and Latrobe. The Bishops proceeded from the Episcopal residence in full vestments with miter and surplice through Logan square, followed by the priests, and proceeded to the Cathedral, the choir chanting *te deum*. The usual cremonies were then proceeded with, Bishop Wood, accompanied with the priests sprinkling the foundation and walls with holy water, &c. After the custo mary forms on such occasions, including the Participal Mass, had been concluded. Arch Bishop Spalding, of Baltimore, delivered an impressive sermon on the text, Ephesians, 5th chapter, 22nd and 28th verse inclusive.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY SURVEY.—The Quebec *Mercury* says that the engineering party under Mr. Walter Lawson, C. E., with Mr. H. J. Cambie, C. E, as his assistant, who have been in the woods since May last, have been extremely wet, and the flies to have returned. They report the autumn to have been unusually troublesome in the early part of the summer. The following gentlemen were also of the party: Messrs. Walter Benlair, C. E., Owen Jones, Reynolds Blackwell, and J. Murray. Mr. Sandford Fleming, the chief engineer of the survey, at present in New Brunswick, will, we presume, have a report of the explorations prepared for Parliament during the approaching session.

A RASCALLY MAGISTRATE.—A Mr. Green, in the commission of the peace for Norfolk, County, Deputy Reeve of Townsend, and postmaster of Waterford, has been gazetted out of the commission. This man, it appears, seduced a girl in his employment, attempted to produce abortion by violence, and not succeeding, tried to induce the girl to take poison to effect the purpose. He was tried at the last Fall Assizes, but the jury, after a long deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty. The Chief Justice remarked at the time that he hoped the the name of James S. Green would not be allowed to disgrace the commission of the Peace. He should be deprived of all his offices.

☞ "When a man is doing more business than you are, look at the advertisements he has in the paper. The business man who puts his sign in the paper does a much wiser thing than when he fastens it over his store, and who would think of neglecting that?—The man who advertises informs the public that he wants to trade, and his advertisement in the newspaper is an invitation to customers to come and buy. Where one reads a sign in the street, five hundred read it in the newspapers. No matter how well a business man is known, he can always pick up new customers if he will take the pains to advertise; for neglecting the means of securing trade he loses the best of his profits."

☞ Non-paying subscribers are thus talked to by a Southern editor:—Waggons can not run without wheels—boats without steam—bullocks jump without legs, or a newspaper be carried on an everlasting time without funds, no more than a dog can wag his tail when he has none. Our subscribers are all good but what does a man's goodness do when it don't do you any good? We have no doubt that every one thinks that all have paid except him, and as we are a clever fellow, and his is a small matter, it will make no difference. It would not, if it were confined to every dozen or a hundred cases, but when the slow fever seizes most all, the complaint is altogether too general. As the bullfrog said "It's sport to you but death to us."

☞ The Quebec *News* says "the Bank of Montreal has raised its rate of interest to ten per cent upon all its first class paper.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

The following particulars of the late battle in Tennessee are from Federal sources, and may be believed in fully by our readers, if they find it possible to do so:—

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 2.—The *Journal* of this morning has the following:—

"Gen Thomas has abandoned his strong position at Franklin and formed his line of battle within three miles of Nashville. Yesterday evening the two hostile armies were engaged in heavy skirmishing and the rattle of musketry could plainly be heard in the streets of Nashville. A battle of terrible fury is imminent. We do not believe that Gen. Thomas has any fears for the result. He is not as weak as he would make the rebels believe. He can offer battle to better advantage to himself in front of Nashville than at any other point. His left wing rests on Murfreesboro', and when strengthened by the forces at Chattanooga it will be strong enough to close upon Hood's rear and cut off his retreat. The rebel General is pressing blindly forward. Gen Thomas has prepared a trap and the foe is too eager to nibble at the bait. The lines are closing around the enemy, and each hour the threads of the net are being more completely woven. We do not tremble for the result but feel strong and hopeful for the cause and confidently look for victory to perch upon our banners. Our troops are brave and Gen Thomas is an able commander. We predict that the Confederate arms will meet with a terrible disaster. Gen Thomas has altered his plans and will either capture or annihilate the Confederate army."

NASHVILLE, Dec. 2—I have received full accounts of the late battle at Franklin, and its antecedents which was one of the most brilliant in its general results of the war. For three days sharp skirmishing was kept up during the retirement of our army from Duck river to Franklin, during which time a multiplicity of exploits and successes resulted to the Federal arms. Gen. Cox conducted that rear-guard, and on the 29th achieved a splendid victory overy the Confederates at Spring Hill, while Gen Wilson's cavalry gained a series of important successes over Forrest's advance under Roddie, on the pike between Turner's and Spring Hill. During the afternoon of the 30th the Confederate army was sorely pressed under Hood, who had Cheatham and Stewart's corps and a portion of Dick Taylor's command, numbering in all over 22,000 men. Owing to Cox's gallant check at Spring Hill, a portion of the 4th and 23rd corps were enabled to gain Franklin early in the day, when they threw up a line of breastworks extending from one end to the other of the curve in the river, behind which our entire infantry command took position. At precisely 4 o'clock p. m., the entire Confederate force made a charge and succeeded in making a temporary break on our centre, commanded by Wagner, with characteristic impetuosity. The soldiers composing Cheatham's corps rushed into the breastworks, and co-operating with the attacking party on their left, attempt to envelope and destroy our right. In the nick of time the troops of Wagner were rallied, and throwing their whole force on the Confederate column drove back the storming party in the greatest disorder and captured several hundred prisoners.—The Confederates made four charges on these lines but were repulsed as often with great loss. The Confederates numbered at least two to our one, as nearly half of the 4th and 23rd were in reserve. The artillery fire of the enemy was made with great precision, but their ammunition consisted chiefly of shot and shell, while for two hours immense quantities of more murderous missiles were hurled with fearful fury into the Confederate lines. All the attempts of the Confederates to gain a prominent advantage were frustrated, and at dark the Federal positions were unchanged, while the Confederates retired under cover of the woods. The Confederate loss is fully 6,000, including over 1,000 prisoners, an unusual of whom were officers. Our loss reached a total of about 1,000.

LATER.—Additional reports received increase the magnitude of the late victory at Franklin. 30 stand of colors were captured by the Union forces. Gen Stanley, commanding the 4th corps, had a very narrow escape, and was shot in the right shoulder, the ball traversing the back and going out at the left shoulder. He is in the city, and though suffering considerably, is still attending to duty. The military men all unite in the opinion that Gens Stanley and Schofield conducted the movement from Pulaski in the face of the enemy with admirable skill, and crowning all with a magnificent Union victory at Franklin.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—The correspondent of the *Gazette*, writing from Nashville, gives particulars of the battle of Franklin. Seventeen distinct attacks of the enemy were repelled. At dusk the rebels were repulsed at all points, but the firing did not cease until nine o'clock at night. At least 5,000 rebels were killed, wounded, and captured.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Savannah and other Georgia papers of the 27th, and Richmond papers of the 1st Dec. are received, from which the following summary is digested:—It appears that an attack was made on East Macon on Sunday, the 20th, the rebels losing a battery, which they subsequently recovered with small loss on both sides. The attack was expected to be renewed on the 21st, but it was not, and the rebels came to the conclusion that the movement on Sunday was a feint. It was probably made by a small force of Slocum's corps.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, of the 24th ult., says that Slocum's entire corps went down the west side of the Ocouee river previous to the night of the 22nd, indicating the intention to pass by Augusta, between that place and Macon, and make for the sea between Savannah and Brunskill.

Another Murder in London.

We have another horrible murder on hand. It is in reality far more ghastly than the railway murder, but it makes less sensation as it belongs to a class and is not unique, like the slaughter of Mr. Briggs. The victim, this time, like the accused, is a German. In the history of crime we do not remember anything more revolting than the incidents of the discovery of this crime. First we have a headless body found in a patch of weeds close to a great thoroughfare, surrounded on three sides by cultivated land, and within hail of dwellings. Further search leads us to a dry ditch, a sort of channel for the flood waters of winter time, filled with soft mud. Here there are footmarks, a vast blood stain, but no sign of a struggle for life. Then an assiduous constable, peering about, alights upon freshly turned earth, and scraping away the surface, he finds a human head, smashed in about the left temple. It is surmised that the murderer, whoever he was, led his victim into the overgrowth of rushes, which concealed both, broke his skull by a tremendous blow, and then, cutting off the head, allowed the life blood to ooze away, before he removed the body, and buried the head. The object of the latter proceeding, it is natural to suppose, was to prevent the identification of the body. But how short-sighted are criminals. The body was no sooner carried to a tavern, a few hundred yards distant, than a shoemaker seeing it, at once recognised the boots. This led to the arrest of the German at whose house the murdered man lodged. Inquiries are in full career.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.—The *Courier au Havre* relates the following extraordinary affair, which has caused great excitement in that town and neighbourhood:—"As a sportsman, named Lamonier, was out shooting in a small wood not far from the cemetery of St. Adresse, he found the dead body of an old woman wrapped up in a shroud. He immediately informed the authorities, and the body was recognised as that of a Madame Allain, aged 82, buried at St. Adresse on the 24th ult. It was at first supposed that the corpse had been disinterred for the purpose of stealing any jewellery that might have been buried with it, but a closer examination having shown that the corpse had been in part deprived of the skin, and that the chest and abdomen had been cut open, it was concluded that some believer in witchcraft had taken the skin and fat to use as charms in his incantations. It appears that a belief in the magical virtues of human remains is prevalent in the neighbourhood, for only a few months since a young man dug up a body in the same cemetery, cut off one hand, and burnt it to ashes, which he mixed with gunpowder, in the belief that he should then be able to shoot game without his gun making any report to attract the notice of the grade hampetre."

