Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

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

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Poetry.

For the Signal.

LAKE HURON.

And this is Huron? great and far-famed lake!
How many a traveller from the East has come
To gaze upon thy waters, and to take
A pleasing memory to his distant home
Of thee, and of thy beauties. We may roam
Far through this earth of wonders, and ne'er see
A sight more glorious 'neath the heavenly dome
Than thy wild dashing billows far and free.
All hail! thou mighty lake, I cry all hail! to thee.

Full many a big stream and purling rill
In clam'rous homage murmur on to thee,
Each with its share of waters to fulfil
Thy high behest. Queen of the waters free!
For mighty rivers bow to thy decree.
While standing on thy sounding, pebbly shore,
And gazing on thy waves, it seems to me
That thy blue bosom heaves with pride the more
That I recount thy powers, and tell thy beauties o'er.

Thou art the path of commerce, many sails
Whiten thy breast, and flutter on thy gales.
And as the sun, with bright and golden ray,
Glistens upon thy billows' dashing play,
So shines the sun of freedom on the land
Contiguous to thy waters. May its sway
Continue while thy billows wash the sand,
And ne'er may War's red foot leave traces on thy strand.

Far other scene wert thou, when years agone
The squaw steer'd her canoe where steamers rave.
Where once an Indian wigwam stood alone,
There stands a busy town. Upon the grave
Where lies the dust of some old Indian brave,
The city children shout in noisy play;
And once the war-whoop echoed o'er thy wave,
Which hears but now the sailors' joyous lay.
Alas for bygone times! All hail the present day.

And hast thou not a bard to sing thy praise?
Pride of the western country! is there none
To celebrate thee in the poet's lays?
Ah no! but there was once a gifted one,
Whose sounding harp sent forth a thrilling tone,
Who took upon himself thy praise to sing,
And worthy was his lay; but he is gone!
For the "great darkness" closed its dusky wing
Around him; but his songs still to our memories cling.

And if men call this humble lay of mine
A sacrilege, pardon from them I crave.
I stood a pilgrim at his holy shrine:
The harp hung on the willow boughs that wave,
Like angel wings, above the poet's grave;
I touched the strings—they sounded as of yore—
But faint the sound; and not like that it gave
When in his hands it thrilled us to the core.
Farewell to it, and thee great lake; my song is o'er.

Hallett, May 31st, 1.63. R. S.

NEVERFAIL:

—OR,—

THE CHILDREN OF THE BORDER.

A TALE OF KENTUCKY.

CHAPTER I.

THE BORDERER.

(Continued.)

Though at liberty, the maiden had not power to fly from the spot. She saw their athletic bodies meet in a gigantic effort to crush each other. She saw their arms inter laced, and the muscles rising and swelling in a fearful test of their potency. She saw a series of rapid motions, a whirling and scattering of leaves, a sudden and continuous changing of place; and presently a fall to the ground, where the combat assumed a new intensity. Anon all this ceased, and the hunter arose panting, wiped his knife and returned it to its sheath.

The maiden cast a terrified look at the last scene of the conflict, and saw the form of Eagle-plume, lying still, and stained with crimson spots.

"Thanks, brave stranger!" she said, turning from the spectacle faint and giddy. "You have risked a life-struggle with the boldest and most powerful of the Chickasaws. It is little short of miraculous if you have escaped without dangerous wounds."

"I believe, young woman, that I am unharmed—though the strength and dexterity of the savage was wondrous," replied the woodsman, with a courtesy of manner not to have been expected from one clad in the plain garb of the backwoodsman.

The maiden had been missed, and at this juncture a man came hurrying to the spot where the parties were standing.

CHAPTER II.

THE CAMP.

The person who appeared was rather past the prime of life, but yet hale, bearing upon his features and phisique generally, the prestige of many good years. There was not, perhaps, so much of the hunter in his garb as is sometimes seen in the wilderness; but still enough to show an acquaintance with woodcraft and the necessities and demands of the times. He was of manly height, and carried himself erect and with dignity. His face might be called stern in expression. Indeed, his brow was somewhat deeply set with furrows, produced either by much care or settled melancholy, or a long indulged habit of frowning; although for courtesy's gentle sake, we will not believe in the latter. He was quick, firm and energetic in movement, being, clearly, one accustomed to decide without hesitation and execute a purpose without faltering. Like the border er, he was armed with a rifle, and the handle of a hunting-knife protruded conveniently from its leathern sheath.

"Judith?" he cried, in a raised and anxious voice, as he approached; "Judith?"

"I am here, and safe," the young woman answered, making what haste she might to meet him.

"What has happened, my dear? You are very pale, and tremble like a frightened doe," he added, casting at the same time a suspicious look at the woodsman, who was leaning against a sturdy oak, relaxing his overstrained nerves.

The latter saw her commence speaking with the man, who was obviously her father, or some near relative, in low yet animated tones, recounting briefly, doubtless, the startling events of the last ten minutes. Her communication had the effect to change his manner and dispel that shade of misgiving that momentarily added to the natural sternness of his countenance. He had stopped during this hurried narration, but now came forward with alacrity and saluted the borderer.

"My daughter, sir, has been telling me what has occurred. First, let me ask if you are wounded? There will be time enough, I dare say, for thanks when we have broken bread together; for I trust you will not refuse our humble shelter and humbler fare for the night."

This salutation—not so much the salutation, as the manner of it—assured the woodsman at once that he was beginning an acquaintance with a man of no ordinary stamp; one who came without circumlocution to practical matters, and seasoned his speech with common sense.

"My bodily powers, it is true, have been severely taxed, but save a flesh wound or two, that are scarcely worth noticing, I may answer that I am little worse for the unexpected encounter. To be sure, there was considerable muscle in yonder fellow—more than I have met for many a day; but he lies there quiet enough, now—as quiet as if the power of a giant was never his."

The borderer replied with as much composure as if nothing remarkable had transpired.

"Truly, he is as passive as the brother clod upon which he rests. Are you certain that you have dealt with him effectually?"

"I care not to strike twice; it is repugnant to my feelings to strike once. There is, sir, something sacred about human life, however low in the scale that life may be. One is apt to reflect, too, that this mysterious spark that animates us, when once dismissed, either by natural decay or the conflict of untamed passions, can never be called back to resume its connection with the corporeal form. As inconsistent as it may seem to you, sir, I would willingly recall this red child of the forest back to that robust life which he inherited but a few moments ago."

"That state of feeling I conceive to be the legitimate outgrowth of a meditative and philosophic mind," returned the other, gravely, but with sufficient warmth to witness to his sincerity.

"The air here does not agree with your daughter, I think," said the woodsman, observing that Judith clung closely to her father's arm, and studiously looked from the object which had formed the subject of remark.

"You are right. We will go, if you please, to our encampment—if you will allow me to bestow such a term on such a flimsy and unskilful affair."

"I left my friend and companion—my horse—some half a mile hence. I will return for him and join you as soon as practicable."

"You will be spared that trouble, I imagine. That must be your animal that stands just in the edge of the copse there, with ears erect and inquiring. He has sagaciously followed his master's trail."

"Yes, that is my good beast, and I am not sorry that he has followed."

The woodsman whistled, and the horse, with a pleased neigh of recognition, came on like a dog, seeming glad of human companionship again.

"You will not expect from me and mine, sir forester," said the elder of the two men, "that courtesy and gentle keeping that was in vogue among the knights errant of the olden time. We are, as you see, simple wayfarers, seeking an abiding place in a new country where danger is imminent, and vicissitude an expected visitant. That we may be more at our ease, and make what progress we can toward good fellowship, I will inform you at once that my name is Waldron. I am from South Carolina, on my way to the hunter's paradise—the Kain-tuck-kee of the Cherokee. A disastrous change of fortune, combined with the natural love for the life of a pioneer, has induced me to this adventurous step. All of wife or child that remains to me is comprised in this girl, who is by no means averse to this flight across the border to the land of flowers, and forests, and forays; though I could wish that she had been content to stay behind until I had laid the foundation of a home, and the Indian troubles were amicably settled. A few hardy adventurers have borne me company, and whom you will know, I doubt not, in good time. My own immediate household consists of my daughter, a maiden lady of eccentric habits, and a poor, underwitted lad, whom we consider it our duty to befriend and care for."

