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WEEKLY EDITION.

W. T. COX Editor and Proprietor.] The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number." [VOL. XVI.—NO. 51

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Which will she Choose?

(CONCLUDED.)

As his daughter left him, the squire looked once again at the handsome figure of his nephew; and, like John Clare, felt half inclined to shake his fist and wish that Algernon had stayed at home. He was too handsome. The air of chivalrous devotion which covered his conceited consciousness of his own attractions would take him by surprise, and might please her. The courteous fop might seem the greatest hero in the world to her who was ignorant of his real character; and John Clare's truthful earnestness would be but an old-world, old-fashioned sort of attribute in comparison with all this outside show and glitter.

'Which will she choose?' groaned the squire, for by his own wish, uttered long ago, Rose was free.

Other people, too, asked the question, 'Which will she choose?' with a gossiping curiosity. It had been so long a settled thing amongst the meddlers in their neighbors' affairs that John Clare was a lucky fellow in having won the squire's daughter, that a little flutter of excitement rose in the village with a fresh report. It became patent that John Clare no longer paid his daily visits to the squire. Those who knew the young lawyer said that he had changed into a morose and gloomy man of deeds and parchments; that he no longer understood a jest or joined in a laugh. And then, Mr. Rivers was so handsome and so polite! Wherever Rose went he went. If they rode, he was constantly at her bridle rein, and seemed as if he had no eyes for anything but her. If they walked, he manoeuvred that his sister should have sketching materials, so that she might be no check upon a *tete-a-tete*. His lips dropped poetry, and his lightest speech conveyed, or was intended to convey, the subtlest flattery.

It was even said amongst the gossips that Mr. Clare had once met the riding party in the village, and had been seen to pass them without stopping to speak, merely raising his hat; which report was true. But those who spoke it could not know how hard a thing it was for John to accomplish. The desperate, dogged patience with which he strove to wait the stipulated time before he again spoke to Rose. They could not see, nor understand if they had seen, the deep red that came up into Rose's face at that passing salute; the smart rebuke which stung Mr. Rivers for the time out of his obtrusive gallantry; nor the determined haste with which, when they reached home, she dismounted without her cousin's help, and went straight to that little room wherein she had last parted from John, that she might be alone, for a while at least.

The red spot had not left her cheeks, nor the glistening light her eyes. It looked like anger, and certainly was not favorable to Mr. Rivers.

'They are all mistaken,' she thought; "every one. It is a new Comedy of Errors. My dear old stupid John is afraid I might be dazzled with the polish of that Bristol diamond. He ought to know me better. As for that precious Algernon—I wonder what it costs him annually for perfumes, jewellry, and general adornments? Gifts are pretty equally apportioned, and there's too much beauty outside that conceited head of his to leave much inside. And he is also—ah, Algy, what are you? I can read him like a book. And in his false devotion towards myself I read that he is that pitiable thing—a flirt by profession. Wherever he goes he must have some one to bow down before that mighty Dagon, self. Moreover, Algy saw, with those eyes which are so fine and yet so cold and false, that John Clare was—Well, he read John aright, is so far as a shallow nature like his is capable of comprehending, one so high above his reach; and he resolved in his small idle brain to supplant this unsophisticated country lawyer. What was to become of me is another question, since Algy meant simply to amuse himself. It is reasonable that such selfish wickedness should receive no reward? He shall mean something else before I have done with him. The biter may be bitten sometimes, and his game here is dangerous. Algy Rivers, I'll punish you.

CHAPTER III.

It was the last night of John Clare's term of waiting, and for the first time during its progress John himself had been one of the guests at the squire's dinner table. They were all gone but himself; and he, knowing that he ought to have been a home long ago, still lingered. It was so long since he had seen Rose—so chilly a greeting had passed between them—that it was no wonder, finding her comparatively alone at last, he found it hard to leave her.

John and Rose were standing together at one of the windows. At the opposite end of the room sat Algernon Rivers and his sister, and they were both stealthily observing the two at that distant window. In Mabel Rivers's face there was a look which expressed at once sorrow, anxiety, and shame, as it passed from the figure of John Clare to that of her brother. 'Which would her cousin choose? So strong an interest hung about this question for her brother's sake,—for the sake of his honor, about which he seemed to her to have lost all concern, that Miss Rivers could not wait the result, but must again and again reckon up probabilities and chances in her own mind.

Algernon's handsome eyes were bloodshot, and in them there was an expression of intense rage and jealousy as he watched that window. His proposed amusement had become no longer sport but grave earnest. He did not pause in his madness to wonder that it was so; he flung to the wind considerations which should have pressed upon him heavily; he was actually bent with unscrupulous fatuation upon winning for his wife this little cousin, with whom and her country lover he had purposed to entertain himself. For once in his life Algernon Rivers was in desperate earnest; and the more his cousin avoided him, as lately she had begun to do, the stronger grew his passionate determination and his reckless disregard of those circumstances which stamped him at once with falsehood and deceit.

This evening for the first time, there broke upon Algernon a tormenting jealousy of the rustic lawyer who had before only excited his supreme pity and contempt. Now he, the lawyer, stood beside Rose, to all appearance welcome there, and having a right to be there. No words that they spoke were audible to him, but the very consciousness of his powerlessness either to hear what passed or to interrupt the conversation, made him grind his teeth, and press the rings into his white hands in impotent rage.

When his sister rose and left the room, Algernon sat still. Nothing should move him from that post of observation. The recollection that he had more than once striven to depreciate this man to his cousin came back to gall him; the memory of many a supercilious speech, received either with a smile or a quiet sarcasm which he had been too self satisfied to take to himself, taunted him now. In his madness he swore an inward oath, first of vengeance and then of ultimate victory. This was not like the many other pursuits which he had idly undertaken in vanity and *ennui*; it was a real passion; and that he should weakly suffer himself to be beaten by a clown was not to be thought of. But Rose, once his wife, then he would think of vengeance on John Clare. John, however, was not troubling himself about Algernon just then; neither was Rose; and there was nothing in their conversation to justify so mad a fit of jealousy rage.

'It is true,' continued John, 'that I have kept away, as I said I would. For many reasons I thought it better that I should do so. I am not naturally a patient man, Rose, and daily tantalising would have made a beast of me. I would have come though, once or twice, if I had thought you wished it. But do you know why I am here to-night, Rose? It is because to-night the month of waiting ends.

"No," responded Rose, quietly, 'to-morrow.'

'To-morrow!' said John. 'Well, let it be so. I put my fate in your hands. If I was exacting, as you said I was—and the recollection that you said it has vexed me bitterly many a time—forgive me. Set it down to my great——'

'John,' interrupted Rose, 'you had better not say any more now.'

He looked at her inquiringly, but her face, so far as he could read it, told him nothing.

'Well,' said he, 'I will go. To-morrow, then. I may come for my answer?'

'Yes,' replied Rose; 'I will talk to you in that same little room where you left me so angrily.'

'Good night!' said John.

Rose answered him, but shrank back from the hand he held out, and would not give him hers.

Almost before the echo of John's footsteps had died away, others crossed the room rapidly, and Algernon Rivers was before Rose, a suitor, pleading with all the passionate vehemence which he so well knew how to use, but which perhaps had never been so sincere before. Something, it may have been a shadow of remorse—softened her face for a moment at his unmistakeable earnestness, and then she answered him as she had just before answered John Clare.

'No more of this now, Algy. To-morrow I will speak to you.

He would have persisted, but the sudden movement of her head and the look of haughty indignation froze the words on his lips.

'At least,' he said, 'give me your hand as usual before I go.'

She answered by a gesture of refusal; and Algy, half beside himself, bent down impolitely, and kissed the hand refused to him.

Rose looked after him, angry in her turn as he left her. She held up a handkerchief; she struck it against the window-frame, in her disgust that his lips should have touched it.

The opening door startled Rose. Gliding in like some scared ghost, peering into the corners of the room fearfully, and walking with a noiseless step, came in Algernon's sister, Mabel Rivers. She shut the door cautiously, and went up to her cousin.

Rose, hush!' said she, 'Alg. must not know I am here. I have made up my mind, and I must speak to you. I wish I had done it before, Rose. For your sake and my brother's, and for the sake of another, I must tell you something.

'Well, Mabel?' said Rose.

'You spoke so coldly, Rose,' said Mabel, 'and I cannot tell how what I have to say will affect you—whether you will be angry or unhappy, or what. I have thought it over so much that I think I am bewildered, and scarcely capable of judging how to tell you best; and if Algernon knew, he would be so angry. But I must tell.'

'You need not be so troubled,' said Rose. 'If there is anything that you think I ought to know, tell it, and don't measure words.'

Miss Rivers put her two trembling hands on her cousin's arm with a deprecating movement.

'Rose,' said she, 'my brother is engaged to be married to an heiress. He has been engaged twelve months.'

Miss Rivers stopped, afraid to look into her companion's face—afraid of the next words which Rose might utter. To her amazement, Rose took the cold, trembling fingers from her arm, and laughed as she passed her lips lightly across them.

'Does she love him, Mabel—this heiress?' inquired Rose.

'I—how can I tell?' replied Mabel.

'For her own sake I hope not,' said Rose. 'Is she very rich?'

'Rose,' said Miss Rivers, not answering the question, 'I begin to think I must have been strangely mistaken. Upon my word, I cannot understand——'

'My dear Mabel,' exclaimed Rose, 'it is all right—that is, I'll tell you more to-morrow morning, and if after that confession you will consent to stay with me and let Algernon go home alone, why it will be downright charitable and forgiving in you. Now, good night.

CHAPTER IV.

Quietly, as though the dignity of this twenty-first birthday were something which could be felt, the squire's daughter rose up to receive her cousin as he came in, already half exultant and secure; for who could withstand him? Not a muscle of her face changed as she looked down upon him and heard his renewed professions of truth and love. She let him go on until his eloquence was exhausted, and he began to ask, stammering, that she would speak to him.

'As for love,' said Rose, deliberately, 'you don't know what it means; and there is no truth in you. Silence!—I have heard you; now hear me. You came to this house a guest, and brought discord with you. In your idle, shameless selfishness you formed the deliberate purpose of amusing yourself by making me think you loved me; by making me care for you, as you have made others do. You had no other purpose in this than mere amusement.'

'Rose!' exclaimed Algernon, 'I swear—'

'Hush!' said Rose. 'You then saw into the secret of another man's heart; and, instead of causing you to desist, the knowledge only heightened the excitement of the game by giving you another victim. Fine fun for you to rob this simple boor, as you have called him, of all he held dear—to you worthless; you determined to supplant him. That your purpose was alone amusement, no argument is necessary to convince me; but, lest I should seem at fault for once, you were and are engaged to——'

An ejaculation of rage broke from Algernon's lips, to be followed by eager protestations that his engagement was nothing; he would break it off; he would do anything, everything, if Rose would only listen to him.

'I don't doubt it for a moment,' said Rose, contemptuously; 'knowing you as I do, I can readily believe that the most solemn engagement would indeed be as nothing in the way of some new whim for self-gratification.—Algy, go away! If I have caused you to suffer anything, take it as a just punishment, for it is so. I am sorry for your wife and for you.'

'Rose,' said he, 'pity is akin to——'

'Contempt in this case, believe me,' said Rose. 'If you are not yet convinced, I will show you where my dearest hopes, my firmest, proud st faith had been centered long before you came amongst us. See there!'

At the sight she pointed out—at the look with which she turned from him to the window, watching that approaching figure—Algernon's lips opened, and an oath left them. Rose heard it; heard the door close after him, but did not move.

As John Clare came straight up to her, in his impetuosity, it seemed to him that she changed suddenly, and went back once more to the Rose he had known before these troublesome visitors came to disturb him.

'Well,' said John.

'Well,' responded Rose, with lips that would not keep firm, 'I'll try to be very good, John, I will indeed; but you mustn't be hard upon me.'

Hard upon her! John didn't understand it. He was startled, and kept repeating the words in a confused sort of way, till she spoke again.

'Don't let us rake up all this past perplexity,' said Rose. 'I am tired, John. Let it be like a bad dream, shall it?'

'Rose, I want my answer,' said John.—'Does this mean——'

'It means that I am twenty-one,' replied Rose, 'and that I surrender my liberty just when others are most free. Don't be angry with me, John, and I'll never tease you again—that is, if I can't help it.'

'Tease me always,' cried John, exultantly, 'for an old bear as I am! Say it again, Rose. You trust me with your happiness? Rose, say you love me!'

'I do, indeed,' she replied; 'I always did.'

'And,' said John, hesitatingly, 'the cousin?'

'Don't talk about him now,' said Rose; 'it is a tiresome subject. I am never going to have any secrets from you, so sometime we will talk about him; not now. Algy is gone, or going; but Mabel stops with me.'

'And she shall be bridesmaid,' said John, 'Rosebud, I'm afraid I've been an ungracious sort of fellow all this month, but you see——'

'I see,' said Rose, putting her hand over his mouth suddenly, and making him turn round.

The squire stood at the door, with his spectacles high up on his forehead, his custom in any excitement.

'What mischief are you two plotting now?' he cried. 'Eh, Rose, what are you about?'

'Talking secrets, papa,' she replied.

The squire came on into the room, and looked at her gravely; then he turned to John.

'There never was anything in this world so hard to understand as a woman,' said the squire. 'Upon my word and honor, John, I thought it would turn out that she liked the other fellow. However, I must congratulate you, Rose, on having done one wise act in your life; for that vexatious question, 'Which will she choose?' has often perplexed me.—Now I shall go back to my dog well satisfied; for, I take it, you don't want me here.'

L. S.

THE END.

Sala on the American Situation.