A Remarkable Woman.

The Nashville *Union* of a recent date says: "Mrs. Peggy Fite died a few days ago in Wilson county, Tennessee, aged one hundred and three years. From Mr. Thomas D. Fite, one of her grandsons, we learn that she was born on the 12th of April, 1761, and was consequently one hundred and three years old on the 12th of April last. Her husband, Leonard Fite, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and fought throughout the struggle as a private, having steadily refused promotion. Mr. and Mrs. Fite emigrated to Tennessee from North Carolina and settled here when this place was known as Nash's Lick. In those days Mrs. Fite often assisted in moulding bullets, while her husband and others belonging to the 'settlement' were defending themselves against the attacks of the Indians. Mrs. Fite has lived with her third son, Jacob Fite, in Wilson county for a number of years, her husband having died many years since in Smith county. On the 12th of April, 1861, a large number of her descendants met at the house of Jacob Fite and celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birthday. At that time she had eleven children living, her oldest, a son, being eighty years old, and her youngest, a daughter, fifty-nine; seventy-six grandchildren, three hundred and five great grandchildren, seventy-one great-great-grandchildren, and two great-great-great-grandchildren; in all, four hundred living descendants. At the time of her death her grandchildren of the fifth generation had increased to twenty-one, and her grandson feels quite certain her living descendants now number over five hundred. Mrs. Fite was a remarkable woman, as were all those who actively participated in the struggle incident to the early settlement of this State. She retained a vivid recollection of the revolutionary struggle, as well as of those which resulted in the establishment of the white settlement in Tennessee. Her memory was clear and her health good almost to the hour of her death."

Interesting Items.

☞ The South is said to be filled with Yankee spies.

☞ The small pox is alarmingly prevalent in and around Merrickville, C. W.

☞ Since the commencement of the Military School at Quebec 165 second class and 155 first class certificates have been granted.

☞ The crops in Texas have turned out splendidly this year.

☞ The *Leader* fears that the Fenian Pikes will thrust Mr. Medcalf into the Mayor's chair for a second time.

☞ An attempt is being made to establish a co-operative association in Brantford.

☞ Two bears walked deliberately through Walkerton, one evening last week.

☞ At a meeting of the established Presbytery, in Perthshire, it was decided that a marriage between a man and his deceased wife's neice, was invalid.

☞ The Quebec *Mercury* states that thirty able-bodied men left that city on Wednesday for Nassau, N. P., intending to run the blockade into Wilmington, and join Lee's army.

☞ It is rumoured in London that Lord Palmerston will retire from the Premiership in the Spring, and will be succeeded by the Earl of Granville.

☞ A distinguished physician, who died some years since, in Paris, declared:—"I believe that during the twenty year I have practised my profession in this city, twenty thousand children have been carried to the cemeteries, a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms naked."

☞ There is a man in Maine, the owner of a piece of crinoline, who shows decided pluck. He says that when the minister was hugging and kissing his wife, he peeped through the crack of the door and saw it all; and as long as he has the spirit of a man remaining, he *will* peep on such occasions.

☞ A lad of fifteen captured a shoplifter at Lewiston, Me., recently. Seeing the fellow enter a shop, steal a cap, and walk off, he followed him and presented a loaded pistol, threatening to shoot him if he did not return the article. The thief marched back to the store and paid a double price for the cap.

☞ Belleville, Nov. 30.—Nine prisoners broke jail here this evening by sawing through the bars. Pistols were presented at the head of one prisoner who refused to leave, and they threatened to shoot him if he made any alarm. The police are now on the track of the fugitives.

☞ The Charleston *Courier* of the 8th mentions that a man and wife named John and Mary Mullaney, were killed about half past 12 o'clock on the previous Sunday night, by a fragment of shell which entered the room in which they were sleeping, inflicting mortal wounds in the abdomen of the unfortunate couple. It is supposed they were killed almost instantly, but were not discovered until Monday morning, when they were found dead, locked together in one another's arms.

A Marriage Stopped by an Untimely Joke.

A wedding ceremony at Penryn came to an unexpected close on Thursday week under peculiar circumstances. A well-to do young man, named Andrews, recently returned from Australia, had wooed and won a damsel respectably connected, and, having procured a marriage license, the pair, attended by more than a dozen friends in four or five carriages, arrived at about eleven o'clock on the above morning at the doors of St. Glurias Church, Penryn. The appearance of the party indicated a more than ordinary desire to do all honor to the occasion. The officiating clergyman, the Rev. C. D. Saunders, curate, conducted the service, which proceeded in due course until the question was asked of the bridegroom, "Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" To this, instead of the ordinary affirmative, he replied, "Well, I don't mind taking her for a month or so on trial." This unseemly speech astounded the congregation and disgusted the clergyman, who instantly closed his book, went into the vestry, and disrobed. The parties followed him, begging him to proceed with the ceremony, but he resolutely refused, and left the building.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—During the past week a most melancholy occurrence took place in the township of Escott, some fifteen miles west of Brockville. It appears that a man of the name of John O'Neil, a well-educated and respectable person, who has been a commercial traveller in Ireland, and whose family, consisting of a wife and three daughters, residing in the western part of the Province, was on a visit at his uncle's, Major Neil, an old and respected inhabitant of Escott. John O'Neil, it seems, was restless and uneasy, and took a large dose of laudanum to make him sleep at night. Instead of causing him to sleep, however, the laudanum made him deranged, and during the night he got up and attacked his uncle, who slept in the same room, with a razor, cutting him into the bone on both cheeks, from the ear to the mouth. Joseph L. D. Dowsley, Esq., J. P., committed the unfortunate man to gaol at Brockville, where he at present lies. Since his committal O'Neil has slept almost continually, awaking at short intervals, and is gradually recovering his reason. Major Neil is dangerously injured, but still is likely to recover. He is some sixty years of age, while his nephew is about forty.

☞ A young orator having written a speech which he intended to deliver on a certain occasion, gave it to a friend to read, and desired his opinion of it. The friend, after some time, told the author he had read it over three times—the first time it seemed very good, the second indifferent, and the third quite insipid. "That will do," said the orator very coolly, "for I have only to repeat it once."

WOOD WANTED.

Parties who intend paying their subscriptions in Cordwood will please bring it on right away. Don't bring us a lot of miserable knots.

Town & Counties

☞ The Mayoralty Nomination will take place on Monday the 19th inst.

☞ 'SHELL OUT.'—The Town Collector advertises for money, which means, pay your taxes without delay.

☞ The weather is still extremely mild for the season, and the country roads are unconscionably bad.

REMEMBER the Concert in the Court House on the evening of the 13th by Mr. C. Ferguson, assisted by amateurs.

☞ Attention is directed to the *Witness'* advertisement in another column.—We look upon this journal as one of the ablest and most independent in the Province.

SKATING RINK.—We are pleased to observe that Goderich is to have a skating rink at last. The lots below Mr. D. McKay's Grocery on West Street are to be enclosed and prepared for the purpose and very soon we hope to see the new rink covered with a gay throng of merry skaters. Of all winter amusements this is the most innocent and healthful and we cannot, therefore, but wish complete success to those engaged in the enterprise.—Tickets may be had of Mr. Finlay, Bank of Montreal.

LANDS SOLD FOR TAXES.—The great sale of lands for taxes took place in this town on Tuesday and Wednesday last.—Quite a number of monied men were in attendance, and the competition was keen. Farm lots went off, to use a vulgarism, like hot cakes, and even town and village lots were bought up briskly. The sale, on the whole, was a very successful one.

☞ The item of local news in our last regarding the advancement of Mr. Elwood, was handed in by a correspondent, and found its way into the paper without having received proper inspection. While we think Mr. E. deserves all credit for pushing through as he has done, it is only just to others to say that he is *not* the very first of our Goderich lawyers who has passed through the various stages from Student to Barrister in the place. One or two others have done so before him in a very creditable manner. We are sorry any invidious distinction should have been made, but wish Mr. Elwood great success, notwithstanding.