"In return for your frankness, I will say that I am called Lockwood—Theodore Lockwood; a name not so distinguished as yours, but one I trust that is not disgraced by any act of mine. If I am not mistaken, you are the same who was governor of a neighboring State. Surely, fortune is changeable. I could find it in my heart to regret the kind of life you have chosen. A peaceful residence within the area of the 'dark and bloody ground' cannot be expected. It is unquestionably known to you that Indians are in arms harassing the footsteps of the white settlers, allowing them few hours of quiet rest. They lurk upon the banks of rivers to cut off unwary boatmen; they lie in ambush in forests and near the stockades of our countrymen; they have even had the boldness to attack the forts at Boonesborough, and their deeds are such as fill the heart with horror and sorrow."

"Accounts of this nature have reached my ears; but I have hoped, and still do, that this state of things will not long continue. Here we are at our camp; it is a flimsy affair, but I dare say you have fared worse, if you are the arrant man of the woods I take you to be."

"I have passed many nights in the open air, the great arch of the sky being my only roof. My sleep, under such circumstances, has sometimes been sweet, too, environed, as I was, by dangers, with the chorus of the wolf for my lullaby."

Lockwood followed Waldron into the camp, which was of considerable size, with a fire in the centre—after the Indian style—over which some women were cooking supper.

Judith's adventure was soon told, whereupon some of the men took their rifles and ran to the spot indicated, to see the body of the famed Chickasaw chief. They returned soon with the intelligence that no such body could be found, though they had discovered blood upon the leaves.

"His wound, then," said Lockwood, "was not mortal. Probably we left him in a swoon; or, possibly, he simulated death, with the deep cunning of his race."

"Perhaps," said Waldron, "it would be well to pursue him. Wounded as he is, his flight must necessarily be slow."

A tall man in a buckskin hunting-shirt, who had just come in and was standing by the fire, holding a long rifle by the barrel, while the breech rested upon the ground, turned toward Waldron and replied to his suggestion in a low, moderate voice:

"You might foller him, but that would be all. You can foller anything—your shadder, if you feel like it—but follerin' and overtakin' is two things, as you'll find if you try it. I examined the ground thereabouts. He went straight as an arrer for the lodges of the Chickasaws. His trail was as light as the step of a dainty-goin' gal in velvet slippers; and as for blood there was none to be seen on the leaves. Perhaps our new friend has a prejudice agin killin' Ingins, thinkin' they are sort of human-like."

There was enough of sarcasm in the concluding period to be perceptible, but not offensive to Lockwood.

"In self-defence I am not influenced by motives that can justly be considered very philanthropic. I strike an enemy for the preservation of life, without stopping to philosophize, taking it for granted that the right to preserve my life is bestowed upon me by the God of nature. That Indians have strong claims to relationship to humanity, I am, without question, inclined to believe," Lockwood answered, glancing furtively at the spot where Judith stood receiving the congratulations of the women.

"I deem myself not a little favored," said Waldron, "in having the privilege of making you acquainted, Mr. Lockwood, with the prince of foresters and the master of woodcraft. You may or may not have heard the name of Neverfail, connected with tales of the border. If not, you must indeed have sojourned in a distant region. If you have, then you will need to know only that he is before you."

"The name of Neverfail is not new to my ears," returned Lockwood. "I have heard it associated with stirring stories of adventure in the forest of Kentucky. I am happy to meet one whose fame has been earned by courage and sagacity."

"I take all praise kindly that is well meant," replied Neverfail; "but I might as well tell you at once that I aint over fond of fine sayin's and pretty speeches. Smoothness of the tongue is French and Ingin all over; and I can't say that I like anythin' that's French and Ingin. I'm called Neverfail, and I don't greatly object to it. It got fixed on me, by one means and another, some years ago, because people was good enough to imagine that I was death with the rifle, and sure on the trail. Well, perhaps I've a knack of doin' these things with tolerable certainty, but I'm by no means parfict, stranger; but there may be sich in the world, though it hasn't been my lot to meet 'em, more's the pity."

"Verily, we don't look for perfection in the midst of a crooked and perverse generation," drawled an individual in a long-waisted, long-skirted and seedy black coat, buttoned close up to the chin. This person was favored with a face somewhat elongated by nature, and by a serious cast of mind which forbade him to join in the common, innocent pleasantries of life, causing him to draw back into himself like a turtle into its shell. His face was smooth and solemn, and no one could remember of having seen its gravity relaxed by a cheerful smile; his hair, which was long and of a flaxen hue, was parted from his forehead to the crown with precision, and combed down straight upon each side, adding materially to the rather ludicrous sombreness of his expression. He spoke with moderation, and generally in an unnecessarily raised voice, rising upon his toes when excited, and letting himself back upon his heels again; while at the same time he rubbed his hands together, as one is wont when his digits are cold, or else kept them clasped upon his diaphragm in a very impressive manner. When earnest above the ordinary level of his feelings, he lapsed into a nasal twanging quite awful.

Being considered a simple-minded, well-meaning man, Obed Slingsby was usually allowed to have his own way and say, and he had slipped along through the world, thus far, as a personage of no slight importance, destined to exercise a saving influence on the moral and religious worlds. Obed was as prone to Scripture quotations as Sancho Panza to proverbs; though, unfortunately, he was an inveterate perverter of the true and lawful rendering of Bible texts. His quotations were rarely correctly given, which sometimes distracted from the dignity of his subject and produced merriment where he was expecting tears. Nor were his citations always apposite. It often happened that he produced a passage from the venerable book that was as applicable to the "man in the moon," as to the theme of remark; although there were times when he was tolerably happy in argument, illustration and reproof.

"Truly, my friend," added Obed, "it savors of earthly vanity to talk of perfection when the heart of man doeth evil, and that continually. And as for the red Philistines that come against the Lord's anointed with the tomahawk and the spear, they will pass from hence like smoke, and their days will not be long in the land. They will be driven out before us and scattered as chaff at the winnowing."

Slingsby put the points of his fingers together, twirled his thumbs and elevated his chin.

"Are you ready to risk your body in the work of scatterin' 'em?" inquired Neverfail, with a curl of the nether lip, indicative of contempt.

"My vocation is not to wield the weapon of human warfare; but verily I will lift up my voice mightily in your behalf while you go forth to smite the heathen hip and thigh. In this way I shall do more for our cause than an army with banners. It is written, 'The wicked flee when no man pursueth.'"

(Continued on Second page.)

Dressing with Taste.

It is strange that, with all the time American women bestow upon dress, so few know how to prepare a simple toilet with taste. To be well dressed means, with most, to wear rich material, made up in gorgeous style, and with all the usual accessories of lace and jewellry, to add to the magnificence of the general effect. Never was a greater mistake. To be well dressed is only to have attire suited to time, place and circumstance, made in a becoming manner. This attire may be a shilling attire or a rich silk, and yet, in either, if it be adapted to the conditions we have mentioned, a woman may be said to be well dressed. Where household duties have to be performed, and the care of children devolves partly upon the mistress of the house, a neat dress, gracefully fitted to the figure, is much better for morning wear than the faded remains of a more pretentious costume. Nothing looks more forlorn than to see a would-be lady performing household duties of not the most refined character in an old torn or dirty silk dress, or a soiled or dragged open wrapper. One of the secrets of dressing well is to dress appropriately, another to be careful of the details, the minutæ of the toilet. Thorough personal cleanliness, glossy and well-brushed hair, neat shoes and stockings, are as essential to a good personal appearance as the material and fashion of the dress. Indeed, a lady who is particular in these minor matters can hardly ever be said to be ill dressed, as this delicate refinement will not only excuse faults, but naturally show itself in the taste which will guide her selection, no matter how small the cost may be. Some persons have an extreme horror of being 'caught,' as they call it, in a morning dress. Why they would be sensitive on this point, it is difficult to say. If it is clean, and adapted to the work in which they are engaged, there is no shame in wearing it, and, above all, it ought to be remembered that no attire is good enough for the family, which is not good enough for mere acquaintances who may chance to favor you with their society. It is much better to be caught overdressed, as some unlucky individuals are, at a small evening party. In one case there is real cause for mortification; in the other there is none. Mothers should carefully impress this lesson upon their daughters. Many a young lady has lost an eligible match through the discovery that the belle of the evening was the slattern of the morning, and that she paid more attention to the number of her flounces than the cleanliness of her person, more care on the brilliancy of her headdress than the condition of her hair.