We commend to the reader the subjoined extracts from Mr. Sala's second letter to the *Daily Telegraph*. It is dated New York, Dec. 5:

* * It has certainly been my fortune to come in contact with a number of educated American gentlemen, accomplished and high-minded men, possessing wealth and position, who do not so sympathise with the Lincolnian idea, and who claim to be merely solicitous for a strictly legal interpretation of the constitution. They say, 'The North may be right, or the South may be wrong, or *vice versa*; we are willing to abide by the constitution. We do not wish to see the Union broken up. We should hail its reconstruction on a firm and durable basis. But we do wish to see the laws respected, and the rights of the States and of individuals held inviolate.—We do not wish to see the *habeas corpus* suspended by the "Old Abe—corpus." We protest against being suddenly arrested in the street, or thrust into a fort or penitentiary, there to remain for an indefinite period, without bail or mainprise. We shudder at the idea of the authority of the Judges of the land being derided and over-ridden by persons in shoulder-straps, who, a year ago, perhaps, were grocers or bar-keepers, and who are now Colonels and Generals. We claim only the amount of personal and political liberty ostensibly guaranteed to us by our constitution, by our congressional and local statutes, and by the common law of England, which is the basis of our jurisprudence. We wish only to be that which William the Norman, in his first charter, granted to the conquered Saxons, told the citizens of London they should be, "all law-worthy, and their fathers' heirs after their fathers' days." We object to the strong man who, in the name of philanthropy, spoils our goods and hauls us to gaol without a warrant. Civilise humanity by all means, but don't cut our throats and pick our pockets because we fail to recognize a millenium in abolition and an angel in Abraham Lincoln. Carry out the precepts of Christianity to any extent, but don't placard the proscriptions of Sylla side by side with the Ten Commandments; and, finally, don't wage war against women; don't defame, and persecute, and insult them; don't call Belle Boyd a "rebellious jade." Remember that the foulest stain on the memory of Louis XVIII. is the treatment which the heroic Madame Lavalette experienced after the escape of her husband; and that there is no more dastardly act on record than the exposure by Louis Philippe of the frailty of the Duchess de Berri. Even the butcher Cumberland respected the Jacobite ladies who had made white cockades for Charles Edward. That which you are doing with the Southern ladies can only find a parallel in that which Jeffries did with the maids of Taunton. Well, in scores of luxurious drawing-rooms, in studies, and offices, and club-rooms, you hear such sentiments as these. And the next evening, gentlemen as accomplished, as intelligent, as high-minded, as wealthy, and as respectable, tell you, "the measures of severity adopted by the Federal authorities are justified in their minutest point of detail by the emergency of the situation. The country is in danger. The Medes and Persians are at the gate. People don't eat ice creams in a crisis. Traitors are in our midst. With all our arbitrary arrests and suspensions of the habeas corpus, our deadliest enemies are treated with undeserved lenity, and enjoy almost impunity. There are newspapers here rebellious to the backbone. They are not suppressed. Their editors are unhung. Yonder sumptuous hotel in Broadway is full of rampant Southerners, who, like the sceptical Spanish archbishop George Borrows tells of, sit all day long upon the floor, and curse against the commonwealth. Over cocktails and cabanas they are continually plotting for the destruction of the Republic. It was known days ago in New York that the rebel chief, Morgan, was about to attempt an escape from his dungeon at Columbus, and a suit of clothes were ordered from a fashionable tailor, in the Empire City and forwarded to Toronto, in the hope of his gaining British territory. Rebel officers are swaggering up and down Broadway, and one of them, who had been paroled by General Dix, had positively the impudence, a few evenings since, to appear at the Italian Opera in the full uniform of the rebel army. As for the women, *liberavimus animam nostram*. We would wage no war against them; but they wage a relentless war against us. Belle Boyd and her sisterhood have done the North more harm since the commencement of the rebellion, than fifty thousand armed men.—They carry Parrott guns on their bonnets, Dahlgrens in their muffs, and ironclads in their crinolines. Of shopping they make a conspiracy, of flirtation treason. They fetch and carry—they go and come. We don't mind their abusive tongues; they may 'scorn the Northern scum' as much as they like, but we object to their carrying rebel despatches in their hoopskirts. What are we to do with them? We don't prosecute them for misprison of treason, as we have a perfect right to do; we won't guillotine them; we don't whip them, as our friends the Russians do.—We just arrest Miss Boyd or her sister, put her under the care of a polite lieutenant to convey her to the borders of Secessia, and pack her off down South to prevent further mischief. As for the 'atrocities' of General Butler at New Orleans, they simply amount to the fact that, indignant at the conduct of some Southern ladies, who absolutely spat on the coffin of a Northern officer, he issued a discourteously worded proclamation. As to the letters purporting to emanate from Southern ladies maltreated in Louisiana, and published in the English newspapers, those letters were manufactured in Paris by a notorious Copperhead colonel."

Widely and violently conflicting as these statements are, there is something definite and tangible about them. The observer listens to indictment and defence, to charge and replication, to plea and counter-plea. He sees before him Cavaliers and Roundheads, Hanoverians and Jacobites. He sees and hears, and ultimately may be enabled to judge and appreciate. But it is when he is introduced to the men of abstract ideas, to the disciples of Jacob Boehmen, to the Swedenborgians, to the Muggletonians, to the Illuminati, to the Fifth Monarchy men of American politics, that, and at last despair overwhelms him—that he becomes an amazed and confounded Britisher. Half an hour spent in the society of a japanblack, double-eyed, charcoal-martyr-defying, out-and out squid fish, exterminating abolitionist, is an admirable preparation for Colney Hatch and a padded room. You are introduced to a gentleman with a beneficent countenance and manners soft as pumpkin squash, who, in mellifluous accents, talks shambles and blood puddings. Your Christian friend holds the Bible in one hand and a six-shooter in the other. He blesses you as a man and a brother, but he has another brother round the corner whose bowels he longs to rip up incontinently. He will pray for you; but for the other brother he supplicates that fire, famine, and slaughter may be his portion, and may cling to him everlastingly.—He would let him pick up an early worm that never died. He would give him his state rights in brimstone and burning marl. He would hurl him over the rapids of a Niagara of vitriol and caustic soda. This gentleman's God is the God of battles, of wrath and of vengeance. He doesn't care about fighting himself, but he will open his purse-strings liberally to swell the bounty which shall induce Paddy from Cork, or Hans from Bremen, or, better still, the athletic, bony, valiant men from the east and the west of the Union, to become food for powder. There is a story of a Quaker tradesman in Philadelphia who says to his assistant, "Samuel, if thee is determined to go to the wars thy salary will be continued during thy absence; but if thee has made up thy mind not to go, I have no further occasion for thy services." This is your Christian friend's way of thinking. It may almost without exaggeration be assumed that he wishes the war to be prolonged in order that he may have more blood. He likes blood. It is meat and drink to him.—There are thousands, I might say millions, of Americans, who say, "Well, we're bound to whip the South because they've been naughty.—The flag must be preserved. But let them come back, and there's our hand; and we'll see what we can do in making the best of a bad job and arranging the slavery difficulty." This by no means suits your Christian friend. The cause of the white man is with him of no account in comparison with that of his ideal black man. I say ideal, for to the genuine nigger he is slightly more reticent of affection. He desires to exterminate the South; he damns the South from the pulpit; for your Christian friend is frequently dubbed reverend. He stamps his foot on the platform, and wishes the South to be crushed under his heel. Rights! they have no more rights! States! they are no longer States, but must be reduced to the condition of territories. They are to be rooted out, exiled, incapacitated, civilly killed, squelched; and when Secessia has been made into one vast slaughter-house, your Christian friend will be ready to mount the butcher's block and preach about crowning mercies and saving grace.

Happily, your Christian friend is in a minority. Fortunately, he only belongs to a small, crazy and impracticable faction. But his tongue is loud, and his wind long, and his inkstand never dry. He has got just now the ear of some men in power, and he is making the most of his opportunity. With regard to the great mass of the native Northern population—I except the Germans—whose political aspirations cloudily tend towards the erection of some earthly paradise where they can make boots and have sugar-loaves all day, and smoke meerschaums and drink lager beer all night; and the Irish, who would go on fitting to all eternity, first because they are courageous and like fighting, and next, because at the end of the dark tunnel they imagine that they discern a free Parliament in College-green, Archbishop Cullen burning the Astronomer Royal in Merrion-square for asserting that the moon rotates, Lord Palmerston suspended to a lamp iron on Carlisle Bridge, and the base, brutal, and bloody Saxon finally overthrown by the Fenian brotherhood—with regard to the native Northerners, I believe that the vast majority are only anxious for the success of their arms, and for a speedy and honorable termination of the war. For abolition in the abstract they do not, I apprehend, care one cent. They took it up in the concrete because it was a big stone to hurl at the head of the South—a tremendous battering ram to thunder against Sumter with, and because it was their trump card, and there was no other way but to play it. Whether the trump will gain the desired trick is uncertain; but I am convinced that legions of now ardent abolitionists would be content to drop abolition to-morrow if the South would only throw up the sponge and suggest a compromise. There are, however, premises to be admitted before a pacific argument can be held. "We must," says the North, "whip the South, and maintain the supremacy of the flag."

Mysterious Murder in New York.

An inquiry into one of those mysterious and appalling tragedies which are common in large cities, like New York took place on Tuesday last. The facts in the case are that deceased was discovered on New Year's morning lying on the sidewalk in Ninth avenue, near Thirty fourth street, insensible. He was brought to and walked to a friend's house in West Thirty-third street, where upon taking off his clothes, it was discovered that he had been so seriously stabbed in the abdomen as to cause the intestines to protrude. He was then removed to his own house in West Twenty-fifth street, where he received medical attendance; but he expired the next morning. When questioned upon the matter of the wound, he could make no statement whatever, and hardly seemed aware that he had been injured until assured so by his friends. Coroner Ranney had thus far failed to elicit any evidence throwing light upon the case, and the jury returned a verdict of death at the hands of some persons unknown to them.

NOW, LOOK HERE!

You who have promised to pay your subscriptions in Wood. We want it badly, and you will much oblige by telling Tommy or Billy or some one to hitch up and bring the *Signal* man some good dry maple or beech. We ask you what the result would be if we came to the office some morning and found the De'il frozen stiff as a beetle? Don't put it off until March next, like good fellows!

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., JAN. 15, 1863.

LOOKING TO WASHINGTON.

For some years past it has been customary to taunt certain liberal members of the Canadian Legislature with "look to Washington" proclivities. Upon a miserably slight foundation an idea was set up by the tory press that reformers, or, as it delights them to say, "Clear-grits," were, at heart, disloyal, and that the tory party had a perfect right to monopolize British principles. The liberal press, as our readers are well aware, denied that there was a grain of truth in all this. It boldly declared that if Canada were unfortunately drawn into a foreign quarrel—if the flag of Britain were insulted, or our shores invaded, these same Reformers would be amongst the first to spring to arms. When the Trent affair occurred, we had a practical illustration that the declaration was soundly based. No Reformer—no Reformer in private life shrunk from the issue. There was no base whispering from our ranks—no call to submit and "turn to Washington." The tables, however, have been turned. Mr. Isaac Buchanan, an adherent and warm supporter of the Opposition, has given vent to most decided "Look to Washington" opinions. He denounces the free trade principle of England as injurious to this country—he would wish to secure all the advantages accruing from British connection without the responsibilities attaching to it—he would like to establish Canada in such a position that her territory should be considered neutral in case of war between England and the United States. It is astonishing that a statesman of Mr. Buchanan's known ability could have been deluded into such a mistake, if, indeed, he does not see in his pet theory the readiest possible means of throwing ourselves upon the tender mercies of Uncle Samuel. In fact, it is impossible to conceive a more direct looking across the lines than is involved in Mr. Buchanan's peculiar ideas of political economy. Free trade with the United States and *Protection* against English goods! And is the exponent of this idea to be lauded to the skies by the *tory* press? Verily, the times have undergone a change! The Almighty Dollar, according to Mr. Isaac Buchanan, must prevail. What of the time-honored British principles handed down to us through a long line of ancestors? What of the flag of old England? What of our boasted national pride? We must throw all to the winds and prepare to accompish the "Manifest Destiny" of the Great Republic. Mr. Buchanan, of course, does not say this in so many words, but his language will certainly bear such a construction. It is so understood on the other side, and the Americans are rejoicing over the prospect of Canadian Annexation. Read the following, clipped from a Buffalo paper:

"We notice by our Provincial exchanges that our Canadian neighbors are having one of those spasms of discussion and excitement which periodically occur to them, upon the subject of annexation to this country. The immediate cause of the present attack was a speech of Mr. Isaac Buchanan, delivered at a recent Opposition dinner in Toronto. The Opposition press are wild with eager laudation of the sentiments uttered by him, while the Ministerial journals are equally bitter in their attacks upon it.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Buchanan was extremely severe upon the Home Government, and, while not exactly advocating annexation, broadly hinted that the provinces will be forced into such a step by the course pursued by the Ministry in England. He says that in their zeal to secure free trade, they have succumbed to a faction holding the doctrine of Robespiere: 'Perish the Colonies rather than our theory.' The adoption of this principle has all but lost the Colonies, and will, if persisted in, entirely alienate them. He declared that Great Britain can only preserve its empire by yielding the selfish principles of centralization which has ruined Ireland and India, and which lost the American Colonies. He also admits, by a very strong implication, that the Reciprocity Treaty has thus far saved them from annexation, but that there is great danger that the American Government will shortly withdraw from that unequal arrangement.

It has been apparent for many years that the mother country has held its Canadian possessions in light estimation, and that but for its national pride, it would entertain a proposition of separation with complacency. The Canadian colonies have ever been a great financial burthen to it, and at times their importunate demands have been answered with much acrimony. The idea seems to be strongly entertained in England that the Canadas should not only be self-sustaining, but that they should contribute to the revenues of the empire in return for its protection. Hitherto the exact reverse has been the case.

Out of this state of things there has arisen a mutual alienation of feeling, which has been fostered by a sense of cost and ingratitude upon one hand, and a sense of abandonment and lack of affection on the other. Appearances indicate that the time is approaching when England will treat its Canadian child as fathers sometimes treat intractable children, cut it off with a shilling. There is a very large party in the Provinces, who already openly advocate annexation to us, and when the hour which we have hinted shall arrive, the transition into the Union will have become a foregone conclusion. Canada must have protection from some quarter, and when England shall have repudiated her, as she soon will, it will be forced into federation with us.

We allude to this subject to-day, not because we deem such a consummation close at hand, or that any important effect is to come of the stated fit of agitation which our neighbors are undergoing, but simply to call the attention of our readers to the fact, and to note its significance of their gradual approach to the consummation which must come sooner or later. Just now, we are in no condition to be exercised concerning new accessions of territory. We have enough to do to preserve our ancient domain intact.

But in doing so, assuredly will we shall make such political and social progress as to make annexation more than ever palatable and desirable to the Canadas. When it comes, it will come peaceably, and the following cautious warning of the Toronto *Globe* will prove to be idle gasconade:

Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald may well look to the militia! One concealed enemy at home is more dangerous than ten abroad. What with Fenians and their Protectionist allies, we may have enough work upon our hands before long.

APPALLING CALAMITY IN HOWICK VILLAGE, COUNTY OF HURON!

A HOUSE AND STORE CONSUMED!

FOUR PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH!

It is our sorrowful duty to record the particulars of a heart-rending catastrophe, which occurred in the Town plot of Howick, (Lisadel p. o.) about 1 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday last, the 7th inst., by which four persons met a horrible fate.—We will give the particulars as related hurriedly by an eye-witness. The house burned on the morning in question was a two story frame building, occupied as a store and dwelling by Mr. Henry Newton. The store was in the front of the building, in the rear were a kitchen and a sitting-room, the bed rooms being all *up stairs*.—At the time mentioned there were eight persons in the house, viz., Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Wm. McAulay, an old man of 60 years of age, John Millar, aged about 30, (who had been working in the neighborhood,) Michael Bloomley stepson to Mr. Newton, aged 20; Susan Newton, niece of Mr. Newton, aged 11; Esther Newton, a relative, and Charles Hooker.