AGRICULTURAL.—We invite the attention of our Agricultural readers to the report of a meeting of delegates at Clinton, respecting the County Shows, &c. We do not know how far the invitation extended, but it seems a pity that Stanley, Goderich and Wawanosh and Ashfield were not represented on the occasion. To secure success in affairs of this kind, unity of action is indispensably necessary, but we must not condemn before we know the full circumstances of the case. As far as we know at present, the farmers of this neighborhood would not object to the intinerating plan of holding the County Shows, if it were conducted upon equitable principles. This is a purely farmer's question however, and we shall hold our columns open to correspondence, if any person feels inclined to ventilate it before the meeting of County Council.

Written for the Signal.

THE WEE RAGGIT LADDIE.

AIR—TODDLIN' BUT AN' TODDLIN BEN.

See yonder wee laddie who stands at the door,
He shivers wi' cauld, he's sae vera puir,
His feet are quite bare an' his waistcoat's a'torn,
Is there nae one tae pity or

Poetry.

Written for the "Signal."

A NEW SONG.

Called a Tribute of Gratitude, or The Dungannon Girls.

AIR—"*The Armagh Boys*" MUSIC by Prof. McWilliams, late Drum Major to the Lallaborero's, (or Far'Downs.)

Ye Muses fine that grace the Nine,
Pray aid me to impart
The rambling lines I feel inclined
To soothe my drooping heart.
I've roam'd this country many years,
Oftimes I've been in per'ls,
But my heart it cheers as I draw near
Dungannon's lovely Girls.

There's not one lass that I would pass
From Bridgend to Lucknow,
I'd meet bright smiles around the Nile,
Likewise on Buffers' Bow.
Those fairy queens, fresh in their teens,
Might win Lords, Dukes, or Earls,—
Sweet nymphs so rare, beyond compare,
Dungannon's lovely Girls!

In the 'Diggings,' too, there are a few
Well worthy of renown;
Besides a score—perhaps there's more—
Dwells in this thriving town.
Eyes black and blue, of brightest hue,
With teeth "like rows of pearls,"
'Twould wound my heart were I to part
Dungannon's lovely Girls.

Around Belfast, "not least though last,"
There live some splendid Dames,
With aspect light, hearts leal and light,
They set men's minds a flame.
In the festive hall at New Year's Ball,
As round the floor they twirl,
I, too, would prance through the mazy dance
With Belfast's charming Girls.

One comely dame, I dare not name,
I'd like to charm to rest;
Great Shakespeare says that music's lays
"Can soothe the Savage breast."
Her witching e'en and graceful mien
Would melt the hearts of churls;
Long may her lyre adorn your choir,
Dungannon's lovely Girls.

There is one more I could adore
For her sweet vocal strains—
Near Huron's shore where billows roar,
Not far from Maitland's streams.
Complexion fair, bright auburn hair,
Of Nature's choicest curls,
Full well I we'en, she should be queen
Amongst thy merry girls.

Now to conclude, may all that's good
Protect the lovely fair,
Lake birds in Spring, that sweetly sing,
May they with mates soon pair;—
Enjoy their loves like turtle doves
While Time Life's chariot whirls,
Nor forget the time when in youthful prime
We called them lovely girls.

MR. EDITOR:—If your patience is not already exhausted, please give one stanza from poor Bobby, as my apology to your numerous intelligent readers:

"I am nae poet in a sense,
But just a rhymer made by chance;
I hae to learnin' nae pretence
But what the matter I
When e'er the Muse does at me glance
I jingle at her."

Yours, &c.,
JOSEPHUS.

Scotch Bailies.

'That's a sad affair,' remarked a townsman to a bailie in a western burgh; 'W——— G———, has committed suicide.' 'Wha on?' asked the magistrate. A bailie of the Scottish capital had been on a visit to London, and on his return, dilated to a friend on the courtesy and attention which he had experienced from one of the city members. Describing how the M. P. had procured free access for him to many of the public institutions, he reached the climax of eulogy by saying:—'Why sir, he got me a *blank cartridge* for every place in London.' Probably the magistrate meant a *carte blanche*.—A bailie of Cupar Fife was possessed of considerable more shrewdness than those we have enumerated. Two boys were brought before him, charged with trespass within the enclosures of Crauford Priory. The prosecutor was the factor of the late eccentric Lady Mary Lindsay Crauford. The bailie having ascertained that one of the youths was a drummer from Edinburgh Castle, and that other belonged to a guardship at Leith, gave each a shilling, and told them to go home—one to his castle, and the other to his cabin. 'And now,' said the magistrate addressing the factor, 'you may tell Lady Mary that I have sent one of the delinquents aboard a man-o'-war, and the other to be a sodger.'

A Dundee magistrate, of penurious habits, was rallied by a friend on the shabbiness of his attire. 'Hoots, man,' said the bailie, 'it's nae matter; everybody kens me here.' The same friend afterwards met him in London, when his dress was equally exceptionable. 'As plain as ever, Bailie,' was the salutation. 'Hoots, man,' was the magistrate's ready response, 'nae body kens me here.' One of the bailies of S——— was entertaining a friend at supper in one of the principal hotels. He complained to the waiter of inferior quality of some cheese which was produced, and asked whether Stilton cheese was kept in the house. 'It is, said the waiter; but the master has told me to put it down only to gentlemen!' There was no insult intended.

A Glasgow magistrate, noted for the simplicity of his manners on the bench, was one day sitting, when a case of serious assault was brought forward by the public prosecutor. Struck by the powerful phraseology of the indictment, the Bailie proceeded to say: 'For this malicious crime, you are fined half a guinea.' The assessor remarked that the case had not yet been proved. 'Then,' said the magistrate, 'we'll just make the fine five shillings.'

FENIANS IN BARRIE.—The Barrie *Spirit of the Age* of Wednesday says:—Without desiring to create any alarm or raise any unnecessary suspicions, we still deem it our duty, as public journalists, to allude to the unpleasant rumors relative to the Fenian brotherhood in Barrie. It is said these misguided men are regularly drilling and otherwise organizing themselves in secret, and that they intend acting simultaneously in Barrie with their brethren at other places, some time during the coming winter. What precise object they have in view, it is hard to tell. Some think they desire to overtarn British rule in these Provinces, and others attribute their organization to a desire for plunder. But, whatever the object of these men may be, it is pretty certain that something is going on, and unless they are closely watched, they may do infinite mischief."

☞ A little girl in Wisconsin was recently strangled to death in swallowing an oyster.

A Russian prince who has just passed eight days between Baden and Hamburg, finds that the cost of living in those charming retreats is one thousand pounds sterling per diem.

A mutiny of negro soldiers recently occurred at Memphis, when the cannon of the fortifications was turned upon the poor wretches and they were slaughtered by hundreds by their inhuman Yankee masters.

☞ The majority for McClellan in Sangamon County, Illinois, Mr. Lincoln's home for a score or two years, is 384.

☞ Mr Lincoln is the first citizen re-elected to the Presidency from a Northern State. The preceding two term Presidents were Washington, Jefferson and Madison—all from Virginia—and Jackson, of Tennessee.

Birth.

At Goderich, on the 1st inst., the wife of Mr. John McCullogh, of a Son.

Died.

At Teeswater, on Tuesday, Nov. 27th, Martha B. Normile, wife of Mr. Thomas Fairbairn, Township Clerk of Culross, in the 34th year of her age. She was a native of Kilrush, in the County of Clare, Ireland.

THE MARKETS.

GODERICH, Dec. 6, 1864.

Fall Wheat,	$0.84	(a)	0.86
Spring do	0.75	(a)	0.77
Oats,	0.00	(a)	0.34
Barley	0.55	(a)	0.60
Peas	0.00	(a)	0.45
Pork	3.25	(a)	4.50
Beef,	2.50	(a)	3.00
Lambs	2.00	(a)	0.00
Turkies, each	0.45	(a)	0.60
Geese, do	0.30	(a)	0.45
Chickens, ℔ pair	0.20	(a)	0.00
Ducks, do	0.00	(a)	0.25
Hides (green)	3.00	(a)	0.00
Butter	0.00	(a)	0.15
Potatoes	030	(a)	0.35
Wood	2.00	(a)	0.00
Eggs	0.08	(a)	0.10
Apples	0.40	(a)	0.50
Hay, ℔ ton	11.00	(a)	14.00
Straw, per load	2.50	(a)	3.00

CLINTON MARKETS.

[Reported expressly for the 'Signal.']

CLINTON, Dec. 5, 1864.