JOB'S PROPHECY OF THE IRON CLADS.—"His scales are his pride, shut up together as with a close seal—one is so near the other that no air can come between them. When he raiseth himself up the mighty are afraid; by reason of breakings they purify themselves; he esteemeth iron as straw and brass as rotten wood. The arrow cannot make him flee; strong stones are turned with him into stubble. He maketh the deep to boil like a pot, he makes the sea like a pot of ointment; he maketh a path to shine after him; he maketh the deep to be a hoary."

Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad

TIME TABLE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GOING EAST.

		Day Express.
GODERICH,	DEP.	8.30 A. M.
CLINTON	"	9.08 "
HARPURHEY	"	9.30 "
SEAFORTH	"	9.36 "
CARRONBROOK	"	9.55 "
MITCHELL	"	10.11 "
STRATFORD	ARR.	10.50 "
"	DEP.	12.35 P. M.

GOING WEST.

STRATFORD	ARR.	2.28 P. M.
"	DEP.	2.50 "
MITCHELL	"	3.33 "
CARRON BROOK	"	3.52 "
SEAFORTH	"	4.15 "
HARPURHEY	"	4.21 "
CLINTON	"	4.45 "
GODERICH	ARR.	5.30 "

Connects at Stratford with Grand Trunk and at Paris with Great Western. Daily Stages from Goderich to all parts of the surrounding country. Passengers reach Ports on the coast by VanEvery and Rumball's steamers.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., JUNE 5, 1863.

THE FEELING IN LOWER CANADA.

While Upper Canadian tories are making a great ado about the abandonment of principle on the part of the Reform party, the Cartier prints of the other section are anything but easy on the point. This lull in the political storm is tenfold more ominous to them than open denunciation. The *Bleus* of Lower Canada *do not* believe that the Representation Question is to be laid on the shelf—they *do not* believe that those who have so long agitated that question are going to lose the first favorable opportunity of carrying some measure based upon it, and hence they are denouncing every man who is suspected of being tainted in the slightest degree with liberalism. More than this, they declare that if the present Ministry is sustained by the country and in the approaching Parliament, and swayed by *le terrible George Brown!* her institutions, her language, her religion—all, all are to be swept ruthlessly into the dusty lumber-room of the past. The reason assigned for the *comparative* silence of Upper Canadian reformers upon the Vexed Question, is that it is only a ruse to gain power; that accomplished, farewell to the champion Mr. Cartier, and his fast friend, John A. Macdonald—farewell to Lower Canadian dominancy! We do not exaggerate. This is but a mild statement, compared with the terrific denunciations of the French journals generally, and making due allowance for the eagerness of the Cartier organs to make political capital in every possible way, we think it would be impossible to produce a more conclusive and striking refutation of the charge so often flung in our teeth that Upper Canadians have thrown overboard their long-cherished principles. Some of the French journals alluded to, seem inclined to receive the coming change with as good a grace as possible, but by far the greater number, in the strongest terms, announce that any innovation will be resisted to the last, and one or two hint darkly at the final resort of baffled politicians the world over. "Far better," says Mr. Cartier's special organ, "*far better to dominate* than to be dominated over!" It is a thousand pities that such a spirit should be engendered in the people by those whose duty it is to bring them to listen to the voice of reason and of justice; and yet nothing is more natural than for men who glory in intolerance to expect from others the full measure of what they themselves mete out. What a terrible thing it would be if an attempt were made to bully Upper Canadians into unanimity of feeling on certain subjects as Mr. Cartier and his pliant tools are doing at the present moment in Lower Canada! And yet, is it not evident that our rights are sold by a few men who are ready to sacrifice the interests of their own section in order to further their private ends? Only let us have the same amount of union amongst Upper Canadians as is manifested by the *bleus*, and the wrongs under which we have been so long laboring might be rectified at once and for ever. The change is coming. Gradually toryism is relaxing her exacting sway over the minds of men, and in both sections of the Province liberal ideas and principles are working their way into the front rank. We hail the advent of better government, and join heartily in deprecating any thought of sectional domancy, or intolerant persecution. What we want is our Rights! We cannot desire more, and it were the veriest political poltroonery to ask less.

NO MORE, THANK YOU.—We have just received from different firms in New York about a column of advertisements, accompanied by profuse instructions as to to how we are to publish them. We would, with Ned Corkery, much rather have less instructions and *more money*. Without value received in advance, we will not insert another advertisement from the centre of American Civilization; not, perhaps, that we doubt the honesty of our neighbors, but then they have such short memories! Send along your greenbacks and postage stamps.

WAR NEWS.

Plenty of dispatches reach us from the War, but there is very little worth relating to be found in them. There is nothing definite from Vicksburg—indeed, the difficulty of getting news from that distant point is such that Grant might be whipped or the city taken several days before we could know anything about it. That the struggle for the possession of the Mississippi is a desperate one, is certain, and all accounts agree in confirming the statement that the garrison of Vicksburg, aided by Gen. Joe Johnston in Grant's rear, will hold out to the last. It would not very much surprise us to hear that the fortunes of war had turned in favor of the Confederates. The news is equally as meagre from the Rappahannock. From the disposition of Gen. Lee's army, and sundry flying rumors, it is by no means improbable that that wary and skillful officer intends an offensive movement on Washington. If this should be the case, stirring times may be expected.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH WENTWORTH.—A correspondent says: "The work in South Wentworth goes on all right. Messrs. Rymal and Sexton have agreed to leave their claims to the decision of a convention, which is to be held here on Thursday, and whichever of the two receives the nomination, will be elected beyond doubt. The Tory convention met in Hamilton yesterday, and nominated Mr. Samuel Kern, who was defeated at the last election, and will be again. No Tory can be elected for South Wentworth, and Mr. Kern may as well save himself the trouble of going through a contest."

WEST DURHAM.—The Conservatives in West Durham have brought out a Mr. Milne against Mr. Munro. The writer of these lines asked a Conservative resident of West Durham what were Mr. Milne's chances of election. He replied that *perhaps Mr. Munro might die between the nomination and the polling*; that was the only chance.

EAST BRANT.—There are four candidates in the field by the last account in this county, Mr. Finlayson, Dr. Bown, Mr. G. S. Wilkes and Mr. Whiting, of Onandaga. Why can not arrangements be arrived at, so that only one Reform candidate shall run?

CARLETON.—Mr. McLachlin, the late member for Renfrew, who voted for the Government against John A. Macdonald's motion, has determined to run against Mr. Powell in Carleton. The fact that Mr. McLachlin could have been elected without opposition for Renfrew, leads us to think that he will not attempt Carleton without good prospects of success. Mr. Lyon has made way for him.—*Globe.*

PERTH.—The canvass for Mr. McFarlane is going on bravely, and if he is beaten it will not be through any laxity on the part of his friends. Honest Thomas and his supporters are also straining every nerve, but they begin to tremble for the result. Query.—How can the Lambs help going astray if their beloved shepherd is taken away and sent to Quebec? Electors of Perth, see to it that Mr. Daly is returned—to his home and Lambs!

WEST TORONTO.—Judging from present indications, the Hon. Mr. Robinson will be run out by Mr. John McDonald, a wealthy and highly respectable merchant of that city. Many of the conservatives are forsaking the standard of the Opposition. The election of Mr. McDonald will be an acquisition to Toronto and the Reform party. Success to him.