The first intimation the inmates of the house had of the fire was the rush of flame and smoke into the bed rooms. A scene of awful confusion immediately took place. The rush and roar of the flames, mingled with the death-shrieks of those who were unable to extricate themselves were sufficient to appal the stoutest heart. The instant he was awakened, Mr. Newton sprang through the window, regardless of glass, and rushed for a short ladder to rescue his wife from her perilous position. Mrs. Newton had, in the confusion of the moment, opened the door of the bed-room, thus admitting the flames, which almost enveloped her as she reached the window. She was only protected by a thin night dress, and ere she could follow her husband through the window she was burned severely about the back and arms. Hooker was sleeping with Millar. When they woke up the room was filled with smoke. Poor Millar could not stir, and the last words his companion heard him utter were, "Oh, Hooker, I'm suffocated!" Hooker darted at the window and leaped through it feet foremost, carrying a large quantity of the glass and sash with him. Although much cut about the legs, he recovered that he had escaped so narrowly.—Esther Newton escaped by leaping through a window. All the rest perished miserably in the flames. By this time a number of the neighbors had congregated, some of whom assisted the escaped to places of shelter, while the remainder stood with blanched faces, utterly impotent to assist those in the house, which was now one mass of flames from cellar to roof-tree.—Mr. James Addison, of Goderich, assisted in alleviating the sufferings of the saved, and in searching for the bodies of the lost, after the fire had burned itself out. The remains of the poor little girl were not found, but after a careful search, what was left of three men was dragged from the ruins. The sight was a sickening one. Not a vestige was left to indicate that only a few moments before they were human beings. Legs, arms and heads had been burned off, and nothing lay before the horrified beholder but charred lumps of flesh about two feet in length. No one could form the slightest idea of how the fire originated, but we have no doubt a searching investigation will be made by the Coroner's jury. The house and all its valuable contents will be a complete loss, there being no insurance. Altogether, it is the most terrible catastrophe of the kind that ever took place in the County of Huron.

☞ New York and other American advertisers are politely informed that if they wish to use our columns for advertising purposes, they must remit their greenbacks and shinplasters in *advance*. Those gentlemen seem to have so little confidence in Uncle Sam's post offices that they almost invariably refuse to pay for anything done "on tick."

☞ "80,000 souls," who proposed 'Tom Govinlock' as a fit person to oppose Mr. Dickson, repents of his conduct and retracts what he then said. The praise bestowed on 'Tom' was a libel." Which means, we suppose, that there has been a "muss" between 80,000 souls and his proposed candidate.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The following is a special despatch to the *Herald*:—

"The army of the Potomac is still subject to occasional incursions of the rebel guerrillas and beyond this the quietude which prevails there is not disturbed.

"Despatches from Gen. Kelly's department in Western Virginia yesterday, state that scouts Gen. Early falling back up the Shenandoah valley, and that all fears for the safety of the railroads are now at rest.

"The latest news from the Kenawha valley is very encouraging. The river is frozen over, and the heavy snows on the mountains prevent any military operations on either side in that direction."

Another despatch to the *Herald*:—It is understood the States of Ohio, Indiana Illinois and Iowa, have been formed into a military department, under Major General Heintzelman. Head-quarters at Cincinnati.

The *World's* special correspondent says:—The passage of the Bounty Bill, it is understood, postpones the draft to the 1st of March.

A special despatch to the *Times* states that the four colossal catamaled war ships, under advisement at the construction bureau, are to be enlarged to 7,000.

A Washington letter to the *Tribune* says that it has been decided to remove the Confederate capital to Columbia, S. C. The writer is a Union man, lately from the South where he had been a clerk in the Confederate war department. He also says that the gunboats and ironclads at Richmond are with one exception, ready for service. On the 17th ult. they were ordered to make a demonstration in Hampton Roads, but after proceeding a few miles below Drury's Bluff the order was countermanded.

The Italian Re de Italia is docked at the navy yard. No serious injury, was done her in running ashore, and she will leave dock in two or three days.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13.

The 'Inquirer' has the following special:

Chattanooga, Jan. 12.—Affairs in East Tennessee are very exciting. A heavy cavalry fight occurred near Strawberry Plains on Sunday last. The enemy were repulsed with serious loss.

General Longstreet has been heavily reinforced from the armies of General Lee and Johnson.

The reinforcements from Johnson's army are on the south side of the Holston river. Gen. Longstreet's headquarters are at Red Bridge. Our picket lines front each other at Blair's cross roads, 20 miles north-east of Knoxville.

Our repulse at Bean's station was very trifling. Longstreet's position is a splendid one, presenting a river and a mountain front. Forest has been badly handled in west Middle Tennessee, but has managed to escape with most of his command.

The Chesapeake Affair.

Halifax, Jan. 9.

The Admiralty Courts is in session, Hon Judge Stewart presiding, J. H. Johnston, Advocate General for the Crown, W. A. D. Morse, counsel for owners of the Chesapeake and J. W. Ritchie, counsel for the Confederates. In opening the Chesapeake case, the Judge stated that the case was entertained upon the ground that the seizure of the vessel was a piratical act. His opinion was that the vessel ought to be given up to her owners.

Mr. Ritchie asked the Judge to contemplate the probability of an application of the Confederates for her.

His Honor declared he would not entertain anything of the kind.

Mr. Ritchie then gave his interpretation of the law upon the validity of seizures, contending that any citizen of the Southern Confederacy, with or without a commission, has an absolute right to seize any vessel belonging to the Federals, and it would be a lawful prize.

The Advocate General said that he felt some difficulty in bringing the case into this court, as there was a pretence of her being a lawful prize, but there was *Prima facia* evidence that the capture was piracy. His opinion was that the vessel should be delivered over to her owners. Adjourned to the 13th inst.

Doings at Charleston.

The *Tribune* Morris Island correspondent says the rebels have in Charleston harbor two iron clad steamers, close imitations of the "new Ironsides" and "Dunderberg." Charleston takes fire and burns badly, from the effect of the bombardment. The fires always spread, and burn hours at a time. Last Sunday they burned eight hours. In one mass of obstruction hauled away from the beach at Morris Island are 16 bars of the iron rails.—The obstructions having been removed by natural causes, nothing now prevents the taking of Charleston when—the Admiral wills it!

THE STORM IN MISSOURI.—St. Louis, Jan. 2, 1864.—Snowed in—we are isolated from the world around us, in the midst of the most terrible weather that has visited this section of the country for twenty-five years. The great change took place last Thursday morning, when a sleety rain turned to a fine driving snow, with a powerful wind from the north-west. The Mercury fell to zero, and at 4 p.m. on New Year's day, it was 25 degrees below zero. All day yesterday the cold was intense and the snow had accumulated to the depth of several feet, making excellent sleighing on an ice foundation. All the railroads are snowed in, and no trains have arrived from any quarter since Thursday noon. The mails from New York are two and a-half days behind, and it is doubtful if we get another for half a week. All the horse railroads have suspended operations, though to-day the salt-sprinklers are at work, trying to melt off the tracks. The river is of course, closed, the ice being firm for foot passengers from shore to shore, and to day, probably, sleighs will cross on the ice with weather bound passengers by railroad trains. This is a terrible visitation for St. Louis just now, and many cases of death from cold are reported. The poor are not sufficiently cared for, and the suffering that is anticipated is fearful to contemplate.

Interesting from Mexico and St. Domingo.

New York, Jan. 11.—By the steamship Columbus, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have highly interesting news from St. Domingo. Our advices from Mexico represent the French as meeting with almost uninterrupted success in the progress of their different columns through the country. Various cities and towns had been occupied by Imperial arms. The invaders were marching on Juarez's capital, which they expected to occupy by Christmas. It was reported by the French and their partizans that Juarez himself would seek safety by fleeing to Texas. Gen. Miramon was engaged in raising forces to march on Durango. The entire State of Tamanligras, it was expected, would soon be in possession of the Imperialists.

From St. Domingo we learn that the Spaniards have gained another victory over the insurgents, in front of Puerto Plato, driving them successfully from various positions, though the number killed and wounded is said to have been comparatively small. Reinforcements for the Spaniards were constantly arriving, and it was supposed they would soon have sufficient force to overcome all obstacles.

Advices from Mexico, *via* New Orleans, state that Vidue had joined the Imperialists, also that Guadalajaro, Queretaro, Guanajuato and Morotta had been occupied by Imperialists.

The Danish Difficulty explained by "Punch."

Punch observes:

"Young persons who dine out, and wish to be considered well-informed young diners out, must desire to be able to answer, in a few simple words, the question so frequently put as to the real value of the difficulty absorbing King of Denmark's succession to the Schleswig Holstein duchies. *Mr. Punch* will explain the matter in a moment. The case is this: King Christian, being an agnate, is the collateral heir male of the German Diet, and consequently the Duchy of Holstein, being mediatized, could only have ascended to the Landgravine of Hesse in default of consanguinity in the younger branch of the Sonderburg-Gl

IN THE BOX.

(From Chambers's Journal)

By about five p. m., we jurymen had about enough of it. Bilkins, Q. C., had hammered the heads of his argument into us to that extent that our minds were covered with them, and such ideas as we had originally possessed were entirely obliterated. Then Serjeant Silkins had picked out, delicately, as with intellectual tweezers, all the nails that his adversary had thus driven home, and left our minds a blank with a hole in it. The jurors had done their worst upon us also. They had fluttered up and down, preening their crowns, peeking up the little ends of their wigs, and twitter-ing their monotonous note of "May it please your lordship," like legal linnets, and all, in conjunction with what their leaders got, for crumbs. It was seven mortal hours since we had solemnly promised the Crown (though he seemed by no means greatly interested in the matter) that we would "well and truly try and true deliverance make between our Sovereign Lady the Queen and the prisoner at the bar whom we should have in charge, and a true verdict give according to the evidence; it was seven mortal hours, I say, since he had cautioned us like sheep, not to stray, and cried "Oyez, Oyez—if any man can inform my lords the Queen's justices the Queen's serjeant or the Queen's attorney or this inquest to be taken between our Sovereign Lady the Queen and the prisoner at the bar of a treason murder felony or other misdeed committed or done by him let them come forth and they shall be heard." There were no such anything be-fell, and, to us, but very little meaning. We only knew, for certain—let the prisoner meet with whatever fate he might—that for us Freedom was no more a prospect from a protracted imprisonment. Some feeble efforts had been made by one or two of our number to evade the glorious privilege of sitting on a British Jury, but all had miserably failed. Poor Quiverful, the tailor, had ventured to assume forth that there was a domestic incident, connected with Mrs. Q., expected hourly at home, and that his mind was altogether so preoccupied with it as to incapacitate him from any logical consideration. But upon cross-examination by the clerk of the arraigns he had to admit and admitted that the above potent bade set down two previous occasions exactly, and covered with bonnet-boxes, he sat in the fatal pen, confused and crestfallen. Dumfich, an Italian warehouseman, was sworn at the other end of the county, being of the male descent, had absented himself, though summoned at the last session, on the ground of being a foreigner. But he was made to swear at us without, notwithstanding that he had rubbed up his worst broken English to address the court in potent. The fatal inquiry of whether he had been Naturalized confirmed his sentence, and replying "*Ja wohl*" aloud, he sank down by his side, with a muttered "*Donner, by Jupiter*"—a British jurryman.

If Dumfich had been the untutored alien he pretended to be, his brain would have been drawn that I was that day at five p. m., in the Assize Court of Dumchester. What reflections every one of us would have been half an hour, more of foreign and unintelligible tongues say, in the place of that of Bilkins or Sikkins? Like a duplicate edition of the *Avisant M'riner*, each head was by his plaything eye, and double good glasses, and we could not choose but listen. They had not thought of money—either of Crown learned gentlemen. They would have shot a million times, and never felt a pang of remorse; or, they would cheerfully have defended another man for doing it, upon the plea—that it was a game.

I believe that the license of unco-dread cited speech is too great a power to be intrusted to any mere mortal, even though he be a clergyman. I have heard some saints make (in the strictest confidence) concerning the length of even pulpit oratory; but there are milliions times in church and chapel, which are not to be found in a Court of Justice. In a pew, for order, doubtless, more completely to abstract the mind for the due reception of what the preacher is considering, persons sometimes close their eyes, and are permitted to do so; but in the box the least repose is impossible. My fellow-jurryman, Mr. Mossy, a most respectable gentleman in the tallow-candle line, accustomed to an early dinner and forty winks to follow, was as nearly as possible compelled to place a about three p. m., for falling asleep. When we retired to lunch, he had requested my, as foreman, to keep my eye upon him on our return, and to run my scarlet-at once into his leg if I detected in him the slightest symptom; but a disposition into any thing humanly provoked my taking that extreme measure. He addually fell forward in the very face of Sikkins, at that perfect gentleman, as we all knew, we were the most intelligent, the most patient and the most attentive body of men it had ever been his pleasure to address on a point of justice, and under his wig he seed against the front of the bench. That bloodletting probably saved M. Mossy from the degradation of going to jail, to which, probably the judge plainly told him he was entitled. It is my belief that a man of his habit of body could never, without such relief to the system, have continued wide awake, under the circumstances, for so long a time as we were before us. A clear and crowded court, a summer noon, a quiet of Allsopp recently imbibed, and the roleration of Bilkins and Sikkins, would have been too much for him, and he weighed far less than the eighteen stone he did. The whole Twelve of us were unfortunate in the fact that we were quite incapacitated in the jury business; we did not know how to husband our resources. The majority of us were so deadly attentive at first, that our wits gave way with the tension before the trial was half over. We took more voluminous notes than the judge himself. One of our number—Simpkinton, a homeopathic chemist—even went the length of trying to put a question to one of the witnesses, which he (a delicate delicacy) had prepared at home. The good of this had been less and irrelevance. We all considered that we were compromised by this act of Simpkinton's. We felt that the cause of the legal line to be respected to our lit illegence sank from that moment lower than ever; their flatters was redoubled attention and unfortunate incident, but we could not essential from ourselves that to admit such thing repeated was to mind.