Fall Wheat, ℔ bushel	$0.80	(a)	0.83
Spring Wheat, ℔ bush	0.75	(a)	0.78
Oats	0.30	(a)	0.32
Barley	0.55	(a)	0.60
Peas	0.45	(a)	0.50
Potatoes	0.28	(a)	0.35
Hay (℔ ton)	12.00	(a)	00.00
Pork (℔ hundred)	4.00	(a)	4.75
Beef	3.00	(a)	3.50
Hides	3.00	(a)	0.00
Butter (℔ lb)	0.15	(a)	0.18
Apples	0.50	(a)	0.75
Eggs (℔ dozen)	0.10	(a)	0.12
Turkeys, each	0.37½	(a)	0.00
Geese	0.30	(a)	0.00
Ducks	0.00	(a)	0.25
Chickens	0.00	(a)	0.12½

New Advertisements.

To Rent or Lease.

LOTS five and six in the First Concession, township of Colborne, W. D., about two miles from Goderich. Apply to

MARY HENLEY,
Lighthouse st., Goderich.
December 5th, 1864. w45-tf

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 objects), 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,
Clerk of Private Bills,
Legislative Council.

A. TODD,
Chief Clerk Private Bill Office,
Legislative Assembly.

Quebec, 1st Dec., 1864. sw2o-td

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

28TH AND 29TH DAYS OF DECEMBER, instant, both days at ten o'clock A. M., when candidates for Licenses to teach will then have an opportunity of being examined.—Those wishing First or Third Class certificates on Wednesday, and Second Class on Thursday.

Before being admitted to an examination, candidates will have to present certificates of good moral character, signed by a clergyman or Justice of the Peace.

All certificates granted prior to December, 1862, were cancelled by a resolution of the Board passed in December of last year, and teachers holding such were required to present themselves for re examination in August last, but as a number of teachers holding these certificates failed then to appear, notice is therefore hereby given that all such certificates are void and of no effect, and those holding them, if they wish to continue to teach, will have to present themselves for re-examination.

D. H. RITCHIE,
Secretary.

Goderich, 3rd December, 1864. w45 3t

Montreal Witness for 1865.

THE WITNESS is about to enter on its 20th year as a candidate for public favor on the same principles with which it set out; its aim being to furnish good reading matter, unmingled with sectarian bitterness or party strife.

The News department contains the latest news by telegraph, summaries of news from Canadian, British and American papers; and selected articles on current events, from the leading journals of the world.

The Commercial department comprises reliable prices current, reviews of the markets, and financial intelligence.

The department of Family Reading contains a copious selection of instructive and interesting matter, tales, poetry, &c.

Valuable Agricultural and Horticultural articles are copied from time to time.

The Advertising department has many useful and important advertisements, but admits none of an immoral or injurious tendency.

The 'Canadian Messenger,' containing a selection of the best and most interesting matter of the 'Witness,' is published monthly at 25cts per ann., with one copy gratis to a club of ten. It is devoted to Religion, Morality, Education, Children's Reading, Temperance and Agriculture; and consequently, is allowed to pass free through the Post-Office.

TERMS:

Daily Witness, $3 per annum.
Montreal Witness (semi-weekly) This is the same form that it has been since the beginning. $2 per annum.
Weekly Witness, $1 per annum.
Canadian Messenger, 25cts per annum.

All Cash in Advance.

One copy gratis in each case for a club of ten. Should a Mixed Club be sent, with not less than $10, Papers will be forwarded gratis to the value of one-tenth of remittance.

All communications to be addressed to Montreal Witness, or

JOHN DOUGALL & SON.

To ROBT. GIBBONS, Esq., and one hundred and eighty-five others, Municipal Electors of the town of Goderich:

Gentlemen,—

Your requisition, so largely and respectably signed, reached me here this morning, and in compliance therewith I beg to say, that although I had resolved to retire altogether from Municipal politics, I cannot refuse to comply with your request, and, therefore, place myself at your disposal. In doing so I assure you that if elected, with regard to all important questions affecting the finances of the town, including that of the Market, I shall be guided entirely in my line of conduct by the voice of a majority of the Municipal Electors of the town.

I am, gentlemen,
With highest respect,
Your obd'nt serv't,
JOHN V. DETLOR.

Belleville, Nov. 16th, 1864.

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

NEW BOOKS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large assortment of

NEW BOOKS

in every department of Literature, which I e wil dispose of at

EXTRAORDIN'RY LOW PRICES

A FULL SUPPLY OF

Sabbath School and Juvenile Libraries,

at rates as low as can possibly be supplied in the Province.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT

to parties requiring a quantity.

SCHOOL BOOKS

supplied at Publisher's

☞ Lowest Wholesale Rates! ☜

T. J. MOORHOUSE.

Signal Office, Goderich, Nov. 29th, 1864. w20

REQUISITION

To JOHN V. DETLOR, ESQ.,

SIR,

We the undersigned Municipal Electors of the town of Goderich, having full confidence in your integrity and business qualifications, respectfully request that you will allow yourself to be nominated as a candidate for the Mayoralty of the said Town for the year 1865; and in case you accept of this requisition, we hereby pledge ourselves to use every lawful means to secure your election.

Robt Gibbons	R W McKenzie
Thos B VanEvery	Amos Martin
M C Cameron	John Fair
B Seymour jr	William Robinson
W T Cox	George Acheson
J B Gordon	John Stevens
B Trainor	George Jessup
James Thomson	William Arthur
James Smaill	Henry Wells
William Wallace	Charles Wells
John Donogh	Jacob Bedford
Joseph Sherlock	W T Hays
Thos C McLean	Robert Smith
R Runciman	Charles Robertson
William Kyle	G Lewis
R Kerr	M McPherson
J Runciman	H Marlton
James Millar	John Hedger
William Wright	George Cox
Gavin Struthers	W E Clegg
H Curwin	Henry D Thomas
Johnny Bell	Alfred Collins
A P McLean	James Collins
Lewis C Moore	Martin Aman
Chas E Archibald	Jas McK Breckenridge
J M Shephard	Henry Horton
D C Strachan	Henry Macdermott
Elwin Clifford	James Brooks
G M Trueman	William Elen
James Reid	C G Benton
R Baxter	William Kyle jr
W J Johnston	James Hollister
Henry Colerick	W C Treleaven
Harry Reid	Henry Dodd
La Lewis	James Martin
D Frazer	John Mackenzie
J S Sinclair	D Ferguson
George Cattle	Jackson White
D S Gooding	J D Black
Michael Moran	E Hosker
Isaac F Toms	Peter Grigg
Donald Cummings	William Kaylor
Samuel Platt	John McDonald
H D Cameron	James McDonald
Charles Fletcher	Alexander Smith
Thomas Andrews	John Hunter
Robt Stewart	Matthew Robertson
Jas Buchanan	A Chisholm
S Pollock	David Reid
A Fraser	James Reid
Abraham Smith	Isaac Newton
H D Spilsbury	James McLean
Samuel Ballantine	James McMaffon
Neil McLean	Stephen Ball
William Sanders	John Hilliard
C B McLean	John M'Callum
Martin McLellan	Colin Sinclair
E L Johnston	William Robertson
Donald Campbell	George Bissett
James Clarke	M J Wright
Donald McDonald	James Bissett
Eric Mackay	W H Savage
Daniel Gordon	John Passmore
Fred R Mann	William Bray
George McKenzie	James Passmore
John Stewart	George V Edwood
Rowland Savage	Thomas Barry
G F Stewart	Peter Barry
David Adams	George Barry
George Rumball	Edmund K Lund
W D Shannon	Wm Hyslop
H B O'Connor	Robert Hyslop
John Butler	William Gardiner
Peter O'Rourke	Hugh Gardiner
L W Watson	D Cameron
J H Williams	B Wilson
H Dunlop	A Lickfold
Thos McClenaghan	Donald McKay
W Bingham	Alexander Green
Edwin Bingham	John Pridham
Edward B Templeton	John White
Daniel McCague	J Rawson
John McPherson	Wm Macnara
Thomas Healy	John Gillimore
John Harrison	Wm A Harrison
Lachlan Campbell	Charles Ferguson
James Hays	John Barnes
A Laturge	B Hazlehurst
H C Butterworth	William Seymour
Thomas Hood	Samuel Burk
R Barton	J W Elliott
E Graham	Leonard Peck
John Ralph	Alexander Bell
Edward C Watson	James Runciman
J H Wheeldon	

MONEY! MONEY!!

WANTED—TWELVE THOUSAND Dollars; and it is hoped that the Ratepayers will be pleased to make up that amount forthwith and oblige

A. McKAY,
Collector.

Goderich, December 6th, 1864. sw27-2t*

The Test Question!

WHO IS FOR THE MARKET?

A REQUISITION by those opposed to the conversion of Crabb's Building into a MARKET has been numerously signed, calling on

MR. W. C. SMITH

to come forward as a candidate for the Mayoralty. All those opposed to excessive taxation will be expected to give their support.

Goderich, Nov. 15th, 1864.

JUST RECEIVED

LADIES' AND GENTS'

OVERSHOES!