MONTREAL.—Mr. Young says in his address to the electors of West Montreal:—

"For myself, I hope that a life passed among you gives me some claim to the reputation of true independence; but, though far from offering myself as a mere partizan of the present Government, I am bound to say that, comprising as it does two gentlemen with whom I have before laboured in the representation of this city, and who, with myself, were for many years the advocates of a policy which has since been inaugurated and has resulted in so many benefits to the trade of this Province, and especially of this city—comprising, I say, as the Ministry now does, those two gentlemen, I think it would be very wrong and very impolitic on the part of the electors of Montreal if it should not have a fair chance of success afforded it. Messrs. Dorion and Holton occupy very important places in the Ministry; their honesty of purpose, industry in the public service, and capacity for business, have never been impeached, and are well known to myself."

KINGSTON.—The Prescott *Telegraph* says:

"John A. is going to have a tight one in the old Tory borough of Kingston. He has been driven already by his antagonist, Mr. Gildersleeve, to canvass the town from house to house, and to enter upon a regular series of meetings. This, a short time ago, did not seem necessary; now it is a matter of necessity. To a supposed pet like John A., in such a close borough as Kingston, this course must be felt to be humiliating, but it exemplifies the tendency of public opinion—the reign of the Corruptionists will never be revived, if the people do their duty at the coming elections. At the last election John A.'s friends sent all the way to Ottawa for voters; and one man, in company with several others who had been working out the Parliament buildings, (we could tell his name,) stated on the wharf at Prescott, that he was to receive a hundred dollars for going up to vote for the ex Attorney General. Fortunately the public purse is no longer at his command."

The Distress in Ireland.

We are glad to see that the tidings of terrible suffering and want in many of the Districts of Ireland has called forth more in Canada than mere lip-sympathy. A meeting was held in Toronto on Wednesday evening, which was well attended by Englishmen and Scotchmen, as well as Irishmen. Bishops and M. P. P.'s, as well as laborers, and at which the handsome sum of $864 was subscribed. The Province has acted nobly with reference to suffering Lancashire, and we think it is now our duty to do something for the suffering poor of Ireland, who are brought to want through adverse circumstances. The example set so nobly by Toronto should be followed by everytown and village throughout the country.

Arrival of the "Persia."

NEW YORK, June 3.

The "Persia" left Liverpool on the 23d, and Queenstown on the 24th, at 8 o'clock.

The "New York" and "City of Manchester" arrived out on the 22nd.

The United States corvette "Mohican" was at St. Vincent on the 2nd of May.

The *Times* says that Hooker's operations, preceded by more than the usual gasconade, resulted in the usual miserable failure, and expects that Hooker was so ill disabled that Sedgwick's defeat was an opportune excuse for recrossing, leaving the wounded on the field, clearly indicating something like a rout. The *Times* sees no end to the war but in the slow process of exhaustion, either of men or enthusiasm. A few months must decide whether the war ends with the present year, or at the close of Lincoln's term, or later.

The *Daily News* adds the campaign to the list of Federal disasters, but points to Lee's inability to follow it up, and to the fact that he does not hold a foot more ground than before.

The *Star* thinks that an honest confession of disaster would be more dignified on the part of Stanton than statements of a retreat on prudent ground and a speedy resumption of hostilities.

The *Star* thinks Fremont will have his day.

The *Morning Post* sees good reasons why Lee should not follow up Hooker, but cannot understand why Hooker was allowed to retreat so easily.

The party who was alleged to be the Federal recruiting agent in the county of Cork, turned out to be a swindler and had decamped.

It is announced that the cargoes of the ships "Clara Louisa Hatch" and "Charles Hill," bound from England to the East Indies, and destroyed by the "Alabama," were shipped and consigned to British subjects.—The Government is called upon to, and it is thought will, interfere in the matter.

At a meeting of the Foreign Anti Slavery Society, it was stated that Lord Brougham declined to preside, on the ground that such a course was more consistent with the neutrality which every one ought to observe in the American contest.

Parliament was not in Session.

The race for the Oaks was won by "Queen Bertha."

The French electoral contest was waxing warm. The Opposition candidates are daily increasing.

Persigny, in a letter to the Prefect of the Seine, denounces Thiers as being connected with the avowed enemies of the Emperor.

The bourse was flat at 69f. 35c.

Polish affairs are unchanged. Engagements continue frequent, and no diminution in the insurgents.

It is reported that Russia called on Prussia for military assistance.

The Prussian Chambers had not done anything yet on the King's message, disapproving of their course towards the Ministers. It is believed that the King's message must bring matters to a crisis and produce important results.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, May 23.—Business for the week has been 28,000 bales. On Friday, under the "Glasgow's" news, there was a better demand, and the week's decline partially recovered.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour steady; extra State 21s 6d to 22s. Wheat firm and partially a shade dearer; red Western 9s to 9s 6d; Southern 9s 6d to 9s 8d; white 10s to 10s 3d; Southern 10s 3d to 11s. Corn very firm; mixed 29s 9d to 30s; white 30s to 31s per 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Beef firm for fine—dull for superior. Lard in good demand at 6d to 11d.

LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY EVENING, May 23.—Breadstuffs market quiet and steady at unchanged prices. Provisions dull but steady. Produce generally steady.

LONDON, Saturday, May 23.—Consols closed at 93¼ to 93⅝. American Stock market is firmer, the advices from America causing better feeling.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, May 23.—It is reported that the Trinity Board has resolved to establish a floating beacon off the extreme southern point of Cape Race.

At the meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society yesterday, a letter was read from Mr. Adams thanking the Society, in Mr. Lincoln's name, for the proceedings in January last. Speeches were made expressing sympathy for the North, and hopeful of the extinction of slavery. Resolutions were adopted, rejoicing at the various steps taken by the United States Government in furtherance of the emancipation of the slaves of the Southern States, and expressing the gratefulness of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society at being recognized by the Washington Government as a friend of freedom.

ORNOTHOLOGICAL INCIDENT.—A lady residing in Brighton, says the Journal, recently owned a pair of beautiful Java sparrows, which were the pets of the family and objects of admiration to all who saw them. One of them died. Its disconsolate mate refused to taste the food offered it, but sat upon its perch, looking wistfully about, and with sad and gentle notes seemed to be calling its mate. The bird refused to sleep, and after various devices to banish its grief, the lady placed a small looking glass inside the cage. This reflected its own image, and wrought in a few days an entire change in the manner of the bird. It commenced singing loudly, which it continued to do, but receiving no response from its mate, it is continually quarrelling with its shadow. In its anger it occasionally flies at the glass, striking it with its beak, and it is only prevented from injuring itself by removing the glass from the cage until it recovers from its passionate outbreak, when the glass is replaced.—*Boston Bee.*

PROPOSED MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN COOK.—Measures are taking at Honolulu to erect a monument to the celebrated navigator, Capt. James Cook, who was killed by the Hawaiian natives when on his third voyage of discovery. The sum of $889 had been already collected, and $200 more had been subscribed. A meeting of the subscribers was held at Honolulu on 16th March, when it was resolved that a light-house near the entrance of Honolulu harbor, to be called "Cook's Lighthouse," would be the most appropriate monument to the memory of Captain Cook. A public meeting was called for 30th march, to take steps to raise the necessary funds.

A downeaster sold another man a horse for a certain number of sheep, to be delivered such a day. They came promptly, but to the purchaser's astonishment, all nicely sheared! It was a cool transaction, especially for the sheep.

Exercise Book.

Minister.—'Well, John, may I ask if you have begun—what I know your heart inclines you to—the regular observance of morning and evening sacrifice by family worship?'

Gudeman.—'Deed, sir, I ken it is my duty. I read a chapter, as I do every nicht to the weans, but I canna speak a prayer loud oot, though it's a' here.'—[Laying his hand upon his heart.]

Minister.—'Keep your mind easy, my worthy friend; it's all bashfulness, for which I shall give a cure. If you can read a chapter, you can read a prayer. You say that you are going to the market to-morrow; well then, when you are in the town, call at ——'s shop, and ask for the 'Manual of Family Devotion;' but, for fear you should forget the name, just ask for the 'Exercise Book.' When you come home, before retiring to bed, call your children and servants together; give out four verses of a psalm to be sung (and you know well that all the youngsters can sing,) then read a chapter, and after that kneel, and read, *hidlans*, the prayer from the 'Exercise Book.'