The Queen's Bench barrister is, I am afraid, by profession a hypocrite. He smoks cigars, and reads novels, and writ a for popular but light periodicals, all under the rose. He feels a just apprehension of his cue client coming at any unexpected time into his counsels. He hangs his clerk up in the principles and practice of Blackstone; and teaches him, when interrogated as to the whereabouts of his mind, to call a billiard room "an inn," and to mean "Wales" "consultation." It is by rules with these young gentlemen in private life, one can tax, except in the pedo. From them who professionally employed. They are not engaged, they go about with "dummy" briefs, and have for their wings pretending that they are. When they enforce a statement with "I admit," my lud, it is a sign that they are about to be as obstructive, cautious, and unbecoming as they dare to be. I speak as a jurryman, and one who has suffered much at the hands of wigged men. Bilkins, Q. C. for one, has done me an injury which I may forgive, but which I will never forget. I wish I could. The image of that cruel counsel remains indelible upon my mental retina in spite of myself. It glows and expands in them (like something phosphorescent in the dark), whenever I am the least unwell, a dire avenger in the lonely watches of the night, and in my dreams. I again he settles his gown upon his venomous shoulders; again he grasps that handkerchief with which he means to choke out my evidence, and lower up his mouth by one; again supporting his elbow on his left hand, he obtrusively points the forefinger of his right towards the ceiling. You might imagine from his attitude that Bilkins, Q. C., was one of James at unison instructions, quiet speakers that never at least at a Court of Justice; but to carry out that illusion, you must have the great good fortune to see his dead. Bilkins, Q. C., when from the bench. Mr. Serjeant Silkins, on the other hand, whose like the

with wind, and indulges occasionally in tears, which nature has placed at his command in any quantity. This makes him invaluable for the defence. If Bilkins owes his forensic position to his Lungs, Silkins is equally indebted to his Lachrymal Ducts, which are always at full pressure. The Q. C. reminded us of our duty; of the sacred necessity of stifling the sentimental emotions, and casting them from our bosoms, for the more convenient reception of the Truth of the paramount interests of justice, which we were in that box to further; and a number of other things which, Heaven be thanked, this foreman has since forgotten. The Serjeant, on the contrary, giving as near an imitation as possible, in his own tones, of the still small voice of conscience, made us remember that we were not only jurymen, but men; that what not only intellects (of a very superior quality), but also hearts—loving hearts, to be influenced by the domestic affections [were he looked at Quiverful]; patriot-hearts, that said the alien pines, pointed for their country's views [were he looked at Dumfich], and, in short [her he looked at us all], hearts of the most well and admirable character. He so dictus it would be worse than idle—it would be criminal—to disobey. He had placed, he twirled, the innocence of the prisoner at the bar beyond all question; but it not—if there was a scintillation of doubt still lingering in the subtle brain of any one of us, let the prisoner have the benefit of that doubt. I would have more easily forgiven both the serjeant and the judge, if they had said what they had to say, and then had done with it. But they returned to the same point again and again—Bilkins stormed in eyelooses; the argument of Silkis sobbed in graceful waves, like doves around a dovecot. They were on Circuit with a vengeance. Not to listen, was impossible; but during their respective addresses, and while no witness was being turned inside out by either of them, I occasionally resided their double eyeglasses and projected forefingers, by gazing upon my fellow victims in the box. My own temperament is nervous to excess, and therefore I probably suffered more than they, but still I pitied them. They had elected me to be their foreman unanimously, with the exception of one man, Daniel Cratchet, and him I did not pity. Cross examination (Dumfich, No. 1) was by trade a corrugated iron merchant, and he looked like it, every inch of him. His face, forehead was corrugated with iron wrinkles; his were his grey locks, hands; and so, I have it in doubt, was his heart, if you could but have seen it. He did nothing throughout the proceedings but polish his iron head with his pocket-handkerchief, and mention a scratch it, which, considering that it was as bald as a bell-handle, was quite inexcusable. He was excessively uneasy and impatient, and every time that he looked at his watch, he took an ache into at the prisoner, which seemed to say: Why make such a fuss about a person of a miserable position? Let us get the judge to tell him "Guilty" at once.

Of Quiverful, Dumfich, Moone, and Simpson, I have already spoken; I was personally acquainted with them all except the second. Young Simpson, the chemist, Mr. Moone was also slightly known to me; he was now a photographer in our town, but it was said that he had formerly been in the wine-business—a clerk in some government office in London, I think. If any, the reverses of fortune did not affect his spirits and good-nature; and whoever his neighbor Cratchet scowled at the accused, he gave the poor fellow a glance alike, which bore some with it a Recommendation to Mercy, at least—Behind Sunyside sat Watkins, the great Dorchester linen-draper, a teetotaller, a rechabite, and a believer in Turkish baths, but who managed to retain some custom of another sort by telling each a amusing anecdote of his wife; he was the man who generate common retail traveller, for the great City house of Narrowbith and Shortmeasure, which he invariably concealed with the remark: "But then, I've dine with all the sort of thing now." The name of No. 5 was Winkard; somebody told me he was a miller, though he was no miller that he ever saw—and not a white as Simpkinton after his ineffectual attempt at cross-examination—but I saw nothing of him; he seemed to be always on the point of exploding with laughter, of bursting with some unparalleled facetiousness; his eyes distended, his cheeks swelled, he rolled his body about in humorous enjoyment, but I only once heard him utter a remark; he had been perfectly silent while we retired; but during the election of a foreman, when the question was mooted (by Cratchet basically as to whether he, Cratchet, would it make a better foreman than I or any other man, Winkard and stood my friend; the matter being put to the vote, No. 5 I say, had broken silence in an oath; he had nodded steadily at the corrugated iron merchant, and muttered these short but decisive words in a loud tone: "Not a bad idea!" Nos. 6 and 7 were Bob and Bill Rousing, cousins, who managed a little dairy farm in the neighborhood; they had not been challenged, but unquestionably they ought never to have sat upon the same jury, for they had only one mind between them. What Bob thought, Bill thought, and vice versa. Yet it is probable that both together did not think as much as one age individual. After one or two ineffectual attempts at taking notes, which they transcribed from one another's pages, either satisfy, they both betook themselves to eating their pens, feeling which repast they gave a decidedly choice, and seemed very nearly carried off simultaneously. Mr. Richards, the only juror I have left unmentioned, had something better to chew than pens, and which he, I him much quieter; he had been a seafaring man during some portion of his life, as a super-cargo, and a lover of marine habits, he had retained that of chewing his left cheek with a quid of tobacco—For a this luxury it was evident that he derived the most intense enjoyment; the seven mortal hours of jury martyrdom might have been prolonged to a week, I really believe, for all that that retired superior go cared. It sat, unmoved by the savage ravings of Sikkins, by the tender touches of Silkins, regardless, unperturbed; only once during the six hour, with almost the regularity of the court-house clock, he moved his arm a little backward, in the direction of his right side, and, by sliding his legs, and silent gyrations.

These superficial characteristics of my companions I observed with interest, for beside being a wholesale business in the dry goods line, I am by profession a student of human nature. But of it we had to be silent I was occupied with these matters to the detriment of the important duties which, as Bilkins says, we had (yet repeated jocosely often), had been placed in that box to fulfil. The prisoner and the witnesses had (God, I hope, enjoyed such as fell a share of my attention, as I could possibly give them, embarrassed as it was by the Q. C., and the Serjeant, and the legal limits. When all those struggled to retire, like dwarfs, and the gentlemen left the judge would considerately lean forward, and in a few simple sentences unravel the tangle of weak and feature to surprise—we some the use of our aberrated intellects. It is through him alone that I am enabled now to represent the facts of the case upon which we were to pronounce our verdict. In hurried and temperate charge, they were set forth with great distinctness; we read them in, as it were, by the light of noon, the whole story, which we had bitter to only fragmentarily perused by the lurid glare thrown on it by the fiery Bilkins, and Sikkins haze, made up of tears and sunshine, cast around it by his silkistic rivals. It has been once thought, I have heard, Heaven send that it may be carried out before I am placed to serve again—to abolish trial by jury; would it not be a still further step in the right direction if we put an end to Examination by Counsel? The following, as nearly as I can recollect it, was the case before us:

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FIGHTING CANADIANS.—The New York *World* says:—The quota of Vermont is reported full, but the volunteers are mostly "blue noses" from over the border. Much as the Canadians profess to dislike the Yankees, they have a liveness for greenbacks and the high bounties were to much for their loyalty to the British Crown. It is known that there are more Canadians in our armies than there are deserters and "skedaddlers" from the draft in Canada.

Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad

TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GOING EAST.

		Day Express.
GODERICH,	DEP	8.10 A. M.
CLINTON	"	9.24 "
HARPURHEY	"	9.48 "
SEAFORTH	"	9.54 "
CARRONBROOK	"	10.15 "
MITCHELL	"	10.36 "
STRATFORD	ARR.	11.20 "
"	DEP.	12.30 P. M

GOING WEST.

STRATFORD	ARR.	3.58 P. M.
"	DEP.	4.23 "
MITCHELL	"	5.03 "
CARRON BROOK	"	5.23 "
SEAFORTH	"	5.46 "
HARPURHEY	"	5.53 "
CLINTON	"	6.14 "
GODERICH	ARR.	7.00 "

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W, JAN. 29, 1864.

THE UNHAPPY NEGRO.

OVER and over again it has been asserted that the American War has proved a price less boon to the African slave. The Black Republicans have clamored for Emancipation measures, and in every batch of blacks torn from the South have rejoiced at a fancied triumph over the enemies of everything that is good. Although we detest slavery, we have contended all along that there was not a spark of love in the Northern breast for the Negro, only in so far, as Sala says, as he might be turned into a bomb-shell with which to knock over the "rebels." The Proclamation of Emancipation *was a measure*—neither more nor less—and subsequent events have proven that it did not grow out of a sincere desire to advance the noble cause of Human Freedom. The great newspaper Bauwrgas of the North seem to be fond of the issuing of the Proclamation, on let a double-leaded congratulatory article with the exclamation, "God bless Abraham Lincoln!" If said writer had expressed the real sentiments of a large majority of his readers, he would have qualified his invocation somewhat as follows; "bless old Abe, but give the Negroes a disposition to join our armies in order to cut their late masters' throats." In fact, to speak plainly, the laboring classes of the North *will not* allow blacks to step in and snatch the bread out of their mouths; hence the riots of Detroit, Buffalo and New York, and the restrictive measures adopted by the people of such agricultural States as Ohio and Illinois. But, objectors will say, these facts are not sufficient to sustain the charge of cruelty. Perhaps not, for we believe a sound opinion cannot be based upon a few isolated facts; and yet, there is a mass of much stronger evidence before us. In the far West, every intelligent reader knows, the federal arms have been comparatively successful. Large tracts adjoining the Mississippi Valley have been overrun by Northern troops, and one grand point has been the liberation of slaves. Thousands of them have been set free, much to the joy of Horace Greeley and H. W. Beecher, and glowing accounts of *pitd* labor *vs. slave* labor have reached us. The decision in *fin incl circlet* is that pitd labor is more profitable, if not the slightest doubt of it, but O, ye preachers from carpeted platforms, and writers from luxurious *sanctums*, what has been the state of wages pitd this labor whom you have so often and so solemnly declared to be "worthy of his hire?" Have you taught him by your actions that he is a man and a *brother?*" Have you, in the far West, admitted the *free* blacks into all the privileges of freedom—given him an opportunity of entering into active competition with white labor? No! And to *prove* that such is not the case we will give a few extracts from the able and *impartial* report of James E. Yeatman, President of the Western Sanitary Commission, who has thoroughly investigated the subject, the results being given in his report to the officially appointed Commission. He says:

"While the city of Memphis, not directly connected with any of the camps, or with the cotton plantations, there are some three thousand freed men and women, and about 500 freed men, who are employed in various ways and at various rates of compensation. Those who are employed by Government receive but $10 per month, while many could easily earn from $30 to $50 per month.

"This negligence and failure to comply with solemnes have greatly distressed the poor slave, who comes forth at the call of the President and supposes himself a freeman, and that he has only to shoulder a musket in order to be a rebel master he is inflicting a blow on the enemy, causing a labor and to provide food for him and for the armies of the Rebellion. Thus he was promised freedom, but he at once found that he was seized in the street, and ordered to go and help unload a steamboat, for which he will be paid, or asked to work in the trenches, or to labor for some Quartermaster, or to cut wood for the Government. He labors for months, and at last is paid, with promises to pass percentage in any or with such offs, the cases. Under such treatment he feels that he has exchanged one master for *many masters*; these command him as a slave and depress him, and *cast his to return to his former home and master.*

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"At Milliken's Bend, are 350 freedmen, mostly soldiers' families. At Omega, two miles above, about 200 are engaged in cutting wood at 50 cents per cord and rations. At Van Buren Hospital are 419 persons, and about 200 scholars, old and young. They want books, slates, map, &c. Women and children are clothing are also much needed.—At Paw Paw Island, a few miles below, are about 1, 500 persons in destitute condition.

"At Young's Point, D. L. Jones, of the 7th Louisiana Regiment, African descent is in charge of the camp. There are now some 2,100 in this camp, in miserable huts, tents and hovels. There appears to be more squalid misery and destitution here than in any place I have visited. The sickness and deaths were most frightful. During the Summer, from thirty to fifty died in a day, and some days as many as as seventy-five, during the latter part of July and the first of August. Most of the indicments received were from the Western and United States Sanitary Commission.

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FORT OF GODERICH.

Showing the Countries from whence Imported.

For the years 1862 and 1863.

1862.	Goods paying Specific and Ad valorem Duty.	Free.	Duty.	Free.	Duty.	Free.	Duty.	Free.	Duty.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
40 per cent.	5613	$13136	33	1661	1019	6209	17		
30 " "	1405	231	20	20	421	494	20		
25 " "	2	2	1	25	25	25	1		
20 " "	30	1	1	20	20	20	1		
15 " "	30	131	1898	1	1	1	1		
10 " "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
5 " "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Free Goods.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Total.	$27136	$13136	$3215	$2701	$1019	$6209	$17		

1863.	Goods paying Specific and Ad valorem Duty.	Free.	Duty.	Free.	Duty.	Free.	Duty.	Free.	Duty.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
40 per cent.	4109	2015	1643	1	1	1	1		
30 " "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
25 " "	25	25	25	25	25	25	25		
20 " "	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
15 " "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
10 " "	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
5 " "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Free Goods. (Coin and Bullion)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Other Free Goods.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Total.	$2344	$2015	$1647	$2026	$1017	$4066	16		

Value of Exports from here to the United States.

	1862.	1863.
Produce of the Fisheries,	$ 147	1,164
" of the Forest,	4130	7,720
Animals and their Products	2,506	3,591
Agricultural Products,	14,734	1,164
Manufactures,	60	241
Other articles,	220	2,509
Total Value of Exports	$19,016	$17,339

In connection with the above Statement, it might be interesting to some of your readers to remark, that although there has been a falling off in 1863 from 1862 in the value of imports, of $47,380, and in the amount of duties of $3601.23, they must not therefore infer from that that there has been a falling off in the amount of business done here, as we believe the contrary of this to be the fact. Our merchants have been purchasing chiefly from the wholesale houses in Montreal and other cities in Canada. Little more than one third of the goods paying duty have been imported during the past year from the United States, and doubtless the falling off as shown above is in a great measure to be attributed to the unfortunate state of affairs there, over which we have no control.

The Receipts for 1863 would probably have been a few hundred dollars more, had the report of a respectable merchant been complied with, but it was not, he carried his that into execution and had his goods entered in Montreal instead of Goderich, as hitherto.

The Statement of Exports given is only what goes direct to the Uti 1 States from this port, and therefore conveys no adequate idea of the amount of Produce shipped from here to other places in Canada.

Statement of Goods in Transit East and Westward passing through the Port of Goderich in 1863.

ARTICLES.	
Iron Bars,	860
" Tubes	185
" Beams	47
" Pumps	47
" Vices	13
" Anvils	19
" Anchors	4
" Safes	5
" Stoves and other Castings	70
Boxes and Mdze.	4761
Packages Mdze.	3865
Hhds Sugar, &c.	1811
Bbls Sugar, &c.	6671
Bags Sundries	877
Bdls, Bales, Rolls, and Coils Mdze.	1136
Chests Tea, &c.	697
Bags Salt	2400
Kegs Sund ies	411
Crates	53
Locomotives	1
Boilers	1
Pigs other Machinery	66
Cases	12
Sleighs	2
Horses	15
Pianos	2
Melodeons	1
Bushels Wheat	220638
Bushels Corn	236688
Bushels Barley	7405
Barrels Flour	205714
" Meal	24129
" Pork and Beef	1762
" Tallow	1321
" Liquors	3573
" Lard	6080
" Grease	613
" Glue	199
" Sizing	152
" Oil	401
" Ashes	111
" Rye	103
" Salt	31240
Green and Dry Hides	13166
Tierces Lard	209
Pkgs Oil Cake	1969
" Butter	649
Sacks Bran	200
Boxes Tobacco	66
Hhds do	52
Pkgs Seeds	1350
Boxes Soap	152
Bales Wool	18
Bdls Sheep Skins	19
Bales Cotton	2
Bdls Broom Corn	11
Boxes Bees wax	2
Bales Rags	46
Pig-Skins	11
Hhds Copper	6
Loose Hams	600
Bdls Shooks	2711
Staves	14126
Rolls Leather	17

The above Statement, with the exception of the 31240 Bls of Salt landed here from Saginaw and taken West by the steamers, is the amount of American Goods in Transit passing over our railroad in 1863, independent of passengers and local traffic.