AT DUNCAN'S.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS

AND

CLOTHING

JOHN FAIR & CO.,

IN order to effect a speedy clearance of their present large stock of DRY GOODS and READY-MADE CLOTHING, will, during the next five weeks—VIZ: from this date to 30th November—allow a

DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT.

ON ALL

CASH PURCHASES

amounting to FIVE DOLLARS or more, except such as are paid in silver, on which they will only allow seven per cent.

The excellence of the stock is well known, and so good an opportunity for making

ADVANTAGEOUS PURCHASES!

at the beginning of a season, does not usually present itself.

Corner of Market Square and West St.

Goderich, October 25th, 1864. sw07

HUGH DUNLOP,

Merchant Tailor,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Goderich that he has REMOVED to the shop under

E. L. Johnson's Picture Gallery,

MARKET SQUARE,

Where he has a large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Very suitable for the Goderich Trade, which he is ready to sell at

THE LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Goderich, Oct. 18th, 1864. w07

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT!

JOHN ADAMS

BEGS to announce to his former patrons and the public generally that he has opened a

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT!

IN HIS OLD STAND,

West st., next door to Fair & Co.'s Store

With a very nice assortment of

FASHIONABLE CLOTHS

Suitable for the

FALL AND WINTER TRADE!

Which he is prepared to make up in first-class style and very cheap for CASH. A splendid stock of

OVERCOATS!

Of fine texture and remarkably cheap.

JOHN ADAMS.

Goderich, October 10, 1864. sw11

MEETING

OF THE

COUNTIES' COUNCIL

THE COUNTIES COUNCIL for the United Counties of

HURON AND BRUCE!!

WILL MEET IN THE

COURT ROOM, GODERICH,

ON

Tuesday the 20th day of December next

D. H. RITCHIE,
Counties' Clk. Huron & Bruce.

Counties' Clerk's Office, 28th Nov, 1864. w44 3t

NOTICE.—Came into the premises of Geo. Ford, Lot 20, con. 4, Stephen, some time in September, a light red heifer, 3 years old past. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

C. PROUTY, Tp. Clerk,
Stephen.

November 25th, 1864. w44 3t

1865. 1865.

JUST RECEIV'D AT THE

CLINTON BOOK STORE!

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

DIARIES FOR 1865!

ALSO

Just Received a large supply of the celebrated Chewett & Co's (formerly Scobie's)

CANADIAN ALMANAC FOR 1865.

Country Storekeepers supplied at wholesale prices.

ALSO, SHORTLY TO ARRIVE, THE

CANADIAN

FARMER'S ALMANAC for 1865

Price 12d.

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN

School Books,
Stationery,
Fancy Goods,
Miscellaneous Books,
Writing Papers,
Wall Papers,
Bank Books,
Envelopes, &c. &c

ALL BOOKS,

Magazines, Periodicals,

AND

NEWSPAPERS SUPPLIED;

AND

CHEAP PRINTING

executed with neatness and despatch,

AT THE CLINTON BOOK STORE

GEORGE LAYCOCK.

Clinton Book Store, November 2nd, 1864. w19

Insolvent Act of 1864.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the office of M. C. Cameron, at the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, on

Monday the 19th day of December next,

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 Clinton in the County of Huron this 25th day of November, A. D. 1864.

CHARLES CRUICKSHANK.
M. C. CAMERON,
Solicitor for Insolvent.

sw25 1t

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a meeting of the Municipal Electors of the Township of Stanley will be held in the School House, Varna, on THURSDAY the 29th day of DECEMBER next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the taking of a Poll, to decide whether or not the following By Law is adopted by such electors.

JOHN ESSON,
Tp Clerk, Stanley.

Bayfield, 28th Nov. 1864.

Copy of Requisition, &c.

THE undersigned qualified Municipal Electors of the Township of Stanley, in the County of Huron, one of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, Province of Canada, hereby require That a Poll be taken in terms of the Temperance Act of 1864, to determine whether or not the qualified municipal electors of the said township will adopt, under authority and for enforcement of said Act, the By-Law following which we hereby propose for their adoption, to wit:

The sale of intoxicating liquors and the issuing of Licenses therefore, is by the present By-Law prohibited, within the Township of Stanley, County of Huron, one of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, under authority and for enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864.

Witness our Hand this 18th day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-four.

(Signed) ROBERT SPECKMAN,
and over 50 other Electors.

A True Copy.

JOHN ESSON,
Tp. Clerk, Stanley.

w11 4t

STRAYED from the subscriber about the first of September last, four Steers two years old past, there is one all white, two red, one of them with a white face, the other has a white spot on the face; the fourth is mixed red and white. They are all branded with the letters "W. D. W." on the horn. Any person taking them and taking them up, and sending word to me, or to the Signal office, Goderich, will be paid for their trouble.

WILLIAM DURNIN,
Dungannon P. O.

Lot 15, Con. 6, Wawanosh,
October 31st, 1864. w15tf

STRAY HEIFER.—Strayed from the subscriber on about the middle of May last, a *RED* and *WHITE HEIFER*, going 4 years old. Any information leading to her recovery will be thankfully received by

JOSEPH TIFFIN,
Lot 2, con. 10, Tp. Colborne.

Nov. 17th, 1864. w43*3t

STRAYED into the premises of the subscriber, about the 25th of August last, a COW about 8 years old, white and red, with broken horns. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take her away.

WM. FINLAY,
Con. 10, Lot 5.

Ashfield, Nov. 16, 1864. 4*3t

COW AND HEIFER came into the enclosure of the Subscriber, lot 11, 10th con., W. D. Colborne, about the 20th October last, a brown and white cow and roan heifer. The owner will please prove property, pay expenses and take them away.

J. O. STEWART.

Colborne, Nov. 25th, 1864. w44-3t

STRAYED from the Maitland Flats, this Fall, a White Steer four years old, a piece out of the Lower part of each ear, a little brown on one side of face. Any person giving information that will lead to his recovery will be suitably rewarded.

JOHN MORRIS,
Lot 6, 9th con., Colborne.

November 16th, 1864. w43*3t

STRAY HEIFER.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, Lot 39, 7th con., Township of Goderich, about the first of October last, a three years old *RED HEIFER*. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take her away.

ROBERT EMMERSON.

November 25th, 1864. w44-3t*

RE-OPENING

OF THE

"GLASGOW HOUSE."

D. KERR, JR., & CO.

HAVE REMOVED!

THEIR STOCK IN TRADE TO

THIS FAVORITE OLD STAND!

WHERE THEY WILL BE MOST HAPPY TO

Meet their old Customers and as Many New Ones

AS MAY

FAVOR THEM WITH A CALL.

GODERICH, November 25th, 1864. w7

MESSRS. THOS. RODDY & CO.,

HAVING DETERMINED TO DISPOSE OF THEIR

LARGE STOCK OF CROCKERY!

AT PRICES CONSIDERABLY BELOW ANYTHING HITHERTO OFFERED, THEY would call the attention of those desiring to purchase to the above. Their Stock consists of

DINNER SETTS, PLAIN AND FIGURED,

AND A QUANTITY OF

CHINA & STONE CHINA TEA SETTS!

Together with a complete Stock of GENERAL CROCKERY. We publish no stated amount in the reduction of our prices, but

CALL & EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

Goderich, Nov. 8th, 1864. sw43

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

AT THE

EMPORIUM,

ON SALE CHEAP FOR CASH!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have nearly completed their FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which comprises almost every article necessary for the trade, viz:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES!

FURS.

Ladies' and Gents' Felt Hats, &c.

They wish particularly to draw attention to their stock of *DRY GOODS*, which

FOR QUALITY AND PRICE CANNOT BE SURPASSED!

The READY-MADE CLOTHING is most complete and manufactured in the

Best and most Fashionable Styles.

LADIES' FURS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. Having imported a large quantity of

CLOTH FROM ENGLAND!

We are enabled to sell them

AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.

Do not forget to call when in Town at the EMPORIUM, and inspect their

Stock of Cheap Goods!

They wish to intimate to their customers owing accounts and notes that they are compelled to insist on PROMPT PAYMENTS

TO SUSTAIN THEIR CREDIT AND SELL GOODS CHEAP.

J. V. DETLOR & SON.

Goderich, Sept. 26, 1864. w12

ABRAHAM SMITH

Merchant Tailor,

MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH

HAS JUST RECEIVED A

Large & Well-Assorted

STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

And a variety of Fancy Articles, such as

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

Which he is prepared to sell Cheap for Cash.

Goderich, Oct. 12, 1864. w12

FOR SALE,

A SPAN OF

GOOD WORKING HORSES.

A good endorsed note or cordwood will be taken in payment.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR & Co.

Goderich, Nov. 25th, 1864. sw21

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.,

Office in Mr. Gordon's Law Chambers.