Gudeman.—'Weel, a-weel, my gude friend, I'se try to do your biddin,' e'se ill-fare me. I'm thinkin' that the 'Exercise Book' 'll be mair in my heed than the wheat stack!'

On the following day, farmer John was at market, in the county town, where the sale of his wheat was an easy matter, but his respected minister's instructions were not forgotten. He forgot, it is true, everything about 'manuals,' recollecting only the more familiar word; but, determined not to go home without his *primer*, he went to the shop of the leading bookseller, asked for and obtained for 6d, the 'Exercise Book.' In ploddin' his way home, the farmer was in what we call a quandary. How to commence, but worse still, how to carry out, such a reform in his household as he had resolved to make, puzzled his imagination. What would the wife say? How would the lasses and lads behave?—These were puzzling questions to the mind of the perplexed man; yet firm principle put them to silence. Being once resolved, his determination was to persevere, and that he did so, you shall presently see. On reaching home, he found the teaching set and the tea ready to be poured out. These he looked upon to be unseemly interruptions, all the worthy man's thoughts being concentrated upon the great coming event—family worship. He had, on coming home, admitted his faithful helomate into his confidence, who promised to have 'a' ready in proper time.' To John, however, the present appeared to be the only proper time. He was fidgetty and restless until the tea things were cleared from off the table—more fidgetty still about the 'buoks' being laid down, chairs set in order, and all made ready immediately for his first appearance as a praying patriarch. His desires were all anticipated. Two arm chairs, at each fire cheek, were set for the heads of the household; and, on the table, beside the gudeman, was laid in reverent fashion, the big 'buoke,' while all around the table were placed the Bibles 'forneent the chairs.' The lads and lasses having taken their places, John commenced the service by giving out a psalm, which was more melodious by sung than, according to our old friend, it was likely to have been done by the Canongate choristers. He then read a long chapter, all the longer that he might have the more time to get reconciled to the novelty of his position, and, at last, being well *fugled* by the female head of the house, all solemnly knelt to the act of prayer.

John (slipping the 'Exercise Book' quietly from his breast pocket, and clearing his throat by a preparatory 'hem,') thus began! 'Attention! Eyes front! Shoulder noop!'

The Gudewife (aoto voce.)—'Dear me! that's no the least like the minister's prayers.'

John:—'Ground arms! Prime and load! Recover arms!'

Gudewife (half rising from her chair:)—'What nonsense is a' this. Something has come owre 'im. He's either gane gite, or tasted owre muckle after the market, for it's no like 'im;' and she got upon her legs.

John (with loud voice:)—'Make ready, Present! F——.'

But his anxious partner supplied the '*fire*.' Giving him a smart cuff on the side of the head, she laid the novel devotionalist sprawling on the floor, and the chair along with him.

Gudewife:—'Get up ye sacreligious ass! Is that an example for ye to set to oor bairns? To lie there on your knees, an' trying to make a fule o' your Maker. It's disgraceful. Get up wi' ye, and ye'll see if I'll no tell the guid minister.'

Tell him she did. An explanation took place, and in course of time John got the valuable gift of praying as it ought to be, without the adventitious aid of an *Exercise Book*.

Ancient Curiosities in Canada.

Some glass beads of unquestioned Phœnician manufacture are reported to have been found while riding through Waterloo, Ala., stopped to make some inquiries. One of the women asked for some tobacco. He gave her some smoking tobacco (Daniel's best) but she said she wanted a "chaw." He referred her to a friend who *chawed*, who passed his pig around. The whole family used it, from the mother to a little child six years old.

During the reign of Bonaparte the arrogant soldiery affected to despise all civilians, whom they, in their barrack-room slang, termed Pekins. Talleyrand, one day, asked a general officer, "What is the meaning of that word 'Pekin?'" "Oh," replied the General, "we call all those Pekins who are not military." "Exactly," said Talleyrand, "just as we call all people military who are not *civil*."

Not long since one of the field officers of the 19th Wisconsin rode up to headquarters, his horse reeking with foam from hard riding, dismounted and threw the reins to his servant Miles, saying, "Feed him." "Is he not too warm to feed now?" inquired Miles. "No, you may feed him now with impunity. "Impunity? Quartermaster Edenwood has furnished the usual quantity of forage, but nary pound of impunity!"

The vulger ostentations of the shoddy gentry may be pardoned when when we think of their ignorance. It happened a good many years ago that an ill-bred fellow, who had suddenly risen to wealth by some profitable government contracts, stood up at the opera with his hat on.—"We must forgive the man," whispered the Duchess of Gordon, "he has so short a time been used to the luxury of a hat that he doesn't know when to pull it off."

A clergyman, finding his people almost frantic with joy at the reception of the news, on the 10th instant, that Richmond was taken, laid aside the manuscript sermon he had prepared, and preached *extempore* from the text, "Rejoice with trembling." The first head was, "Whilst you rejoice in the hope, you may tremble with the fear *that the report is not true*."

GONE TO POLAND.—Mr. Russell, the special war correspondent of the London *Times*, has gone to Poland to report for his paper the events of the revolution in that country.

Queen's Birthday Celebration at Lucan.

The Lucanites certainly deserve the palm this year for the manner in which they have celebrated Her Majesty's Birthday, from first to last, the whole affair being a decided success. Saturday, the day selected, was ushered in by the booming of the village cannon, a splendid piece of artillery, cast for the occasion at the foundry of Messrs. Diamond and Jackson. At 9 a.m. the ancient order of Kallathumpians (Maginquichockshocking) made their appearance, dressed in the grotesque regalia of their order. After parading the principal streets, and going through a variety of military evolutions, these mysterious beings disappeared for the present. This being their first appearance in these parts, the effect on the uninitiated may be imagined. At 9.30 the athletic exercises commenced on the grounds near the drill shed, and were kept up with great spirit till 5 p.m., the performances being enlivened by the presence of the St. Mary's Brass Band. At 6 p.m. the horse races came off on another part of the grounds. The chief prize was won by a beautiful little mare of Sir Tatton Skyes breed, owned by Mr. Robert McLean, of Luc

Poetry.

MY HA[illegible]

I'm no gauin [illegible]
pain,
An' tho' thaut wi' the wa[illegible] is my
ain;
An' wiile tredgun' through life, though I meet
wi' hard rubs,
(For I never could gather up gowd frae the
dubs.)
Though for mair warl'a gear I'm aft tempted to
sigh,
Yet I've comforts and pleasures that gowd cau-
na buy.
Though 'mid sunshine and shadow my pros-
pects may be,
I am aye thinkin' lang for my hame o'er the sea

It's no that I'm flytin wi' the happy land
That teems wi' abundance on every hand,
For the birds ye mean ken that in autumn tak
wing,
Return wi' a sang to their home in the spring.

Gin I were a bit birdie I'd sing o' her rills,
Her bee humming gardens an' heather clad
hills,
An' her gowan spangled glens where the lav-
rock wi' glee
Sings his sang so elate in my hame o'er the sea.

Whaur the snow-drop an' primrose glint out
through the snow
An' the bonnie blude wall-flower adorns the
wa',
An' the linlie an' robin pour out each his lay
To his ain wee bit wifie on Valentine's day.

Whaur the black-bird and mavis the echoes
awake,
An' the goldie an' bullinch pipe out on the
brake,
Whaur the hawthorne blossom an' hum o' the
bee
Gars me wander in dreams to my hame o'er the
sea.

It's the land o' the hero an' martyr, where men
Have unsheathed their bright claymores again
and again,
To contend for their freedom wi' patriot glow
An' never have learn'it to succumb to the foe.

Frae ice-bound Kamschatka to stormy Cape
Horn,
Each heart loves the spot where its owner was
born.
But mine is the land o' the brave, bold and free,
Which gars me feel proud o' my home o'er the
sea.

—Stanstead Journal.