If we are favored with a treat-worthy steamer next season, to ply from this Port to Saginaw, that astonishing place of enterprise, and the wonderful Salt mines, and manufactories, we may expect a large increase in the traffic to that place, this being the most direct and shortest route to Buffalo from Saginaw.

Arrivals at the Port of Goderich, 1863.

Vessels.	No. of British.	No. of American.
Steamers	176	99
Sailing Vessels	87	18
	263	117

We are glad to notice that the Steamer *Niagara*, owned by our townsmen, Messrs. VanEvery & Rumball, and commanded by Captain Charles MacIntosh, made the greatest number of Trips to and from Chicago during the latter part of July and the first of August. Most of the accidents received were from the Western and United States Sanitary Commission.

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Further by the Scotia.

THREATENINGS OF WAR IN EUROPE.

PEACE AGAIN IN JAPAN.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* combats the reports of famine in Secessia, and contends that the Confederates will be able to maintain the struggle for years.

The English journals as usual at the commencement of the year, indulge in speculations upon future prospects—and generally the chances are regarded as leaning toward war. The London *Times* says:

"The new year opens with threatenings and gloom on all sides. There is not a quarter of the world free from war or the imminent danger of war. The speech of the Emperor Napoleon expressing his conviction that peace will be maintained discloses the only ray of hope amid the madness of nationalities and the recklessness of theorists. It gives Europe assurance of his own good intentions. May he be true to his own words."

The emigration statistics of the port of Liverpool show the total exodus of the year to have been 138,982 to all points—an increase of 76,668 upon the year 1862.

A telegram received at Paris from Suez dated the 30th, announces the inauguration of the meeting of the waters of the Nile with the Red Sea. A banquet took place on the occasion.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from the City of Mexico, showing that the Ecclesiastical party are treating the French ungratefully. The French army was under the ban of the Archbishop. On one Sunday he ordered the principal entrance of the Cathedral to be closed against the French soldiers, and the French commandant was compelled to place two pieces of cannon before the door and threaten to make them do the duty of keys.

On the arrival of the Duke of Augustenburg at Kiel he was declared Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, and showed himself to the people. By request of the Inhabitants the Duke would remain three days in Kiel in a private capacity, and not to aggravate the difficulties of the Federal Commissioners. The Duke intends subsequently to return to Altona.

It is confirmed that the *fete du pont* of Frederickstadt had been demolished by the Danes.

Advices from Lunenburg state that popular demonstrations had taken place against the resolutions of the Assemblies of the Nobility and the landed proprietors, in favour of Denmark.

It was asserted that the Austrian and Prussian Ministers would leave Copenhagen in a few days, if the Constitution of the 18th of November was not rescinded by the end of the year. It was also reported that the Austrian Government would send two iron-clad frigates to the North Sea.

The London *Morning Herald* says:—

"We are enabled to confirm, on good authority, the statement that England has protested against the occupation of Schleswig. We are informed that dispatches were sent off two days ago to the Courts of Austria and Prussia, to the effect that the Government of Great Britain considers the treaty of 1852 valid and binding upon the signatories; that it would not look quietly on as the dismemberment of the Danish monarchy, and that in the event of any attempt at the infringement of the territorial integrity of Denmark, it would be the duty of Great Britain to afford the latter moral and material support."

In the Wurtemburg Chamber of Deputies the Minister for Foreign Affairs declared that the Government considers itself released from the engagements entered into by its adhesion to the London Treaty, and that it looked for Prince Fredick as being entitled to the hereditary succession. He also announced that Wurtemburg, Bavaria and Saxony were fully agreed upon the Schleswig Holstein question.

The Cologne *Gazette* publishes a correspondence between the Duke of Augustenberg and the Emperor Napoleon. The Emperor replying to the Duke's letter says:—

"The Duke of Augustenberg, in the Convention of London, and their assembling could alone solve without difficulty the question which into real war; therefore I sincere regret on this, as well as on many other accounts, that England has declined to attend the congress which I proposed. It is a pity that Denmark did not have consulted respecting the rights of a Duchy which forms part of the German Confederation. Denmark may indeed have

FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW COUNCIL.

The Council met at noon yesterday, James Watson, Esq., having handed in his declaration of qualification and oath of office, took his seat as Mayor.

The members having all handed in the necessary papers, the Council proceeded to business.

Moved by Mr. Runciman, seconded by Wr. Wallace, That Robert Gibbons, Esq., be Reeve for the current year.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Cameron, seconded by Mr. Wallace, That Robert Runciman, Esq., be Deputy Reeve.

Mr. Runciman thanked the mover and seconder, but declined the honor.

Moved by Mr. Runciman, seconded by Mr. Longworth, That Thos. B. VanEvery, Esq., be Deputy Reeve for the current year. Carried without a vote being taken.

The same Auditors were appointed as last year.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, the Council adjourned until Fidray evening next at half past seven.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Regular Annual Meeting, 14th *Jan.*, 1864.

The President, A. M. Ross, Esq., in the Chair.

In the absence of the Secretary, W. Mackay was requested to act as Secretary *pro tem.*

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

It was moved, seconded and carried, That John Davison, Esq., be President for the current year;

That Samuel Platt, Esq., be 1st Vice-Pres.
" W. Mackay be 2nd Vice-President.
" Matthew M. Weatherald be Secretary.
" James Watson, Esq., Treasurer.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management:

Messrs. Gibbons, Pentland, Fletcher, Sloan, Alex. Smith, Lefroy, H. D. Cameron, A. M. Ross, Judge Cooper, E. Land, W. M. Savage, J. B. Gordon and F. Jordan.

It was then Resolved, upon motion by Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. Sloan, That the Institution be not kept open for the current year, and that steps be taken to close up all accounts.

It was moved by Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. Sloane, and crrried, That a Committee of Six Members, to consist of the President, 1st and 2nd Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Ross, Smith and Sloan, be appointed to close the affairs of the Institute, and this meeting would suggest, that the said Committee make some arrangements with the Town Council to take the Hall and pay a rent for it to assist in paying off the liabilities; That the Lot on Nelson Street be leased to Mr. Martin, at a rent of Twenty dollars per annum, for Twenty years, two years' rent to be paid in advance, and that the Books and Chemical Apparatus be handed over to the Trustees of the Common School to assist their Library, and that the said Committee have full and free power to dispose of any of the Chattel property of the Institute, as they may see fit and necessary for the settlement of the affairs of the Institution.

Moved and carried, That the Secretary, Mr. Lefroy and Mr. H. D. Cameron be appointed a Committee to examine and report on the condition of the Library.

Moved and carried, That the Secretary be requested to collect all outstanding debts due to the Institute.

The meeting then closed.

WM. MACKAY, Sec'y pro tem.

Hullett Council Proceedings.

DEC. 21st, 1863.

The Council met this day pursuant to motion of adjournment. All the members present.

Moved by J. Morgan, seconded by H. Snell, that J. Petrie's account be paid.—Carried.

Moved by J. Warwick, seconded by H. Snell, That these accounts be paid by Treasurer, viz: M. C. Cameron's, H. Cook's, C. Foster's, W. Stafford's, J. Winters', ($27) A. Callanders, W. T. Cox's, ($37.)—Carried.

Moved by C. Dale, seconded by J. Warwick, That the following gentlemen be Returning Officers for 1864, viz: R. Coats, R. Phillips, R. Thomson, W. Brunsdon, G. Cunningham.

Moved in amendment by J. Morgan, seconded by H. Snell, That T. Sloan be Returning Officer for ward 1.

Amendment carried by vote of Reeve.

A By-Law for appointing R. O.'s was prepared and passed.

Moved by J. Morgan, seconded by J. Warwick, That Isaac Garbut's taxes be reduced $1.20, being over rated by assessment.—Carried.

Moved by J. Morgan, seconded by J. Warwick, That a By-Law be passed attaching Lots 11, 12, con. 9, and lots 11 and 12, con. 8 to S. S. no 4, and lot 13, con. 6, and lots 13, 14 and 15, con. 5, to S. S. no. 3, and lots 35 and 36, con. 10, and lots 35, con. 11, to S S. no. 9.—Carried.

The By-Law was prepared, read and passed.

Moved by C. Dale, seconded by J. Warwick, That this Council do impower Mr Sloan the Treasurer to pay to Mr. Morgan $1.50 per day for the five days' attendance at Goderich; likewise, to pay Mr. Morrow $1.50 per day for the five days' attendance at the trial of Mr. Bennett, and 50 cents for T. Paltiman.—Carried.

Moved by J. Warwick, seconded by J. Morgan, That that part of Mr. Dale's account relating to John Buckle's charges, viz: ($4 50) be not paid—Carried.

Moved by C. Dale, seconded by J. Warwick, That the Clerk be payed six dollars for extra labor.—Carried.

Moved by J. Morgan, seconded by H. Snell, That the balances now in the Treasurer's hands, coming to wards 2, 3, and 4 be paid by him, when the jobs now let are finished.—Carried.

Moved by J. Morgan, seconded by H. Snell, That the Collector's time for returning his Roll to the Treasurer be extended to Jan. 30, 1864.—Carried.

Moved by H. Snell, seconded by J. Warwick, That this Council do now adjourn to meet again according to Statute.—Carried.

THOMAS SLOAN,
Township Clerk.

THE CHICAGO SHIP CANAL.—Three bills are now before Congress to provide for draining Chicago into the Mississippi river. One was prepared by Blair, another by Arnold, and another by Olin. The first provides that the present canal shall be conveyed to the United States, and that money shall be expended for its enlargement no faster than the receipts from toll will pay the interest upon the sum expended, the aggregate expenditure to be limited to ten millions. The second bill provides for an immediate appropriation of five millions, trusting to Congress and the State of Illinois for further sums. The third bill amends Blair's proposition by appropriating thirteen and a half millions. As the matter now stands, the various schemes for building ship canals through New York are ignored, as is also the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers improvement. These may quite likely be acted upon as independent propositions, though a combination may be effected in favor of all Undoubtedly there will be a good and ample chance for plunder evolved out of the legislation had on these cognate subjects.—[Buffalo Courier.

Born.

On the 2nd inst., the wife of Rev. Edward Crogg, of the Howick Mission, of a son.

Died.

At Goderich, on the 19th instant, HENRY RACEY, son of Mr. B. HAZLEHURST, aged 3 years.

AWFUL DEATH FROM NEGLECT.—A terrible episode in connection with the storm, occurred on Saturday night in a house on Claybourne avenue near the Elston road, just outside the northern boundary of the city. A poor woman resided there with her two boys aged five and two years respectively, their father having gone to the war, and it is said was killed at the battle of Big Black river bridge. The mother came into this city on Saturday to make some purchases, leaving her children at home. She was met about four o'clock by a policeman who knew her and preceving that she was somewhat under the influence of liquor, advised her to go home; she promised to do so, and started off in that direction. Late in the evening she was found insensible, and apperently suffering from the effects of liquor. She was taken in by a good Samaritan and cared for.—Towards daylight she recovered sufficiently to be able to return home; and in company with her preserver reached home about 7 o'clock. What a sight there awaited them. The house was filled with smoke, which is used from several crevices in the building. They entered. On the floor lay the youngest child in a heap of snow: he was frozen stiff and was of course dead. The eldest boy lay on the bed; he, too, was dead, but not quite cold. He had built a fire against a trunk which stood near, and a hole was burned in its side, another in the floor, and the bedclothes had been on fire. He had probably been asleep, the door having been left open. The room was filled with snow, and on awakening, perished with cold, he found his brother dead. He then closed the door, lit a fire on the floor, and sat down benumbed with cold. The anguish of the mother, on finding that her two boys had died, and that through her own neglect, cannot be described. One cry of agony went forth from her lips, and she sank down in a convulsive fit from which it was difficult to recover her.—*Chicago Tribune.*

LORD ELGIN.—The India papers appear in mourning on account of the death of Lord Elgin. They express much regret at its loss. His lordship was perfectly collected, and himself ordered telegrams to England, as well as to the several local governments, and gave all necessary orders respecting the return of his family to Europe. After taking leave of his family he made his will, and desired to be buried at Dhurrumsala. Dropsy had supervened on heart disease, and slowly for two weeks the Viceroy was sinking into the arms of death.

AN OLD COUPLE.—A few days since a respected farmer in West Missouri, aged eighty two years, was joined in the holy bands of wedlock to Catharine Garner, of the same township, aged seventy eight years.

CAPTURE OF DUCKS.—The Indianapolis *Daily Journal* states that a few days ago one hundred ducks were captured on a lake or pond near Vincennes in a way that proved almost as conclusively as the thermometer did in the intense cold then prevailing. As the pond froze more and more nearly over the ducks would come out on the ice, where the snow falling and melting on their backs and sides would speedily freeze hard, and thus fasten their wings so completely that they could not fly. In this condition they could only run slowly and helplessly about the ice, and the boys finding it out "went in" and knocked them over with sticks by scores. In this way a splendid lot of 'game' was bagged without a shot or any serious bruises of the meat.

☞ By the summary of news brought by the Africa, it appears that Mr. Thackery the Arthor, was found deed in his bed, on the morning of the 24th of Dec. He was taken ill on the day previous. Effusion on the brain is the alleged cause of his death.

THE MARKETS.

GODERICH, January 19th, 1864.

Fall Wheat,	$0:86	@	0:86
Spring do	0:72	@	0:72
Oats,	0:37½	@	0:40
Barley,	0:60	@	0:65
Hay, ₩ ton	7:00	@	7:50
Wool ₩ lb	0:32	@	0:35
Teas	0:40	@	0:45
Pork	4:50	@	4:75
Beef,	3:00	@	4:00
Duckies, each	0:45	@	0:60
Geese, do	0:30	@	0:45
Chickens, ₩ pair	0:25	@	0:30
Ducks, do	0:40	@	0:50
Hides (green)	5:00	@	0:00
Carrots, ₩ bush.	0:25	@	0:00
Turnips	0:12½	@	0:15
Butter	0:12½	@	0:15
Potatoes	0:40	@	0:45
Wood	2:00	@	0:00

SEAFORTH, HARPURHEY AND EGMONDVILLE, January 18th, 1864.

Fall Wheat,	$0:87	@	0:90
Spring Wheat	0:68	@	0:70
Peas	0:40	@	0:00
Oats	0:37	@	0:40
Barley	0:68	@	0:70
Pork	4:00	@	4:50
Potatoes	0:50	@	0:50
Hides, per 100 lbs	4:50	@	4:75
Sheepskins	1:10	@	1:37½
Shingles ₩ M	2:00	@	2:25
Cordwood, dry	1:50	@	0:00
Cordwood, green	1:25	@	0:00
Butter	0:12½	@	0:00
Eggs	0:11	@	0:00

TORONTO, January 15th, 1864.