JOHN HALDAN, Jr.,
Agent.

Goderich, October 13, 1863. sw12-1yr

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that J. B. QUIPP, of Goderich, confectioner, has this day assigned all his Estate and effects to the undersigned for the general benefit of creditors. Without preference all creditors of this estate are requested to send their claims to

JAMES SMAILL,
Assignee.

Goderich, Nov. 17th, 1864. sw2-td

LAW STAMPS,

FOR THE

United Counties of Huron and Bruce

Can be procured from the

County Attorney, Ira Lewis.

Goderich, September 29th, 1864. sw8

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, lot East half 15, con. 1st, Wawanosh, about 1st October last, a COW about ten years old with black sides, white along the back, white head and belly, with a horn turned up. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN RYAN.

Nov. 29th, 1864. w14*3t

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. w1-tf

DRUGS, DRUGS!

F. JORDAN,

(Successor to R. B. Reynolds)

Medical Hall,

Court-House Square, Goderich,

DISPENSING CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

Dealer in, and Importer of

GENUINE DRUGS

Chemicals, Perfumery,

Hair Brushes, Tooth, and Nail Brushes!!

PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, DYESTUFFS,

HORSE & CATTLE MEDICINES

GARDEN SEEDS, &C., &C.

Orders from Medical men punctually attended to at *Lowest Trade Prices.*

N.B.—Physician's Prescriptions carefully dispensed.

Goderich, Jan. 10, 1858. 49

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!

ROCK & COAL OILS,

Burning Fluid, Lamp Oils.

For Sale by

F. JORDAN.

Goderich, Jan. 17, 1859. 50

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Capital, £2,000,000, Stg. *Accumulated Fund*, $5,671,722.

Brittania Life Assurance Co. of London.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above highly respectable Companies, is prepared to accept both Fire and Life risks, at moderate rates of premium.

A. M. ROSS, Agent.

Goderich, July 1st, 1859. w12m9

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 Alexander Swinton, the elder, at the suit of James A. Harwash, Thomas B. VanEvery, and George Rumball, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, in and to the North half of Lot number Nineteen and Lot number Twenty in concession B in the Township of Arran, in the County of Bruce; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Seventh day of March next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 24th Nov., 1864. w44

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 Patrick McGuire and James McGuire, 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 defendants, in and to the South half of lot number three in the eleventh concession, and the North half of lot number three in the tenth concession, Eastern Division of the Township of Ashfield and County of Huron, containing two 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-seventh day of December next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Goderich, 29th Nov., 1864. w46

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit:

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Peter B Brown, at the suit of Ira Pollard, 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 14 and 15, in the 6th concession of the Township of Culross, in the County of Bruce, containing 99 acres, be the same more or less; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday, the Thirty-first day of January next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 15th October, 1864 w35

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 Denis Hagarty, at the suit of Joseph Herr, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lot Number Twenty-three, in the fifth concession of the Township of Morris, in the County of Huron, with the buildings thereon erected; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday, the third day of January next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Goderich, 23rd September, 1864. w35

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 Hardborn, at the suit of John Dowsty Bryce, James Playter, John McKurrich, Samuel Gunn and John S. Playter, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, in and to lot number Seven, East side of William street, in the village of Wallaceton in the County of Bruce; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday, the Fourth day of January, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, October 4th, 1864. w36

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, to wit:

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Margaret Lamb, Samuel Lamb, Frances Lamb and Ann Fairbrother, at the suit of William Storey, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to Lot number one hundred and six in the Town of Goderich in the County of Huron, with the buildings thereon erected; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday, the Thirteenth day of December next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, Sept. 2nd, 1864 w32

STRAY HEIFER.—Came into the premises of the subscriber, lot 29, on the 5th con., Goderich township, about the first of November last, a red and white heifer, about two years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and remove her.

JOHN ELLIOTT,
Potter's Hill P. O.

Dec. 1st, '64. w48-3t

...LE HATS

MILLION!

AT

WM. SAVAGE'S.

Goderich, March 15th, 1864. sw56

SEMINARY

FOR

General Education,

CONDUCTED BY

MR. AND MRS. SHERLOCK,

PARKE STREET.

THE course of instruction includes English, as taught in first-class Schools in England. French, Music (Piano-Forte, Guitar and Singing), Drawing, Fancy Work &c. Young ladies whose education has been neglected will receive the greatest attention.

TERMS KNOWN ON APPLICATION.

Piano-Fortes tuned, and a large supply of Music by the best composers for sale.

Goderich, Sept. 19, 1864. sw5

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 if not, money refunded.

Goderich July 27th, 1864. w16m

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 2nd, 1864. sw94

MATT. ROBERTSON,

MANUFACTURER

OF ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE!

SUCH AS

Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads in endless variety, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Mattrasses, Center Tables, Dining Tables, Breakfast Tables, Toilet Tables, Wash Stands, Chairs, and many other articles too numerous to mention. All kinds of

WOOD TURNING

Promptly attended to. UPHOLSTERY, in all its branches.

UNDERTAKING, &c., &c

Mr. R. respectfully invites an examination of his stock. Warranted to be made of the best material and workmanship, and at greatly reduced prices. Call and compare, and be satisfied before going elsewhere.

☞ Cordwood and all kinds of Farmer's Produce taken in exchange.

☞ Warerooms on Elgin Street.

Goderich, March 24th, 1863. SW59

BOOTS AND SHOES

SUITABLE FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR

JUST RECEIVED AT

James Collins, Sen.'s

KINGSTON ST., GODERICH.

A CALL IS SOLICITED.

Separator for Sale.

A FIRST RATE new Thrashing Machine and Separator to be sold on reasonable terms. Long credit will be given on good security. Apply to

HORACE HORTON.

Goderich, August 19th 1864. w30-2m

TAKE NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF the Township of Goderich intend passing a By-Law for opening up the road running between Lots 41 and 42, Bayfield Concession,

Township of Goderich

The said Road described as follows, viz: Commencing at the north-westerly angle of lot 42, thence south fifteen degrees eighteen minutes east, on easterly limit of road allowance; sixty chains eighty links to the Bayfield river—thence westerly down stream on bank of said river, thence one chain; thence north fifteen degrees eighteen minutes, west sixty chains eighty links to concession road; thence north seventy-four degrees 42 minutes east on limit of said road, one chain to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement six acres and thirteen perches of land.

A True Copy.

JOHN SHAW,

Township Clerk.

Township of Goderich, November 16th, 1864. w43-4t

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN ALLEN, either by note or otherwise, are requested to settle the same immediately with the undersigned, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection; and all unliquidated claims against the estate of the said John Allen, deceased, up to this date, are to be brought in to the executors at once for examination and adjustment.

ANTHONY ALLEN, GEORGE COX, } *Executors.*

Goderich, July 17th, 1864. w31-tf

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP.

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

WM. SEYMOUR & CO.

Goderich, 9th November 1863. w41-tf

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 P. W. THOMAS, Esq., B. M.

Goderich, Feb 26, 1864. w5sw51-tf

House and Lot for Sale.

A BRICK COTTAGE on the Southerly portion of Lot 880,

HAMILTON STREET,

WITH GOOD

ROOT-HOUSE and OUTBUILDINGS,

at present occupied by Thos. Weatherald, Esq.; price

TWELVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

For further particulars apply to

M. M. WEATHERALD, Goderich,

or WILLIAM PERCIVAL, Esq., Amherst Island.

Goderich, October 17th, 1864. sw13-tf

Farm for Sale.

ONE hundred acres, more or less, being composed of south half of lot Twenty-six, concession Three, Township of Morris. Sixty acres cleared and well fenced—within one mile of the Seaforth Gravel Road, with school on adjoining lot.

Two Good Wells & Spring Water.

Good Log House and good Frame Barn and Stable, also a good young orchard with trees bearing

Terms made known by applying to GEORGE and ADAM FORBES personally, or by letter (post-paid) to Ding'e P. O., Huron County.

Morris, October 24, 1864. w40-tf

TO RENT OR SELL.

AN EXCELLENT

TAVERN STAND!

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

H. C. PUGH.

October 8th, 1863. w37tf

FOR SALE.

AN eligible property in the Town of Goderich, consisting of a Lot and a half, with a

Two Story Dwelling - House!

AND A

LARGE WOODSHED & STABLE,

Situated on EAST STREET and VICTORIA STREET (two leading thoroughfares) and on NEWGATE Street.

For conditions of sale apply to Rev. C. Fletcher, the present occupant, or to Rev. Wm. Ormiston, Hamilton. Very favorable terms will be given for CASH or for good endorsed paper at short dates. Immediate possession will be given.

Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1864. sw3 3m8p

A BEAUTIFUL ESTATE FOR SALE.

1000 Acres in One Block,

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

Apply if by letter post-paid to

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

sw94

For Sale Cheap.