NEVERFAIL:

—OR,—

THE CHILDREN OF THE BORDER.

A TALE OF KENTUCKY.

CHAPTER II.

THE BORDERER.

(Continued.)

"That kind of warfare, I fear," said Wal-don, "may not prove so available in this region as more active practice. If such are your principles, it would be safer, it seems to me, for you to remain at home on the quiet side of the border. I believe our cause and purpose require the use of carnal weapons, as you are pleased to call them. However, every man has a right to the free and unmolested enjoyment of his own opinions, altho' consistency demands that one's conduct should be in a degree conformable to his avowed faite."

"In all battles with the red heathen," returned Obed, meekly, "it is meet that one or more remain behind—in some safe place—to pray, while others go forward to smite with the sword. In this manner, friend Waldron, will the pagans be cast out before us, and we shall possess the goodly land. Yea, and truly!"

Lockwood being little interested in the peculiar views of Obed Slingsby, found opportunity to consider Judith attentively, while listening, apparently, to his remarks. It was now dark without the camp, but within there was a large fire that sent up a bright and leaping blaze, the light from which enabled him to see her very distinctly, and to observe her without seeming effort. His first impressions of her were deepened. Her person, seen by the ruddy blaze, was no less graceful in outline than when seen by the flashing rays of the setting sun; while her features, pale though they were, had lost nothing of their loveliness. Her eyes—he had met their beaming gaze since entering the camp—reminded him of the soft and distant stars, beneath which he had often slept in the glades of the forest, with no roof above him but the wide dome of the sky. Her voice was melodious and low; and a low, sweet voice in woman is a goodly thing. She had the liquid, flowing enunciation that he had noticed in Indian girls, and which he thought particularly charming. She had those gliding movements, too, peculiar to the red maidens of the forest. She seemed to move without effort, and with a noiseless footfall. Her age—he began to query about that—he conceived to be between sixteen and seventeen. In truth she now appeared to him much younger than when he saw her upon the knoll in the open air. He concluded, before Obed had finished his last remark, that if Judith was as sensible as she was beautiful, Waldron was rarely blessed in his daughter. There was pleasure in looking after her and following her graceful movements with his eyes, which, on this occasion, were unusually observant. At first he was disposed to check this propensity to stare—he mentally pronounced it staring—at a young girl who would probably be annoyed at so much watchfulness in a stranger; but, finally, by a small exercise of philosophy, persuaded himself that it was quite proper to admire her as he did other beautiful objects in nature—a fine flower or an attractive landscape. This theory came very conveniently and served his purpose excellently well; it was plausible, too

One reflection, in connection with this girl Judith, caused him anxiety; which was the danger that would hourly attend her sojourn in the forests of Kentucky. He resolved to embrace the first opportunity to speak with Waldron on the subject. Indeed, he considered it his duty to warn him of the deadly peril before him, and to which, he was inclined to suspect, he was to some extent a stranger. A favorable moment soon presented, of which he was not slow to take advantage.

"I should be wanting in friendliness," he commenced, addressing Waldron, "if I did not speak plainly of the peril of this enterprise. When I look at your fair daughter, I am filled with the direst apprehensions for her safety. Surrounded as you will be at all times by prowling savages thirsting for the blood of white men, whom they view in the light of aggressors and trespassers, it can scarcely be expected that all of your small party will reach the banks of the Kentucky River in safety. Or should you arrive there without loss, I must frankly tell you, as one who knows this country well, that the danger will be infinitely greater than ever."

Judith drew near while Lockwood was thus speaking, and listened with interest.

"The best advice I can give you," resumed the latter, earnestly, "is, turn back upon your trail, and for your daughter's sake be content with a life of quietude the other side of the border."

"I should be churlish," answered Waldron, after a moment of silence, "not to appreciate your friendly motives. Judith shall reply to your kindly admonitions."

Judith averted her eyes modestly at this announcement; but presently looking at Lockwood, timidly said:

"It seems to you, doubtless, that my father is wantonly and needlessly exposing me to danger by this journey to the wilds of Kentucky—a country known thus early in its history as the dark and bloody ground. Let me assure you, sir, that I have acted from choice—not from necessity. It would be impossible to tell you what a charm the forest has for me, nor am I confident that you would not attribute it to the girlish folly and inexperience should I make the endeavor. I am not wholly unacquainted with border life. I have, too, some knowledge of Indian warfare and Indian character. You are inclined to smile at this assertion; but, brave forester, years are not always needful to bring this kind of wisdom. It may be acquired by a few months or years of vicissitude. This, you may think, has little to do with our present purpose, yet

[illegible] Lord Palmerston.

This statesman is on the verge of eighty. [illegible] is a remarkable phenomenon.—[illegible] any other age or country can show his [illegible] True, there have been kings who have [illegible] on the throne till their fourscore, and even beyond; and there have been pontiffs of the same advanced age, who have filled the chair of Peter, and borne the burden of infallibility; but these are not cases in point. The ministers in the one case, the cardinals in the other, discharged the duties and bore the responsibilities of office, while their masters slumbered in senility, and were the titular rulers of their kingdoms. They reposed in ease, while another's hand guided the helm. But with Lord Palmerston it is not so. Fourscore though he be, it is his eye that must watch the vessel's course. He cannot devolve upon another the labor of a task, the honor of which he reserves to himself. He himself must face it. He must provide for the emergencies, he must solve the problem, anticipate the difficulties, and repair the mistakes which daily, nay hourly, arise by hundreds in an empire which reaches to the earth's end, and embraces, well-nigh, every tongue, and color and variety of the human species. This is no task, one should say, for a man of fourscore; yet this task Lord Palmerston must meet, otherwise the uncontrollable force and inexorable necessity of affairs would soon depose him, and summon to the helm a steadier and a firmer hand. How lightly and bravely does our Premier bear the mighty burden! Hale, hearty, and vigorous, full of buoyant strength and laughing mirth, discomfiting a political opponent by a stroke of satire, meeting some terrible onset which has been planning and preparing for months, and which is to prostrate the Premier and his party in the dust by some light hearted joke, which mingles the thunder of the political battle with peals of laughter; winning great victories with a few easy thrusts of his spear, and almost before he has girded on the harness, solving great State difficulties before he has appeared almost to think of them,—Lord Palmerston has forgotten that he is old, and has had the art to make the nation forget it, too. Under what other living man could the country sit so securely and confidently?—There are around him far younger men: there are, too, around him men of more brilliant genius, of more profound intellect, of more dazzling eloquence; but there is not one of them all on whose tact, resource, forecast, practical ability, and courage, the nation has at all the confidence which it has in Lord Palmerston. His lamp still burns brightly, showing, along with some other striking examples among our veteran statesman, which will occur to every one, that the inner lamp does not necessarily expire after burning a certain number of years; that the mental powers are not subject to the same law of decay with those of the body; that their vigorous exercise does not tend to impair but strengthen them; and that in breadth and robustness they grow as years increase, where other things are equal. And not only so, but the continued and healthful play of the mental powers seem to ward off the approach of age from the body. So at least has it been with some of our greatest statesmen, and so, happily, with our Premier.