Fall Wheat	$0:80	@	$0:95
Spring Wheat	0:75	@	0:80
Barley	0:70	@	0:80
Pork	4:00	@	4:75
Oats	0:40	@	0:45

New Advertisements.

WONEY TO LEND!

AT 9 PER CENT, On
IMPROVED FARM PROPERTY
Apply to
D. SHADE GOODING,
Solicitor,
Next door to Glasgow House.
Goderich, January 15th, 1864. sw30-tf

MONEY TO LEND!

ON security of improved Farm Property, at a reasonable rate of interest. Repayable by instalments spread over any time the borrower chooses from one to ten years.
Apply to R. Thwaites, issuer of Marriage Licenses, Clinton. Office opposite Mr. Cundy's store.
Clinton, Jan. 20, 1864. w51-3m-p

LOST

BY the subscriber. Two notes of hand against Hugh Phillips, one for the sum of 18 dollars, due January, 1865; the other for 22 dollars, due November, 1865. All parties are cautioned against purchasing the same, as payment has been stopped.
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS.
Wawanosh, January 18th, 1864. w51*4t-o

LOST OR PICKED UP.

A BLACK and Tan dog PUP, with ears and tail cut; about 3 months old. The person that found or took it away will please leave it at the store of
H. GARDINER & CO.
Goderich, Jan. 19th, 1864. sw40-1t

MONEY TO LEND

ON improved farms at 8 per cent; also a few hundred poundson town property.
J. B. GORDON.
w8sw581

TO CHOPPERS.

THE advertiser will receive tenders for clearing and fencing from twenty to thirty acres of land, to be ready for a fall crop. Also to split 5000 rails on a farm in Colborne Township, six and a half miles from Goderich, on the Lake Shore Road. Apply to
A. E. WILSON,
Huron Hotel, Goderich.
Goderich, Jan. 15th, 1864. w51-2t

JOHN FAIR & CO.

WILL,
On Monday, the 25th Instant,
OFFER, AT A
GREAT REDUCTION ON PRICES!
THE
Whole of their Remaining Stock!!
Of Winter Dry Goods and Clothing,
IN ORDER TO
Make Room for Spring Importations.
Goderich, 19th January, 1863.

DR. F. DELLENBAUGH,
GERMAN PHYSICIAN,
OF
BUFFALO, N. Y.,

Will be in the following places in the months of JANUARY and FEBRUARY, 1864:

JANUARY.

Walkerton, Waterson's Hotel	22nd	AND 23rd
Fermosa, Mesmer's do	25th	" 26th
Belmore, Champer's do		" 27th
Wroxeter, Gatton's do		" 28th
Ainleyville, Armstrong's do	29th	" 30th

FEBRUARY.

Seaforth, Downey's Hotel	1st
Bayfield, Stage do	2d AND 3d
Clinton, Batteubur's do	4th " 5th
Goderich, British Exchange	6th " 8th
Lucknow, White's Hotel	9th

Where he can be consulted on all forms of lingering diseases.

CONSULTATION FREE!
Jan. 18th, 1864 w51

THE
Canada Farmer!
Will be supplied by the subscriber
POSTAGE FREE
At the Publisher's
LOWEST RATES, VIZ.,

One copy, one year	$1:00
Twelve copies do	10:00
Twenty copies	15:00

T. J MOORHOUSE.
Signal Office Book & Stationary Store.
Jan. 18th, 1864. w51

Two Excellent Family Volumes
—WITH—
COLORED ILLUSTRATIONS!
THE LEISURE HOUR
FOR 1863.
Sunday at Home, do.,
Punch's Almanac for 1864.
Chambers' Journal for DEC.,
containing New Year's double number.

BLANK BOOKS,

Account Books, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Minute Books, Cash Books, Indexes, Memorandums and Pass Books.

A FULL ASSORTMENT
In the above now on hand, and
WILL BE SOLD
AT
Lowest Trade Prices!
FOR CASH.
At the Signal Office Book and Stationery Store.
T. J. MOORHOUSE,
Goderich, January 15th, 1864. w49

TEACHER WANTED.

FOR SECTION No. 3, ASHFIELD, holding a 2nd class certificate, and bearing the necessary recommendations, as to ability, &c.—Apply to
JOHN M'GREGOR,
Kintail P. O. Trustee.
January 13, 1864. w51*2t s.

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

TO MILLERS!

WANTED, a situation as Miller. Address M. L., Goderich post office.
w 50-3t*sx

LOST!

ON MONDAY the 5th inst., A BLACK Newfoundland dog; he has a few white hairs on his breast, had on a leather collar, and answers to the name of "Oscar." If found in the possession of any one after this notice they will be prosecuted.
WILLIAM KERR.
Goderich, January 15, 1864. sw39-2t

MEETING
OF
COUNTY COUNCIL!

THE COUNTIES' COUNCIL for the United Counties of
HURON and BRUCE!
WILL MEET IN THE
County Court Room, GODERICH;
ON
Tuesday the 26th day of January, inst.
Goderich, January 6th, 1864. } D. H. RITCHIE, Counties Clerk.
w50-2t

SIDE WHEEL
STEAMER

FOR SALE!

THE staunch and reliable Side Wheel steamer Bruce, now laid up in Goderich, 120 tons register, built in 1862, engine and boilers new and complete, good cabin accommodation and well found in every particular. For particulars apply to
VANEVERY & RUMBALL,
Goderich, C. W.
Goderich, C. W., Jan. 11, 1864. w50sw53

WANTED IMMEDIATELY:

A GOOD BLACKSMITH, to do general job work. Must be a good hand at horse-shoeing. Apply, if by letter, post paid, to
PATERSON BROTHERS.
Kincardine, Dec. 21, 1863. sw33-2t*

NOTICE

IS hereby given that parties who have purchased Lands from the subscriber, and who are in arrear, are requested to pay the same on or before the
FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1864.
WILLIAM HAWKINS.
Toronto, 17th Dec., 1863. w47 6t

TO LET OR SELL.

A GOOD Tavern Stand, comprising a good, comfortable house, open shed, driving shed &c., together with a new set of land, known as the Farmers' Inn, on the Northern Gravel Road, four miles from Goderich. The property will be sold or rented. Apply, on the premises, to
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.
December 28th, 1863. w15-4t us.

VALUABLE FARM!
TO SELL
OR TO RENT!

LOT No. 10, concession 3, Township of Goderich, containing Eighty acres, sixty of which are under a high state of cultivation, with a first class stone dwelling, frame barn and out sheds, a large orchard bearing fruit and a never-failing spring creek running through the lot; situated two miles from the Town of Goderich. For terms, &c., apply to M. C. Cameron, Esq., Solicitor, Goderich, on to the subscriber, at the Goderich Wool Factory.
THOMAS LOGAN.
Goderich, June 9th, 1864. w50

SAW-MILL & FARM
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of selling a good Water Saw-Mill, situated on Lot 22, (110 acres), Sable Line, Lake Shore, Stanley, 7 miles below Bayfield. The mill is in first rate running order, and there is a plentiful supply of timber in the neighborhood. It is fed by a good spring creek. There are 80 acres of fine cleared land in connection with the mill, which will be sold with it if desired by the purchaser. There is a good orchard on the lot. For particulars, price, &c., apply on the premises to
WILLIAM MARTIN.
Stanley, Oct. 2, 1863. w36

$4 REWARD!

STRAYED from the subscriber, 4 sheep, viz: 2 ewes with two ewe lambs, piece off right ear, left ear slit part of slit cut off. Any person giving such information as will lead to their recovery will receive $4. If by letter, address Carlow P. O.
FERDINAND WEISE.
Colborne, Dec. 1st 1863. w452m$0*sx

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, } 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 Thomas Bilkie at the suit of Simon Nelson, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Bilkie, in and to Lot Number Twenty-three, in the First Concession of the Township of Brant in the County of Bruce, containing fifty acres of land, more or less; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Nineteenth 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, 13th Oct., 1863. w3

The above sale is postponed till Tuesday, the 5th day of March next. w51

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LAND

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, } BY virtue of two writs of Vendioni Exponas and Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, County Court of the County of Waterloo and County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of James Burgson, James Benson and Hugh Gilmore, at the suits of James Harkley, Charles Hendry and William McKee, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said Defendants, in and to Lot Nine in the fourth concession of the township of Brant, containing one hundred acres; Lot one in the second concession of said township, containing fifty acres; also Lot fifteen in the eighth concession of the township of Carrick, containing forty acres; also Lot 27 in the 2nd concession, and Lots 24 and 25 in the 3rd concession, S. D. R. of the township of Brant, containing one hundred and fifty acres; 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 Fifth day of January next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon,
JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B
By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 16th Dec., 1863. w47

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed till Tuesday, the 19th day of January, 1864, at same hour and place.

The above sale is further postponed until Tuesday, the Sixteenth day of February next, at the same time and place.

FRESH TEAS, EX. "LILY!"

DIRECT FROM CHINA!
PURCHASED AT THE
GREAT CARGO SALE IN MONTREAL!

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for Sale the Contents of over eighty packages Fresh Teas purchased for us and selected with great care by GEORGE KERR, Esq., now for over thirty years in the trade, and who, we speak advisedly, as a judge of Teas, whether as regards make, quality or value, has perhaps no superior in Western Canada:

We Base our Claims to Public Favor
FOR SALE OF OUR TEAS UPON
THE FOLLOWING MERITS!

FIRSTLY:

These Teas have been purchased at confessedly the best Market, viz: [First hand holders,] and upon the best terms offered to the Canadian Merchants.

SECONDLY:

These Teas have been selected by a person of great experience, without costing the Subscribers one cent for expense attending sale, commission, or else, [freight only excepted.].

THIRDLY:

These Teas being imported direct from the Celestial Empire to Montreal, all danger of adulteration vanishes, for whatever the quality when it left China, it remains the same.

FOURTHLY:

In view of our determination of building up an an exclusively cash business, it is manifestly to our advantage to be as reasonable in our charges as possible; therefore,

WE CANNOT NOR WILL WE BE UNDERSOLD!
D. KERR, Jr. & CO.,
Goderich, 20th Nov., 1863.

ALSO,
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH LOT OF
FRUITS, NUTS, SUGARS, PICKLES AND SAUCES,
with a general assortment of Groceries of the best quality, which will be sold at very reasonable prices.
D. KERR, Jr., & Co.
Goderich. 20th Nov.. 1863.

CHECKERED STORE!
Market Square, Goderich.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS
WINTER STOCK OF GROCERIES, LIQUORS,
&c., bought at the *BEST MARKETS*, comprising
TEAS OF ALL KINDS!
From 50cts.
TOBACCO—a Full Assortment!
From 15cts.
COFFEES:
Rio, Java, Laguira and Ceylon, Fresh, Roasted and Ground.
SUGARS OF ALL KINDS!
NEW FRUITS:
M. R's. Layers, Sultana and Valentia Raisins, Patras Currants, Figs, Prunes, &c.
NUTS:
S. S. Almonds, Filberts, Brazil and new English Walnuts.
CONFECTIONS OF ALL KINDS.
LIQUORS:
Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robin & Co., and Rennault's Brandies, in Wood and Bottle, San Jemen's old Port, Duff Gordon's and Pemartin's Sherries, DeKuyper's, Holland's and Booth's Old Tom Gin, Old Jamaica Rum, Scotch, Irish and other Whiskies, Ginger Wine, &c., &c.
LOCHFINE HERRING IN KEGS!
No 1. Mackerel in kit, Table Cod Fish, &c. Sauces, Spices, Lobsters and Salmon in cans, Sardines, &c. Everything in
FAMILY GROCERIES!
Kept and sold at the LOWEST PRICE.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID
IN CASH FOR
ANY QUANTITY OF WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.
☞ Agent for LABATT'S London Ale and Porter.
J. Y. S. KIRK.
GODERICH, December 18th, 1863. w39

The Canada Company

WILL apply at the next Session of Provincial Parliament for certain amendments to the Acts relating to the charter of the said Company.
FREDERICK WIDDER } Commissioners.
W. B. ROBINSON }
Canada Company's Office, Toronto, Nov. 24th, 1863. 47f*9tpxx

MONEY TO LEND!

LESSEES of THE CANADA COMPANY who may desire to pay up arrears and to obtain their deeds can procure money on reasonable terms by applying (if by letter prepaid) to
J. H. MORRIS, Solicitor.
No. 1 Wellington Chambers,
Jordan Street, Toronto.
Toronto, 23th Dec. 1863. w49-3t

LAND SALE!
Under Power of Sale in Mortgage,

BY VIRTUE of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by Stuart Allan, of the Township of Amabel, in the County of Bruce, of the first part; Rosalie Allan, his wife, of the second part; and Thomas Cascadan, of the Village of Southampton, in the County of Bruce, Founder, of the third part; and by the said Thomas Cascadan, assigned to Thomas Barry VanEvery and George Rumball, (default having been made in the due payment thereof,) will be sold on
Friday the 12th day of February,
A. D., 1864, 12 o'clock, noon, at the Auction Mart of
Messrs. Smaill and Thomson,
Kingston Street, Goderich;
The following property, that is to say: Lot Twenty-three, in Concession B, in the Township of Amabel, in the County of Bruce, containing by admeasurement One Hundred Acres, more or less. Terms Cash. Deed under Power of Sale.
M. C. CAMERON,
Solicitor of Assignees.
w50-td

EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE

FOR sale, cheap, 200 acres of excellent land, being lots 4 and 5, con. 7, W. D. of Ashfield. There are 100 acres cleared, 40 of which are nearly clear of stumps. Good dwelling and barn, 100 apple trees, 50 bearing. One-half of the farm sold if desired. It is within ½ mile of the Lake Road, and there are grist and saw mills, church, school house, &c., near at hand.
Apply to J. B. GORDON, Goderich, or to HENRY BROWN, on the premises.
October 23, 1863. w39-3m$pAPO

Farm Lot for Sale.

THE advertiser offers for sale the East half of Lot No. 22, Bayfield Con., township of Goderich, 80 acres in all, with 40 cleared and 8 or 9 chopped. The land is good, and well timbered and watered. Good log barn, small log house, and good bearing orchard. Will be sold cheap and on liberal terms. For particulars apply on the premises to
JOHN ELLIOTT.
Nov. 6th 1863 w41-3m-po-5x*$o

Farm for Sale!

THE north ½ of Lot 8, Lake Road, E. concession, Colborne, 50 acres, 33 cleared and well fenced, Frame Barns, Log House, with well and pump and a small bearing orchard, a spring and creek on the land, distance
Four and a-half miles from Goderich!
Terms easy. Apply to G. M. TRUEMAN, Auctioneer, Goderich, or to
THOMAS GRUNDY,
On the premises.
Colborne, Nov. 24th, 1863. w43-tf

STRAY STEER.

CAME TO MY PLACE on the 25th of November, a red, year old steer, with a white spot on the forehead; stag horns, one hind foot white. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
LEWIS ELLIOTT.
Goderich, Dec 4, 1863. w45-3t

ABRAHAM SMITH,
Merchant Tailor.
MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH,
has just received a large and well-assorted stock of
FALL & WINTER
GOODS,
And a variety of Fancy Articles, such as
Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Caps,
&c., &c.
Which he is prepared to sell Cheap for Cash.
Goderich, Sept. 18, 1863. w18

NEW BOOKS
ADDEY'S LIFE OF
"STONEWALL" JACKSON!!
"THE SOUTHERN WAR,"
BY
PELLARD, of Richmond.
AT BUTLER'S.
MAGAZINES!
Godey's, Leslie's, and Peterson's, for October, all received.
AT BUTLER'S.