LOTS G., 8th con., Bruce; 20, 4th Kinloss; 22, 9th con. Huron. Apply to

M. C. CAMERON.

Goderich, October 28, 1864. sw16

GROCERIES.

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

At H. GARDINER & Co's

Market Square, Goderich.

May 13th, 1864. w43

TAILORING!

D. ADAMS,

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

Carrying on Business Extensively

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

CLOTHING CAN BE MADE

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

Goderich, Oct. 30 863. sw17w40-1y

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to credit my wife, Mary Gifford, on my account, she having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation. I shall not hold myself responsible for any debts she may contract after this date.

JAMES GIFFORD.

Colborne, Nov. 10th, 1864. w42-3t

FALL SHOW OF 10,000 PAIRS

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT DUNCAN'S,

MAMMOTH BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

GRAND REVIEW at DUNCAN'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE, GODERICH! *Call and see the best Stock of HOME-MADE WORK in the County!*

AN IMPORTANT TRIAL.

Thousands have tried Duncan's Boots and Shoes, and found them all that was represented. The subscriber CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD by any one doing a legitimate business.—Remember the place—*West side of Market Square*,

TWO DOORS SOUTH of the 'SIGNAL' OFFICE

WILLIAM DUNCAN.

Goderich, Sept. 20th, 1864. sw64

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.

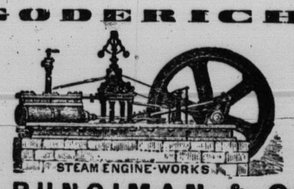
☞ Remember the place—East Street, second door from CRABB'S BLOCK.

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 1869. w29

CONVEYANCING

THE undersigned would beg leave to inform the inhabitants of the Townships of Hay and Stanley and surrounding country that he has been appointed a Commissioner for taking Affidavits in the Court of Queen's Bench, and that he will be prepared at all times to make out Deeds, Mortgages, Bills, Bonds, &c., with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable rates. All prepaid communications will be attended to.

HUGH LOVE, Senr.,

Hills' Green p. o., Hay.

October 7th, 1864. w37

GODERICH

WAGON & CARRIAGE

Manufactory

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

JOHN PASSMORE,

Victoria Street, Goderich.

April 1st, 1863. w49 6m

J. & J. SEEGMILLER,

TANNERS!

DEALERS

IN

LEATHER, FINDINGS!

&c., &c.

GODERICH, C. W.

February 12, 1864. sw47w

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 & Bruce, and to me directed against the lands and tenements David Gilues, 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 and 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 Thirteenth day of December next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD

Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, Sept. 3rd, 1864. } w32

GROCERIES.

Crockery,

Liquors,

Provision

Lumber,

Shingles,

Lath,

Sash,

Blinds,

Doors, &c.

☞ Agent for the sale of GURNEY, WARE & CO.'S PLATFORM SCALES.

Blacksmith's Bellows

For sale by W. E. GRACE.

Goderich, May 27, 1864. w14n36

REMOVAL!

OF

MARBLE WORKS.

D. McCONNELL

BEGS to notify his patrons throughout the country that he has removed his MARBLE WORKS to

Exeter, County Huron,

Where he will open with a large stock of

Choice Marble!

Selected by himself at the principal quarries, and which he will be prepared to work into

TOMBSTONES, MONUMENTS,

&c., in styles to suit every variety of taste, and at prices as cheap as can be got in the province.

Orders from persons in Goderich and surrounding country will be thankfully received and the work delivered with promptness.

Exeter, Sept. 30, 1864. w36

HARDWARE!

MONEY TO LEND,

ON IMPROVED FARMS,

AT 8 PER CENT!

—ALSO,—

Some to Invest in Town Property.

J. B. GORDAN,

Barrister, &c., Goderich.

Goderich, Sept. 13, 1864. sw3tf

MONEY TO LEND,

AT

7 PER CENT,

ON

IMPROVED FARMS.

Apply to

D. SHADE GOODING,

Solicitor, West Street, office over R. Booth's Dry Good Store.

Goderich, June 9th, 1864. sw81w20-tf

MONEY

SUMS of $100 and upwards advanced on *REAL ESTATE* without delay to the borrower. Apply to

SHAW & SINCLAIR.

Goderich, 1st July, 1864. w23 6m

Money to Lend.

THE subscriber has $20,000 to loan on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to

HORACE HORTON.

Goderich, 19th August, 1864. w30 3m

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

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 of 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, 1864. w27tf

Lands for Sale!

LOT No. 2, in the 3rd con. of Ashfield, County of Huron, containing 20 acres more or less, situate within one mile of the Village of Port Albert, and nine from Goderich. Soil good, land rolling, and beautiful flats adjoining the 9 mile river, which flows across the southern portion. This is a rare chance, being convenient to market, and a good gravel road in anticipation this season.

S. E. ½ Lot no. 16, con 3, Township of Wawanosh County of Huron, having 15 acres clear, well timbered and one mile from the Northern Gravel Road.

Part of lot B, in the Township of Colborne, County of Huron, containing 26½ acres. This is beautifully located on the Northern Gravel Road, opposite the Village of Milburn, having a good frame house and barn, also a spring creek passing near the dwelling, within 2 miles of Goderich.

Lots numbers 31, 32, 29 and 28, containing each one fifth of an acre in the Village of Milburn, on the Northern Gravel Road, and within 2 miles of Goderich.

Also two excellent lots in Bridge End Place, township of Colborne, which Village is situate on the Banks of the Maitland and adjoining the Town of Goderich.

For particulars apply, if by letter post-paid, to

GEO. HAWKINS, Port Albert. } WM. ROBERTSON, Gaoler, Goderich.

March 24th, 1864. w8sw60-1y8E

FARM to RENT,

—OR—

LET ON SHARES!

THE UNDERSIGNED will let his farm in Colborne, lots 10 and 11, 9th con., either on shares or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. The farm comprises

TWO HUNDRED ACRES

100 of which are cleared, and 80 free of stumps. Well watered—within

FIVE MILES OF GODERICH,

and only three miles from two Saw-mills. Barns, dwelling-houses &c. in good order. For further particulars apply to ROBERT GIBBONS, Esq., Goderich, or on the premises to

DAVID CLARK.

Goderich, Oct. 3, 1864. w36-t

FARM for SALE.

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

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

no clearance. 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.

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

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 their 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 wel 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, 1861. 30

MONEY TO LEND,

ON IMPROVED FARMS,

AT 8 PER CENT!

—ALSO,—

Some to Invest in Town Property.

J. B. GORDAN,

Barrister, &c., Goderich.

Goderich, Sept. 13, 1864. sw3tf

MONEY TO LEND,

AT

7 PER CENT,

ON

IMPROVED FARMS.

Apply to

D. SHADE GOODING,

Solicitor, West Street, office over R. Booth's Dry Good Store.

Goderich, June 9th, 1864. sw81w20-tf

MONEY

SUMS of $100 and upwards advanced on *REAL ESTATE* without delay to the borrower. Apply to

SHAW & SINCLAIR.

Goderich, 1st July, 1864. w23 6m

Money to Lend.

THE subscriber has $20,000 to loan on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to

HORACE HORTON.

Goderich, 19th August, 1864. w30 3m

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

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 of 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, 1864. w27tf

Lands for Sale!

LOT No. 2, in the 3rd con. of Ashfield, County of Huron, containing 20 acres more or less, situate within one mile of the Village of Port Albert, and nine from Goderich. Soil good, land rolling, and beautiful flats adjoining the 9 mile river, which flows across the southern portion. This is a rare chance, being convenient to market, and a good gravel road in anticipation this season.

S. E. ½ Lot no. 16, con 3, Township of Wawanosh County of Huron, having 15 acres clear, well timbered and one mile from the Northern Gravel Road.

Part of lot B, in the Township of Colborne, County of Huron, containing 26½ acres. This is beautifully located on the Northern Gravel Road, opposite the Village of Milburn, having a good frame house and barn, also a spring creek passing near the dwelling, within 2 miles of Goderich.

Lots numbers 31, 32, 29 and 28, containing each one fifth of an acre in the Village of Milburn, on the Northern Gravel Road, and within 2 miles of Goderich.

Also two excellent lots in Bridge End Place, township of Colborne, which Village is situate on the Banks of the Maitland and adjoining the Town of Goderich.

For particulars apply, if by letter post-paid, to

GEO. HAWKINS, Port Albert. } WM. ROBERTSON, Gaoler, Goderich.

March 24th, 1864. w8sw60-1y8E

FARM to RENT,

—OR—

LET ON SHARES!

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TWO HUNDRED ACRES

100 of which are cleared, and 80 free of stumps. Well watered—within

FIVE MILES OF GODERICH,

and only three miles from two Saw-mills. Barns, dwelling-houses &c. in good order. For further particulars apply to ROBERT GIBBONS, Esq., Goderich, or on the premises to

DAVID CLARK.