Lord Palmerston is at this hour better known abroad and more popular at home than any other of our public men. Why he should be so universally popular is, perhaps, at first sight, somewhat difficult to say. His powers are neither very profound, nor do they soar very high. No brilliant feat has signalized his life. His course of public service has been unusually lengthened. Lord Palmerston had entered life, and was sharing the cares of government, before those of our readers who have reached mid life were born. He came upon the stage just as terrible excesses of the French revolution were passing into the equally terrible scenes of the Napoleonic campaigns. But it is rare that long service, if it stands alone, ah! has not been illustrated by some brilliant exploit, secures great popularity. And yet Lord Palmerston is popular to an extent which few British statesmen have ever been. Why is this? It is not difficult to guess the reason. His qualities as a statesman are of a kind that all classes can appreciate. Had they been either higher or lower, Lord Palmerston would not have been so popular. He is the man for the hour. He does not govern for posterity; he governs for his own time, that being the middle of the nineteenth century, and the particular year, 1863. He does not govern for other countries; he governs for his own, that country being Great Britain, and especially that portion of it called England. He is thoroughly practical; he lives in a business age, and he goes about the art of governing in a business-like way. He has nothing of the courtly grandeur of the Elizabethan politicians; he has nothing even of the stately dignity of Pitt; much less does he shelter himself behind the unscaleable etiquette which encompasses Oriental rulers; he is frank, off hand, ever to the point; yet well he knows all the while what he is about. He goes down to the House, and, touching his hat as he passes the Speaker, takes his seat on the Treasury benches, much as the banker would go to his chambers, or the merchant to his warehouse. He goes as a business man, to do the business of the day. For every practical abuse, he has a practical remedy, and for every practical question, he has a practical answer. Where Fox would have given a brilliant oration of two hours' length, it might be—where Burke would have treated you to a philosophical disquisition,—where Sheridan or Grattan would have dazzled you with corruscations of wit and sarcasm,—where Brougham would have overpowered you with a torrent of invective or a chain of elaborate argument,—Lord Palmerston, seeking neither to penetrate very deep, nor to soar very high, answers you at once, in a few minutes' easy, practical, and perhaps jocular discourse. Much time is saved; all useless expenditure of thought, both to him and you, is avoided; and the business is done. This is the way to be popular in the middle of the nineteenth century. Those who aim at the high glory of laying the foundations of a State, and of erecting a fabric which is to provide for the prosperity and happiness of after generations, must of necessity deal with great principles. These must be their guiding star and the foundations of their whole legislation and policy. But our Premier has found the basis of our empire settled by his great predecessors, and he thoroughly understands the task which has fallen to him, which is that of carrying on the state,—not of erecting a fabric, but providing for the due defence and efficient repair of a fabric entrusted to his hands. He is, therefore, a man of expediency, and has been so all along. He does not rule for an idea; and although ideas govern the world in the long run, they are dangerous for the time, inasmuch as they are often misunderstood and entail unpopularity. Lord Palmerston, therefore, in common with all existing statesmen, without even one exception, eschews principles, and is a man of expediency entirely.—He contents himself with providing a passing measure for the passing hour; he does so with frankness, promptitude and courage; and so the work of government goes pleasantly on. The difficulty that is uppermost is met efficiently and practically, and the greater difficulty that may lie beneath is left to be dealt with by those who shall come after.—"Sufficient to-day," say we, and so we pass on the evil to posterity. His Lordship, as regards the caste of his faculties and the character of his legislation, is a thoroughly representative man,—the very embodiment, in fact, of the practicality and expediency of the existing race of Britons; and therefore he is at this moment the most popular of living statesmen.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

The Sources of the Nile Discovered.

The great geographical problem of the sources of the Nile, which had engaged the attention of the learned from Herodotus down to Dr. Livingston, has at last been solved by Capt. Speke, the adventurous English explorer. In a letter to Sir Roderick Murchison, printed in the English journals, the fortunate discoverer writes:—

"I said I would do it, and I have done it.—The Victoria Nyanza is the great reservoir of the sacred Bahr el Abiad (White Nile.)

It appears that Lake Victoria Nyanza was discovered by Capt. Speke as early as August, 1858, when having left Capt. Burton, his fellow voyager, at Lake Tanganyika, he proceeded on by himself. On returning to England, the idea that this was the true source of the sacred river did, however, not receive much credence from the learned, and Capt. Speke, to settle the question, returned once more to the coast of Africa. He accordingly started from Zanzibar in September, 1860, and reached, in April, 1862, latitude 1° 30 South, a river which he correctly pronounced to be the first certain branch of the White Nile. About the end of last March, Capt. Speke arrived at Khartum, having followed the stream all the way down from Lake Victoria Nyanza, by which the last doubts about the great discovery were removed.

The stubborn earth has thus given up another of her secrets, and there remains now no great prize for geographers and explorers to strive for. The Royal Geographical Society have awarded the medal of their Founder to Capt. Speke, as the first man who drank water from the fountains of the White Nile, and his name must now rank in history with a Cook, a Humboldt, and a Kane.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., JUNE 9, 1863.

THE NOMINATION.

MR. DICKSON RETURNED BY ACCLAMATION.

The nomination took place on the Square this day, according to announcement. There were about 500 persons present. At 12 o'clock, noon, the Sheriff read the Writ, and asked for the nomination of Candidates.

Robt. Gibbons, Esq., Warden of the Counties, proposed James Dickson, Esq., as a Candidate worthy of the people of Huron and Bruce. He said it was altogether unnecessary for him to make an elaborate speech on the occasion, as he had no doubt nearly every person present had the fullest confidence in the gentleman whom he had the pleasure of proposing, and also that this was the feeling of the Counties generally. (Cheers.)

M. C. Cameron, Esq., Mayor of Goderich, seconded the nomination, backing it up with a short but effective speech, in which full justice was done to the public & private worth of the gentleman who has so worthily represented the constituency during the past two years. Mr. Cameron was repeatedly applauded. We are sorry that the space at our command will not admit of a full report of his excellent speech.

After waiting a reasonable length of time for further nominations, the Sheriff declared James Dickson duly elected as member for the United Counties of Huron and Bruce! The announcement was received with enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. Dickson then came forward and was greeted by a perfect storm of the heartiest cheering. He said after the very flattering remarks that had fallen from Messrs. Gibbons and Cameron he felt almost unable to offer any remarks to the assembly at all. The course he had pursued since his return to parliament was known to all present, and he would say he had endeavored to discharge the duties entrusted to him faithfully and honestly. (Cheers,) and now after this unanimous and cordial approval of his conduct, he could assure them that he would go back to those duties with far more confidence than before. (Applause.) In my votes, gentlemen, he went on to us, I have endeavored to carry out what I believed to be the best interests of the people of Upper Canada upon the great questions of the day. With regard to the important question of Representation by Population I must confess that I had been deceived by certain reform newspapers, from which I received the impression that the measure *could* be carried, but I was not in Quebec three days before I saw it was impracticable, not through any fault of Reformers, but because many of the Conservative members from Upper Canada were unsound with reference to it. (Cheers.) I stated at the last election that I was prepared to support any Ministry that would make this a cabinet question, and I am determined to adhere to that course during my continuance in the House, (Hear, hear.) Contributing such a large amount to the revenues of the country as they do, I firmly believe the people of Upper Canada are entitled to a measure of this kind, and I shall do all in my power to further that very desirable object. A great deal has been told you to-day about what I have done for the people of the backwoods. I can assure you, gentlemen, that my sympathies are with these people, and I am determined to raise my voice in their favor and against the unprincipled speculators who have been so long an incubus upon their energies. (Cries of "That's right" and Cheers.) The present and future welfare of our country depends largely upon the settlement of the waste lands of the Province, and I will feel it a duty to lose no opportunity of advocating that the Crown Lands be given to *actual settlers* only, *and that they should be sold to them on reasonable terms!*—(Loud and prolonged cheering.) I believe, gentlemen, that it is my duty to advocate that this great population of Huron and Bruce should have increase! Habor accommodation. We contribute at least $100,000 to the general revenues of the country, and it is really too bad that so little has been done for the Eastern Coast of Lake Huron. If I had my own way I would be in favor of paying the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Co. for the improvements made by it at the Goderich Harbor, and of making at the expense of the Government a good and sufficient Harbor at this point, placing on all shipping coming into it a small toll for the purpose of keeping up repairs. (Hear, hear, and applause.) The coast of Bruce should receive more attention than hitherto. At Kincardine, Saugeen and intermediate ports, repairs and improvements are very much required, as there is no doubt the settlers of that County are injured on account of the bad accommodations for shipping at the Lake Ports. (Hear, hear, from Mr. McLay.) Then again there is the very important question of the opening up of the "Great Northwest." I believe it is high time that the vast resources of the rich and fertile valleys of the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine and Red Rivers were being developed and that splendid country opened up to settlement, for there is no doubt that the sons of many of the older settlers of Canada would be glad to move in there were they sure that means of sending out their produce would be afforded them.—Without making any further remarks, I will, gentlemen, thank you, heartily and sincerely for your kindness on this occasion, and when I go back to Parliament I will try to further your interests to the best of my ability. Mr. Dickson, retiring from the stand, was loudly cheered; three cheers were also given for the Sheriff.