CHEAP
CONVEYANCING!

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

Deeds	$1.00
Mortgages	$1.00

Other documents at equally low figures.
JOHN GALT,
Registry Office, Goderich, November 5th, 1863. w41-3m$q

HENRY GRIST,
DEPARTMENTAL
AND
Parliamentary Agent,
QUEBEC, C. E.
TRANSACTS BUSINESS WITH THE Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., &c., for Parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere. sw1tf

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

THE EMPORIUM!
IS AGAIN REPLENISHED WITH
FALL GOODS.
J. V. DETLOR & SON
Invite Farmers, Mechanics, the Ladies, and all persons in search of bargains, to call and inspect their very large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, comprising
EVERY ARTICLE IN THEIR LINE
OF BUSINESS.

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

GLASS, HARDWARE, &c., &c.

Their Stock of DRY GOODS will be found very complete, and larger than any heretofore imported.
☞ The DRESS GOODS are worthy of special attention.
☞ Having purchased a large lot of TOBACCO, they are enabled to sell a good article at 25cts. per pound.

☞ The subscribers wish thus early to intimate that all Notes and Accounts are expected to be paid punctually and in full. To sustain their credit, and to enable them to sell for small profits, they are compelled to insist on immediate payment.
GODERICH, 25th Sept., 1863. JOHN V. DETLOR & SON. w12

REMOVAL.
PARKER & CATTLE,
HAVE REMOVED TO THE
Store formerly occupied by Twomey & Black,
PARSONS' BLOCK,
Where, in addition to their usual heavy supply of Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c., they have on hand a large stock of
AGRICULTURAL SEEDS!
Imported directly from one of the oldest and most reliable houses in Glasgow, Scotland.
THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED A LOT OF PRIME
TEAS, COFFEES & TOBACCOES,
Which they offer at very low prices. ALSO,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
For Medical and Family use.
GODERICH, April 9, 1863. w15-25ylp

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned have this day entered into partnership in the Mercantile business, in the Village of Lucknow, under the style and firm of W. & C. SECORD, (instead of W. Secord, as formerly.)
Lucknow, Jan. 1st, 1864. } WILLIAM SECORD, CHARLES SECORD. w50*3t o.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME INTO THE PREMISES OF the subscriber, lot 14, Lake Shore, Ashfield, on the first of October last, two Ewes, one black and the other white. The black one has the right ear cut off, the white one about half of the same ear; have a "T" marked on the back. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take them away.
WM. O'NEIL,
Port Albert, P. O.
Ashfield, January 13, 1864. w51-3t

The Wheat and Flour Trade of Canada for 1863.

Throughout the year just closed, the Flour market was characterised by an unusual degree of steadiness. Although contract sales of Superfine were made during last winter, for Spring delivery, at $4.75, and even as high as $5, the current market price for the same grade was never over $4.55, nor lower than $3.90;—giving a range in value for the year of 65c. During the first six months of the year, the opinion very generally prevailed that prices abroad would be at least maintained, and very probably somewhat enhanced. In the month of May, English advices showed the fallacy of these calculations, and a general decline in prices took place, caused by the favourable harvest prospects in Europe, the approach of the souring season, and the very considerable supplies of Flour sent from the Western States for sale here. Thus, all Winter operations and Spring shipments of Flour resulted unfavorably; and the fall of the year found but few speculators willing to engage in moving the crop. Other causes, however, combined to make the movement a light one. The very great consumptive demand in the States, not only prevented any of their crop from reaching our market; but attracted the bulk of choice Canada Flours, at rates which shippers here could not pay. The crop of Spring Wheat in Canada West last year was deficient in quantity, while that of Fall Wheat and of course grains were a fair average, and they were all in good demand at fair prices for U. S. markets. From these causes, the receipts of Flour at this port were, up to the month of July, in excess of last season, from that point steadily declined, and closed the year 4,000 barrels less than 1862. Since harvest, Superfine has only varied in value from $4 to $ 30; and while operators have had no margin for large profits, it is generally understood that the Fall trade has been, in the main, satisfactory to millers, dealers and shippers. The latter on account of very low freights and subsequent advance in Britain, did very well, indeed, with Wheat. The quality of the Wheat, both of 1862 and 1863, was very good; and Canadian Flour has maintained a high relative value in all markets where it has been sold; and in British markets especially, Canadian Wheat and Flour have been in demand for the purposes of mixing with their own grain—more or less out of condition. Indeed, the climate of Canada enables the farmer to secure, almost invariably, dry, well-conditioned crops of Wheat, such as are nearly always used in England to mix with their own grain. Great care is needed in the selection of clean seed, and of the proper kinds to suit the soil and climate. Will not some of our Western farmers enrich themselves and benefit the Province by turning their attention to "Pedigree Wheat." We believe the results would be even more remarkable than they have proved in England.

A Town in Possession of Highwaymen.

A strange account is published of the doings of Messrs. Gilbert, O'Meally, and their roguish companions five in number, in the township of Canowindra, Bathurst, New South Wales. According to "promise," five of these facetious thieves entered the place on the afternoon of the 10th of October. Having put up their horses they went to work. They first cleared out the purses and tills of the town; and then, with admirable deliberation, adjourned to the principal inn and took tea with the landlord's sister and (according to the correspondent of the Bathurst *Times*) with the two Misses Flanagan. The refreshment over, and Mr. Gilbert having been soothed with a tune on the piano by Miss Flanagan, he issued invitations to the neighbors to a ball to be given at his own expense at his hotel. The citizens, their wives, and daughters, assembled of course. Dancing commenced at nine o'clock, and continued until an early hour next morning. The utmost decorum prevailed, 'and,' says the correspondent aforesaid, 'not a low or improper word' was heard which could call a blush to the fair cheeks of the Flanagans.—The cream of the jest lay in the fact that a certain constable Skyes officiated as master of the ceremonies, and robbers Burke and O'Meally, incredulous or defiant of gallows, stood at the door on behalf of the host Gilbert, to receive the guests. 'Roars of laughter' rewarded the robbers' account of their achievements. The festivities over and the guests returned home, the bush-rangers slept *al fresco* in the paddock opposite, and in the morning departed. The next day, according to another version, they returned for more grog, more piano, and more Flanagan, and for three days kept possession of the town big of Canowindra, robbing and making prisoners of all who passed through. Such by latest advices was the state of the Bathurst district; such the position and prospects of Gilbert and his merry men. £200 is now offered by the tardy Government as a reward for their apprehension, but no arrests are as yet made.

RANDOM PICKINGS.

The editor of the Hartford 'Times' found thrust under his door a dog or two since, the following, written in zigzag line, evidently with a lump of charcoal upon a piece of white paper, and purporting to be copied from the Know Nothing Almanac of 1859:

Irish Mother—'Arrah Johnny, and where have yees bin, so long?'

Native Son—'Why, me and the rest of the boys have been licking an Irishman.'

Mother—'Wait ye spalpeen till yer daddy gits home—you'll be after catching it!'

Son—'Oh, he be blowed! That's the man we've licked?'

Deed Minister I think shame to come to you, said an old dame who had sought the clergymen's kindly office for the same purpose on four previous occasions.

'What's the matter, Margaret, that you should think shame to come to me?'

'Deed, sir, it's just this—I have come to seek ye to marry me again.'

'Well, Margaret, I do not see that ye have any occasion to think shame for such a purpose. Marriage, you know, is honorable to all.'

'Deed is't, sir; but I hae had owre muckle o't already. I believe there never was any poor woman plagueit wi' such deeing bodies o' men as I hae been.'

Dr. Wayland, of Brown University, had a boy about six years old, who was anything but a fool. The doctor placed him under the care of one of the students, and charged that he should not go out without permission from his tutor.

'May I go out?' at length inquired our hero.

'No,' was the laconic reply.

A few minutes pause followed.

'May I go out?' inquired the boy.

'No,' was again the response.

The miniature edition of the doctor slowly rose from his seat, took up his cap and pushed for the door.

'Stop,' said the tutor, 'do you know what no means?'

'Yes,' said Charley, 'it is a particle of a negation, and two of them coming together are equivalent to an affirmative.

An owl which was left in the barber's shop of one Basset, in Hartford, on Saturday night took advantage of the opportunity to kill a cat, several birds, half a dozen rats, and pull to pieces a number of stuffed birds, break a mirror, and made a general smash up of the shop.

Mr. Donald Dinnie, Aboyne, the well known athlete, has accepted the challenge of Mr. Macdonald, of Canada (a native of Braemar), to throw the fourteen-pound hammer in the "Scotch style," for £200.—*Edinburg Journal*)

The Palmerston scandal has dwindled from its threatening proportions into so unformidable a scarecrow that even high officials crack jokes upon it. One of Lord Palmerston's chief colleagues in the Ministry the other day facetiously proposed to designate the Premier as "our own co-respondent."

Business Directory.

Dr. Hamilton,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Office and Residence—At Mrs. Acland's,—East Street, Goderich. sw18

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

R. McIntosh, M. D. C. M.,
PHYSICIAN SURGEON, &c., (graduate McGill College, Montreal,) Lucknow. v16w31

A. F. Steinhoff, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Residence at Mr. T. Evershed's, Victoria Street, *Clinton*.
REFERENCES:
A. T. Bull, M. D., London; Thos. Nichol, M. D., Simcoe; John Ellis, M. D., New York city. n24-6mos

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

William Fraser,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. *Walkerton*, Co. of Bruce. v10n10y1y

Thomas Weatherald,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Office and Residence, Hamilton Street, Goderich. v15n3

Kennedy & Hyndman
CIVIL ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, &c. Office—Kay's Block Goderich. Wild and other Lands examined and valued.
L. Kennedy. P. K. Hyndman. wv16n24

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

John Denison,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR. Civil Engineer, &c. Surveying of every description, and Architectural Plans executed; Lands examined and valued.
Bayfield, 1863. w52-vly$r

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

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

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

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

Peter M'Rae,
FORWARDER AND COMMISSION Merchant, INVERTON, C. W. Notes and Accounts collected. Business of any kind entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. w30-1y$wox

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. w14r49

T. B. MONTGOMERY,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST,
Office---Over the Medical Hall,
BEGS to inform the Public that he will perform all Operations that are entrusted to him in a skilful manner.
Artificial Teeth inserted on Vulcanized Rubber Gold, Silver, and Continuous Gum-work.
Particular attention paid to the regulation of children's teeth, and the preservation of the natural ones.
Charges Moderate and all Work Warranted
TERMS, CASH.
N. B.—A constant supply of Tooth Powder kept on hand. Only 50 cents per Box. 14

ISAAC FREDRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.
WEST ST., GODERICH,
Next door East of Mr. Stotts' Saddlery,
IN SAME BUILDING.
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY REPAIRED ON SHORT NOTICE.
In the best Style & Warranted.
ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Gold & Plated Jewelry, Watches, &c.
Constantly on hand and warranted to be as represented if not, money refunded.
Goderich 1st September 1863. r16n31

DAYS' HOTEL,
ON THE GRAVEL ROAD,
NEAR WROXETER,
THE subscriber, in returning thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him—especially while his house was in an unfinished state—takes this opportunity of apprising his many friends and the public generally, of the fact that his house now affords accommodation *inferior to none in the County*, and therefore trusts that by a proper attention to business he will still merit the share of patronage bestowed upon him. Let no stageman or other *interested* individual persuade you into the belief that it is all the same whether you go to Wroxeter, or not, because not only is his house not in that place, but is 2 miles distant by any road that is travelable, and therefore travellers going to Belmore Teeswater, Walkerton, &c., will find "Days Hotel" on the main gravel road, about a mile beyond the finger board pointing to Wroxeter, and can expect superior accommodation and a hearty welcome at any hour of day or night. Our stabling is the most commodious in the county (fifty boxes, perhaps, excepted.) For a view of the hour see R. W. Heenon, R. Martin and L. Boston's New Map of the County.
☞ Ice provided in Summer for his fishing friends.
CHARLES DAYS,
w46-1 Proprietor.

CASH FOR WOOL
AT THE
Goderich Wool Factory.
THE subscriber, in returning thanks to his customers for the liberal support extended to him in the Wool Carding, Cloth Dressing and Manufacturing business, would beg to state that no expense has been (this season) spared in fitting up everything in first class order; and having engaged the services of experienced workmen, he will be able, from this date, to execute orders to any amount in the above business, in all its various branches. Parties, as heretofore, coming from a distance, will seldom fail in getting their wool carded the same day, in time to carry home with them.
The highest market price will be paid in cash or cloth for a quantity of good, clean Wool, free from burs, and well *washed*.
THOMAS LOGAN.
Goderich Mills, 8th May 1863. r16n15

WANTED,
A TEACHER for School S.No. 2, Hullett, Second class, Normal preferred. Address or apply to Trustees.
ROBERT BEACOM.
ROBERT PHILIPS.
Hullett, Dec. 11th, 1863. w46-3t*

Tailoring! Tailoring!!

HUGH DUNLOP,
LATE OF TORONTO,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the public of Goderich and the surrounding country that he has opened in the above line, in the premises
Lately occupied by Mr. F. W. Hollis,
ON WEST STREET,
Second door from the Market Square, and hopes by strict attention and promptitude in business to merit a share of public patronage.
HUGH DUNLOP
Goderich, April 13, 1863 w11-1yr

OYSTER DEPOT
TOYS,
Fruits, Fancy Goods, Tobaccos,
OF ALL KINDS.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!
&c., at the
CIGAR STORE OF F. NITCHE,
West Street, Goderich.
Fresh Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., always on hand. sw44

MONEY TO LOAN
AT ten per cent interest, on productive FARM PROPERTY. Apply to
S. F. VANKOUGHNET,
Barrister, Toronto.
Toronto, 24th Nov., 1863 w44-tf

WANTED,
AN AGENT to canvass for McGee's "IRELAND" in the County of Huron. This is a rare chance for a good canvasser, as exclusive territory will be given.
Address,
WM. PALMER,
General Agent,
sw14-tf Box 1235 Toronto.