Goderich, Oct. 3, 1864. w36-t

FARM for SALE.

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

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

no clearance. 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.

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

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 their 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 wel 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, 1861. 30

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

FOLLOWING PROPERTIES

ARE

FOR SALE

ON

Very Reasonable Terms!

LOTS Nos. 117, 118, 119, 120, 135, 149, in the rising Village of Riversdale, in the County of Bruce. This Village is situated on the main road between Kincardine and Walkerton, the County Town of Bruce.

Lot Number 16, South side of Mechanics' Avenue, in the town of Kincardine, and Lots 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53, in the Village of Riversdale, also 75 and 76, West side of Victoria Street, in the Town of Kincardine, County of Bruce.

Lots Numbers 3, 4, 5, on the North of the Durham Market Square, in the Village of Kincardine, County of Bruce, containing one-quarter of an acre of land each, with the buildings thereon. Also Lots 5, 6 and 8 on the Durham Road, and lot 25, on the North side of the Durham Road, in the Township of Kincardine, containing 50 acres each, partially cleared.

Lots 31 and 32 on West side of Queen Street in the Town of Kincardine.

For particulars apply to

IRA LEWIS,

n26 Barrister, Goderich.

CEDAR.

PARTIES desirous of obtaining First Class Cedar for Fencing and Building purposes can be supplied in any quantity, and on reasonable terms, by applying to

J. W. ELLIOTT.

Goderich, Feb. 0th, 1864 w2

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

Mink, German Mink, Rock Fitch, Rock Martin, British Sable, German Lamb in Setts,

BOAS AND VICTORINES,

RECEIVED BY

W. & J. KAY.

Goderich, October 21st, 1864. w10

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:

No. 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 6 con., 99 acres,
Lot 32 in 8 con., 100 acres,
Lots 33 and 34 in 10 con., 100 acres each.

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY

N. E. ½ 43 in 1 con., 50 acres.

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

THOMAS GALT, Esq., Toronto

w 43n

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni 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 G. F. Durand, William McDonald and William McDonald, at the suit of Josiah Secord, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to Lots Numbers 18 and 19, in the first concession of the township of Kinloss, in the County of Bruce; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday, the Twenty-th day of December next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, Nov. 8th, 1864. } w26

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 L. Robison and John Tober, at the suit of Richard Hunter, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to Lots Numbers 12 and 13, in the 9th concession of the Township of Hullett, in the County of Huron, containing by admeasurement two hundred acres of lands, be the same more or less; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday, the Twenty-fourth day of January next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 12th October, 1864. } w39

LandScrip 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, 1863. w48sw27

SAGINAW VALLEY.

In Connection with the

Buffalo & L. H. Railway Co.'s

DAY EXPRESS TRAINS.

THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER

"HURON,"

CAPTAIN COLE,

WEATHER permitting, will leave GODERICH for SAGINAW every

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

AT SEVEN, P. M.,

Arriving in SAGINAW early next morning.

RETURNING:

Leaves SAGINAW for GODERICH every

MONDAY AND THURSDAY,

AT THREE, P. M.,

Arriving at GODERICH in ample time to connect with the following morning's train. Connecting with Express trains on the

Grand Trunk Railway at Stratford,

With the

Great Western Railway at Paris,

And the

Welland Railway at Port Colborne.

TIME TABLE—APRIL.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS to SAGINAW,

Leave Toronto (Grand Trunk)	A. M.	11.45
Hamilton (Great Western R'w)	P. M.	1.10
St. Catharines (Welland Railway)	A. M.	3.35
Buffalo (B. & L. H.)	M.	12.10
Paris "	P. M.	3.10
Stratford, "	P. M.	4.30
Goderich, "	P. M.	10.00
Arrive at Saginaw next	A. M.	10.00

MONDAYS & THURSDAYS from SACINAW

Leave Saginaw,	P. M.	3 00
Arrive at Goderich next	A. M.	6.00
Stratford (Grand Trunk Jn.)	A. M.	10.45
Toronto, "	P. M.	4.45
Paris (G. W. R. Jn.)	M.	12.25
Hamilton "	P. M.	2.55
Port Colborne (Welland R. Jn.)	P. M.	4.10
St. Catharines "	P. M.	5.40
Buffalo,	P. M.	6.00

This is the best, the shortest and cheapest route from all parts of Canada to and from the Saginaw Valley.

The "Huron" has been fitted with every regard to the comfort of Passengers, and is considered the best sea boat on the Lakes. Passengers may rely upon having good berths, and all other necessary accommodation—it being the intention of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company and the owners of the "Huron" to establish the route in a matter satisfactory to all who may travel over it.

Fares Lower than by any other route.

E. HOSKER, Agent,

Goderich, C. W.

Goderich, April 23. w16-sw73

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John Writer the younger, at the suit of James Daniel Mackay, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lots numbers 17 and 18, Fowler's Survey, in the Village of Harpurney, being subdivision of Lot number Thirteen in the First concession of the Township of Tuckersmith, in the County of Huron, containing one-fifth of an acre more or less; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Twentieth day of December next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 7th Sept., 1864. } w33

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 County of Ontario and Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of Stephen D. Crawford, F. H. Lynch Staunton, Enoch C. Dowling and Robert Gilmour, at the suits of Isaac N. Howard and the Corporation of the Township of Etobicoke, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendants, in and to Park Lot No. 15, Lot No. 8, and the South half of Lot No. 6, East side of Queen street North, being subdivisions of Park Lot No. 4 in the village of Paisley; South half of Lot 22 on the East side of Queen Street South Paisley, Park Lot No. 15 North side of Cambridge street, and Block 35 West side of Queen Street, North Paisley, Lot 13 South side and 13 and 14 North side of Cambridge Street, Paisley; North half of Lot 1 East side of Huron street, Southampton, 50 feet of the North part of Lot No. 4, North side of High Street, Southampton, Lots 29 and 30 on the North side of Clarendon street, Southampton; Lot 18 East side of Norfolk Street, Southampton, Lots 21 and 22 South side of Louisa street, Southampton, all in the County of Bruce; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Tenth day of January next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Sheriff H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 1st October, 1864. } w36

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed against the lands and tenements which were of the late David Smith at the time of his death in the hands of Andrew Donogh, administrator of all and singular the estate and effects, rights and credits of David Smith, deceased to be administered at the suit of James Smith I have seized, and taken in execution all the right title and interest of the said David Smith, deceased, in and to Lot number 931, running number in the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, with the buildings thereon erected; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Thirteenth day of December next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Sheriff H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, Sept. 5th, 1864. } w23

BLANK BOOKS

AND

BOOK-BINDING.

HAVING made arrangements with Mr. D. McGREGOR, Book-binder and Manufacturing Stationer, (who has lately returned from Philadelphia with a large stock of Binding and other materials), I am prepared to Furnish Blank Books of all kinds, size and styles with and without Printed Headings, at ten per cent cheaper than Toronto prices.

All kinds of Binding and giving satisfaction will be repaired free of charge.

sw46w21 JOHN BUTLER.

STEAM ENGINE

AND

BOILER!

FOR SALE

UPON CREDIT

Apply to W. E. GRACE.

Goderich, Nov. 7th, 1864. w41sw19

FRAME YOUR

PICTURES!

JUST RECEIVED,

A LOT OF WASHABLE

GILT & ROSEWOOD

MOULDINGS.

DANIEL GORDON.

Goderich, Nov. 8th, 1864. sw19-4t

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

(LATE DARE'S.)

EAST STREET, GODERICH.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS sincerely to thank his friends and the travelling public generally for the very liberal patronage he has enjoyed for the past nine years, and would respectfully ask a continuance of their patronage. His new house has been thoroughly repaired, and will be found complete in every particular.

JOHN DONOGH,

Proprietor.

Goderich, Sept. 26, 1864. sw7

MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH

P. WILSON, 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. v15n19y1y

DAYS' HOTEL,

WROXETER.

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

Trout-Fishing Friends!

THE BUILDINGS COVER A LENGTH OF

A HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET!

CHARLES DAYS,

w46-1. Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL,

HAMILTON.

THIS First Class House has changed hands, and has been entirely refitted. It is now one of the largest, elegant and most comfortable Hotels in the Province, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it worthy of the patronage of the travelling public.

Permanent Boarders taken, either with or without rooms, at reasonable rates.

C. W. MUGRIDGE & CO.

N. B.—Omnibusses run to and fro on arrival and departure of trains.

Hamilton, Oct. 25, 1864. sw16-1m

Commercial Hotel, Mitchell, C.W

JOHN HICKS, Proprietor. This is the largest and best Country Hotel in Western Canada, and charges as moderate as any House in Mitchell. Stage Proprietor. Good stabling for 100 Horses. Horses and Carriages for Hire, on the Shortest Notice 16-7

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