TO RENT
THE SUBSCRIBER offers to rent or lease the Tavern formerly occupied by Mr. J. Farewell, Corner of Kingston and Victoria Streets. For terms, &c., apply to
JOHN ALLEN.
Goderich, Nov. 20th, 1863 w25

Land Scrip for Sale,
OR A LIBERAL PREMIUM GIVEN on pre-emptions which can be made on the Crown Lands Department in Land Scrip. See card in another column.
HENRY GRIST,
Quebec.
Goderich Dec. 4, 1863. w48s w27

MONEY TO BE LENT
ON GOOD
Improved Farms!
THE subscriber has now a sum of money which he is prepared to lend on the above security, on reasonable terms. Parties who may desire to be accommodated will please make application, much time and trouble will be saved by their having ready with them the title deeds of the property on which they wish to borrow.
JOHN GALT.
Register Office, Goderich. Hours, 10 to 3 o'clock. w35-3m

MORTGAGE SALE OF LANDS!
UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by Martin McLennan, of the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, carpenter, of the first part; Catherine McLennan, his wife, of the second part; (for the purpose of barring her dower) (default having been made in the due payment thereof,) will be sold on
Friday, the Twelfth day of February,
A. D. 1864, 12 of the clock, noon, at the Auction Mart of
Messrs. Smaill and Thomson,
Kingston street, Goderich, the following property, that is to say, being composed of the East half of Lot Number Nine Hundred and Twenty, in the said Town of Goderich, containing one eighth of an acre of land, more or less. Terms CASH. Dated under Power of Sale.
CAMERON & ELWOOD,
Solicitors for Mortgagee.
Goderich, Jan. 5th, 1864. w50tf

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.
United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of two Writs of Vendition Exponas and 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 Henry C. Gamble, John Galt, Ira Lewis and Thomas Park, at the suits of Malcolm McPherson, the Commercial Bank of Canada and the Bank of Upper Canada, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to Lots Numbers 928, 929 and 930, on the Market Square, in the town of Goderich and County of Huron; also, Lots Numbers 509 on the south side of the Huron Road, in the said town of Goderich and County of Huron; which I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Twelth 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, Dec. 17th, 1863. w14

The above sale is postponed until Tuesday, the 12th day of April next.

Shoriff's Sale of Lands.
United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas and Fieri Facias for residue, issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of John Cameron, at the suit of the Huron Building Society, I have seized and taken in Execution, all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant, in and to Lots number Seven and Nine in the first range, south of the Durham Road in the Township of Greenock and County of Bruce, containing by admeasurement Fifty acres of Land, each, be the same more or less with the buildings thereon erected, which Lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the 5th 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, Nov. 2 th 1863. w42

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS,
United Counties of Huron and Bruce, Towit: } BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the County of Grey and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Simon Orchard at the suit of David Magill and Thomas Scott, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, viz: Part of park lots one to five east of Queen Street North, in the Village of Paisley, subdivided by Simon Orchard, known as Lots 1, 12, 13, 16, 17 and 25, Queen street, north east side, lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, Ross street North street, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 North street, south side, and lots 1, 2, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 north street, south side. All that part of lot 15, con. A, Elderslie, called No. 6. Lot 152, of Port Bruce, lot 18, block 30 in the village of Port Bruce, 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 22nd day of February 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. 2 th 1863. w42

TAILORING!

D. ADAMS,
RETURNS HIS MOST SINCERE THANKS for the very flattering encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Goderich, and being able to execute over one-half of such orders brought to him last season; having now several inducements for
Carrying on Business Extensively,
and employing none but first-class tradesmen. And as D. A. believes his experience as Cutter is second to none in the Province, having carried on business extensively and successfully in Hamilton, principally first-class customers, and having been Cutter in one of the Principal Establishments in Edinburgh, Scotland, he fearlessly states to a discerning public that
CLOTHING CAN BE MADE
at his establishment equal to the best Establishment in Toronto or Montreal.
Goderich, Oct. 30, 1863. sw17w40-1y

Chancery Notice to Creditors!
IN CHANCERY.
BETWEEN
Ann Maria Fahner, wife of the defendant, Tobias Fahner, by George Brown her next friend, *Plaintiff.*
AND
Eve Ran, Christina Ran, Frederika Ran, Philip Ran, Christopher Ran, Davidlan and Charles Schwitzer, infants under the age of twenty-one years, by Samuel Hume Black, their Guardian, and Tobias Fabner, *Defendants.*
PURSUANT to the decree made in this cause by the Court of Chancery for Upper Canada, the creditors of the said Jacob Ran, late of the Township of Stephen, in the County of Huron, Farmer, (the testator in the Pleadings named) deceased, who died on or about the ninteenth day of May, 1862, are, before ten of the clock in the forenoon of Saturday, the thirtieth day of January, 1864, to come in and prove their debts before me, the undersigned master in Ordinary of the said Court, at my Chambers in Osgoode Hall, in the city of Toronto, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Order.
And in of the clock in the forenoon of Wednesday, the third day of February next, at my said chambers, is appointed for proceeding upon the said claims, and if not then allowed the same will be heard and adjudicated upon at my said chambers, at twelve of the clock, noon, of Tuesday, the ninth day of February next.
Dated the seventeenth day of December, 1863.
(Sd.) A. M. BUELL.
w29 4t

HARDWARE.
H. GARDINER & CO.
BEING the only exclusive Hardware Store in the County, can supply Farmers, Builders and Mechanics at much lower rates than any General store in Town
They have at present on hand a full assortment of
Shelf and Heavy Hardware!
CONSISTING OF
Iron of all sorts,
Steel of all kinds, Coil chains, Glass and Putty, Oils, Paints, colors, Anvils, Vices, Nails, all kinds of Coopers' Tools; Spades and Shovels; Powder and Shot; Saws; Rasps; Brushes; Grindstones; and various other articles too numerous to mention. Broad and Chopping Axes, of celebrated makers.
Saddlery-Hardware, Coil Oil Lamps.
☞ In fact everything that should be kept in a Hardware Store.
Agents for the *COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.* of London. See advertisement.
Goderich, November 24th, 1863. w43

PRIVATE BILLS!
PARTIES in Canada West intending to make application to the Legislature for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or boundaries or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the 53rd and following Rules of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively, (which are published in full in the *Canada Gazette*,) to give TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object), in the *Canada Gazette*, and also in a newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected, sending copies of the first and last of such notices, to the Private Bill Office of each House.
All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the *first three weeks* of the Session.
J. E. DOUCET, *C. L. Assembly, Chf. Clk. Private Bill Office.*
A. TODD, *L. Council.*
Quebec, 11th Dec., 1863. sw30-td

FOR SALE.
A LOT AND WELL FINISHED house, No. 549, a house with 8 rooms, near the railway station
Apply to
DAVID LAWSON, Jr.
Goderich, 7th Nov., 1863. sw20*3mosx

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having been appointed Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late James Harvey, of Wawanosh, hereby gives notice that all his Mortgages, Notes of Hand, Accounts, &c., &c., are at Mr. Johnston's Office, in the Court House, where all payments are to be made and all business transacted. Mr. Johnston's receipt will be sufficient.
HUGH JOHNSTON,
PATRICK NUGENT.
Goderich, October 27th, 1863. w39

VALUABLE FARM
For Sale, Cheap!
SOUTH half of Lot 27, concession 3, in the Township of Morris. Apply to
JOHN KAY, Ainleyville,
B. FRALICK, Morris,
Or GEORGE CROOKS, on the premises.
Morris, November 5th, 1863 w40-tf

NOTICE TO CHOPPERS
THE subscriber is desirous of having from 70 to 80 acres cleared and fenced, on lot No. 10, 13th con. of Stanley, 3½ miles from Bayfield and 14 miles from Seaforth, the person undertaking such work to have the use of the land for a term of years to be agreed upon as payment. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, Brussels post office. (Bayfield p. o.)
GEORGE McDONALD.
Stanley, Nov. 8, 1863. w41*6mos

Blackwood's Magazine
AND THE
British Reviews.
PRICES CHEAP AS EVER,
TO THOSE WHO PAY PROMPTLY IN ADVANCE.
NOTWITHSTANDING the cost of Reprinting these Periodicals has more than double in consequence of the *enormous* rise in the price of Paper and of a general advance in all other expenses—and notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the size or increasing the price of their publications, we shall continue, for the year 1864, to furnish our *complete*, as heretofore, at the old rates, viz:—
1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conserv.)
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

TERMS.

	Per annum.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

These publications possess unusual interest at this time from the numerous articles they contain in relation to our own country, and although many of them are strongly tinctured with prejudice and represent us somewhat unfairly, others are entirely free from such objections, and *all* contain many wholesome truths which it will do us no harm to read and ponder.
Subscribers in Canada must remit in Canadian currency, and will then receive their Nos. free of U. S. postage.
☞ The Third Edition of the September Number of Blackwood, containing an article by an English officer who was present at the battle of Gettysburg, is now ready—price 25 cents
Remittances and communications should be addressed to
LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 33 Walker Street, N. Y.
We also Publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE.
By Henry Stephens of Edinburgh and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.
L. SCOTT & CO.

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, Hearses, &c., which will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit.
JOHN PASSMORE,
April 1s 1535. Victoria Street, Goderich. w49 6m

R. M. WANZER & CO'S
GENUINE CANADIAN PATENT
SEWING MACHINES
Have taken the First Prizes
AT THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION held in Montreal, September 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, 1863, over all others; and also at the Provincial Exhibition held in Kingston, September 22nd, 23rd, and 25th and 26th, 1863. Prizes of a similar character were also awarded to us at the Provincial Exhibition held in Toronto in 1862, and at the Provincial Exhibition held at London in 1861.
Prices have been Greatly Reduced!
R. M. WANZER & Co.,
Hamilton.
ABRAHAM SMITH, Agent.
Goderich, Nov. 27, 1863. sw25w*4

FOR 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 46, 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 22 on West side of Queen Street in the Town of Kincardine.
For particulars apply to
IRA LEWIS,
n26 Barrister, Goderich.

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!
IN
GODERICH TOWNSHIP!
FREE OF STUMPS.
THAT valuable farm, lot 13, 5th concession, Goderich Township, about
4½ MILES FROM GODERICH!
With about 55 acres cleared, a quantity of good fruit trees. There is good water on the premises. The above farm will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to
JOHN FINLAY,
Pine River, P. O.
Huron, November 3rd, 1863. w40-3m

HURON FOUNDRY!
GODERICH.
STEAM ENGINE WORKS.
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 approved Credit. Old metal, Brass, Copper, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.
Goderich, October, 1862. w59

Ohio Free Stone kept on hand for Building purposes such as Caps, Sills, Bases, &c., Cheap for Cash.
GODERICH MARBLE WORKS
W. C. TRELEAVEN
MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES
TOMBS TABLETS
TABLE TOPS, &C.
GODERICH
C.W.

POWER'S PATENT, AUG. 3, 1863.
THE VICTORIA WASHING MACHINE!
Obtained the FIRST PRIZE at the Provincial Exhibition in London, in 1861.
THIS
LABOUR-SAVING MACHINE
WAS tested by the *Bureau of Agriculture*, and declared to be the best yet brought under their notice. It is simple in its construction, easily worked, and not subject to get out of repair.
The cleansing process is effected by the rapid action of the water in the Machine, and not by *pressure or rubbing*, thereby avoiding the slightest injury to the finest fabrics, with a much less quantity of soap than under the hand-washing system. Persons who have used them are satisfied that the machine is capable of doing as much work in two hours as can be accomplished in a day by the ordinary process, thus
Saving 4-5 of the time and Labour
And two-thirds of the Soap generally used.
The undermentioned persons purchased Machines, and having given them a full trial express their entire satisfaction:
J. J. Wright, Huron Hotel; Isaac Frederick, Jewellery; W. H. Cox, *Signal* office; Alex. Nasmyth; H. Horton, Esq.; Peter Nolan; R. Cummings; Robt. Gibbons, Esq. Warden; Peter Gillies; R. Runciman, Esq.; Rev. Chas. Fletcher. Many other names might be added, if necessary.
CASH PRICE ONLY £6.50.
The Subscriber, having purchased the Patent Rights for the County of Huron, is now prepared to supply the machine of which he solicits a trial, feeling assured that all who test it will be pleased with the rapidity and ease with which an otherwise tedious and laborious wash is performed.—Ladies will confer a favor by allowing the machine to be tested at their residence, to which it will be conveyed by the proprietor, and removed again should it not be purchased. All the subscriber desires is that the merits of the Machine should be thoroughly tested. Parties wishing to try it will communicate with the Proprietor.
A. COUVELIER,
Kingston St., Goderich.
November 3rd, 1863 w32

IS THERE
any VIRTUE in
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM?
Convincing Testimony.
REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."
REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."
REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."
REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."
REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."
REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."
Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.
Numerous Certificates as above.

LANDS FOR SALE.
A GREAT BARGAIN!
LOT 16 and part of lot 17, concession B, township of Turnberry, containing about 150 acres, (a portion of the land belonging to the late Mr. Alexander Becket) adjoining the flourishing village of Zetland. In consequence of the heirs residing out of the Province, the subscriber is instructed to take $7 per acre, cash, or a small advance for part cash and balance secured by mortgage, running over 3 to 5 years's credit. This is a decided bargain, as the lands are of excellent quality and very eligibly situated.
Apply to G. M. TRUEMAN,
Auctioneer, Appraiser, &c.
Land Agent.
Goderich, July 7th, 1863. w23

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

ALL KINDS OF
Birds and Fourfooted Animals Stuffed
Persons residing at a distance may have their specimens set up in the most Natural position on receipt of the same. Cash paid for all kinds of birds and animals fit for stuffing, at Mr. McINTOSH'S—Goderich. w11tf w36mos

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, PISTOLS
&c., &c.
FOR SALE
AND MADE TO ORDER,
BY
J. C. McINTOSH,
Opposite the Market.
All kinds of repairing done, on most reasonable terms. w37

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 8 con., 99 acres,
Lot 32 in 8 con., 100 acres,
Lots 33 and 34 in 10 con., 100 acres each.
TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY
N. E. ½ 43 in 1 con., 50 acres.
Apply to CHARLES WIDDER Esq., Goderich, or to the owner,
THOMAS GALT, Esq.,
w*54 Toronto.

$700 TO LOAN
ON FIRST-CLASS MORTGAGES.
Apply to
JOHN DAVISON,
Barrister, &c.
Goderich, June 16th, 1863. sw32tf

FARM FOR SALE.
100 ACRES.
LOT 84, 13, 9th concession, Wawanosh, County of Huron, sixteen miles from Goderich, on the leading road to Lucknow, one mile and a half from John McHostie's tavern. The land is of the best quality, high, dry and well watered. There is a spring creek with a Water Privilege within a few rods of the gravel road. There is a large clearing, a good log house, two barns, a young orchard on the premises, bearing fruit.
JOHN GOOD.
Wawanosh, September 2nd, 1863. 3m-w

HARDWARE!
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR Sale, at reduced prices, a large assortment of
Bar, Rod, Band, and Hoop Iron,
CAST, BLISTER,
GERM'N & SPRING STEEL,
ANVILS
Vices, Bellows, Stocks and Sledge and Hand Hammers;
PLOW MOULDS,
Spades & Shovels, Iron Axles, Coil Chains;
GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS,
COLOURS, OILS,
Turpentine, Lead Pipe, Wrought, Cut and Horse Nails; Twines and Cordage;
India Rubber Packing & Belting;
Platform and Counter Scales;
Muley, Cross-cut, Circular, Pit, and Hand Saws;
Cabinet-Maker's Hardware; Carpenter's and Joiner's Tools; Boring Machines;
House Furnishings of all kinds; Sash, Blinds, Doors and Mouldings;
Chopping, Broad & Hand Axes
From Blood and other celebrated makers.
Agent for Gurney or Co.'s PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.
With the Largest Stock of
SHELF HARDWARE
IN THE COUNTIES.
Purchased from the Manufacturers, and for Sale by
W. E. GRACE.
Goderich, May 1st, 1863. v14n36

Bryant, Stratton & Co's
CHAIN OF IN