The meeting was a most harmonious one, and everything passed off quietly.

POLOTICO-MANIA.

We observe with feelings of profound regret that some of the opposition organs are becoming Election-Mad—crazy,—savagely insane. In election times, as everybody is aware, people are allowed a certain license to come and go upon, but there is a limit beyond which the best-natured indulgence cannot go. When zeal for a candidate or a certain set of politicians leads a speaker or *writer* to plunge into malicious, heartless, grossly vindictive personality, it is high time to hold the utterer up to the scorn his baseness so richly deserves. The French papers may rave and spirt out their anti-Saxon spite, they may hurl their puny thunderbolts at *le terrible* politicians of Upper Canada, and yet no great harm may be done, for it is well-known that Mr. Cartier and his organs

"——delight to bark and bite."

but we cannot afford to pass over such an abominable prostitution of the *English* language to low uses, as the manner of the Hamilton *Spectator* and a few of its kidney is, without a word of protest. The *Spec.*, as it is familiarly called, is not a speck in its own estimation, and if the assertion that *it* is the only true and genuine tory organ, *par excellence*, is ever for a moment doubted, we hope a derogatory word on that point will never emanate from a liberal, for most assuredly a better standing-argument could not be desired to prove that Messrs. Cartier & Co, should never be allowed to Govern Canada. Day after day, since the dissolution, the *Spectator* has been slashing away in a style that would shame an old lady of the Billingsgate School of oratory, and instead of amending its ways it has become absolutely raving mad. In a late issue it says:

BRUTALITY IN HIGH QUARTERS.—Application was recently made to the Government for a commutation of Coulter's sentence.—The only answer returned, says the Quebec *Chronicle*, was: "We hung the Aylwards, and we don't see why we should'nt hang Coulter!" This brutal reply to an appeal for the exercise of the Royal clemency is just what we might have expected from those who murdered the Aylwards.

Oh, poor *Spec.*, couldn't you find some more plausible stuff to cram down the gullets of your readers than this miserable lie from a notorious lying Quebec paper? Don't you know in your soul that such an expression never fell from the lips of any member of the Cabinet? Are you going to set yourself up as a special pleader for murderers and depravity in general? We are sure of one thing: the paper which is brutal enough to charge the judges of the land and the Cabinet with *murder*, may thank its stars that it does not issue in a country where the perpetrator of such a scandalous libel would meet with the severest punishment. A straight jacket and a few years sojourn in the Provincial mad house is the very least that the *Spectator* (organ-in-chief) ought to receive.

Here is another characteristic item from the same paper:

HOW THEY MANAGE IN THE STATES.—The Washington *Chronicle* (Forney's paper) alluding to the forthcoming elections in Maryland, says:

"The loyalists of the city of Baltimore will not permit *doubtful men to appear at the polls.*"

Can there be anything more suggestive? Elections under a centralized despotism, whether in France or America, are nothing but a farce. Pity that Sandfield Macdonald cannot manage matters here a little more in accordance with the well-known "advanced" views of his followers!

It is not unusual for one who is moonstruck to amuse during his calmer moments by dint of pure incoherence, and the above extract will not fail to call forth a smile. Where or on what occasion did Mr McDonald or his followers manifest a disposition to take possession of the polls. At Montreal Nomination where the followers of Cartier went about seeking whom they might devour?—At Wallace, where *Lambs* most do congregate? If not, where is the analogy sought to be illustrated? Or is it a bit of left-handed advice to the Toms and Monsieur Cartier, who seem badly in need of a prop to their feeble knees. It is useless to tell us that these are mere newspaper squibs. Newspaper squibs may do good by directing public attention to important principles, but they may, and often have, done a world of irreparable *wrong*. However, it is a satisfaction to think that no cause can be permanently forwarded by such an advocacy—and it would be a pity if it should.

FROM EUROPE.

We have news to the 27th ult. The Confederate loan fluctuated greatly on the news of "Stonewall" Jackson's death.—The reports of a probable armistice, and of the prospect of European offers of mediation between the North and South, are again revived in London.—The *Times* says of General Hooker's address: If this document were received without authentication, it might pass for a hoax, ridiculing the Federal commander and his style. Agricultural prospects in France are magnificent.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—Cotton opened firmer, closing flat with a downward tendency; quotations unchanged. Breadstuffs steady. Flour unchanged. Wheat improved and demand good; red winter American had advanced to 2d. Corn 29s 9d to 31s 6d. Provisions unchanged, except lard, which declined 6d. London corn market unchanged.

WILKES TO BE RELIEVED.—We learn from the N. Y. *Tribune* that the now notorious Admiral Wilkes is to be superceded by Com. Lardner. The change should heve been made long ago.

SOUTH OXFORD.

Up to Friday evening there was no appearance of opposition to the unanimous return of Mr. Brown, and in consequence there was no great turn-out of the friends of that gentleman at the nomination, which took place at Hillman's Corners on Saturday. The friends of Dr. Cook had, however, quietly made preparations for his appearance in the field. Dr. Cook was member for the county from 1854 to 1857.

Mr. Brown was nominated by Mr. Adam Oliver, of Ingersoll, and seconded by Mr. John Smith, of Dereham. Dr. Cook was nominated by Mr. Harry Martin, and seconded by Mr. Michael Storer. Messrs. Bodwell, Van Norman and Miller were also nominated, but retired, Mr. Van Norman in favor of Mr. Brown, and Mr. Miller in favor of Dr. Cook. Mr. Brown spoke for over an hour, and Dr. Cook very briefly.

The Returning Officer could not decide which had the majority on the show of hands, and a poll was demanded by both parties.—Mr. Brown's election is certain by an overwhelming majority.—*Globe.*

NORTH WATERLOO.

At the nomination on Saturday, at Berlin, Hon. Mr. Foley was proposed by Mr. J. B. Bowman, seconded by Mr. John Hawks, Reeve of Wellesley. Mr. Jackson was nominated by Mr. C. Bowers, seconded by Mr. Jacob Hoffman, Mr. D. Stirton, M. P. P., was nominated for the purpose of speaking.—After the nominations the assemblage adjourned to the court room, where the different candidates addressed the electors. Mr. Foley's speech was able, forcible, and effective. He made a complete and most satisfactory refutation of the charge of desertion of principle, and the other malicious personal accusations which had been preferred against him by Mr. Jackson. After speeches by Mr. Jackson and Mr. Stirton, the division was taken and was found to be almost unanimous for Mr. Foley. A poll was demanded for Mr. Jackson. Mr. Foley's majority will be overwhelming.—*Ibid.*

THE AMERICAN WAR.

A PORTION OF HOOKER'S ARMY ACROSS THE RIVER.

BANKS DEFEATED AT PORT HUDSON.

HEAVY LOSSES OF GRANT'S ARMY AT VICKSBURG.

MORE UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACKS UPON THE WORKS.

Washington, June 6.

There is no truth in the statement of the evacuation of Fredericksburg by Gen. Lee, and the occupation of the place by our forces.

Fort Monroe, June 6.

The following are extracts from the Richmond *Despatch* of this morning:—

Interesting details of the fight at Vicksburg on Thursday are coming in. Gen. Grant used cotton bales for moveible breastworks in the attack. Gen. Pemberton mounted his 200-pounders and directed their fire to the cotton bales, mowing down whole platoons of the enemy. Our entire loss, including the action of Baker's Creek, does not exceed 5,000.

Confidence in General Pemberton since his answer to General Grant's demand for a surrender, has been fully restored.

No fears are felt regarding the result either at Vicksburg or Port Hudson.

Jackson, June 4, evening.

Heavy firing in the direction of Vicksburg has been heard all day. Nothing reliable has been received from there since Sunday.

The weather is cloudy, and it is raining slightly.

Charleston, June 4.

An official despatch from General W. S. Walker, at Pocatolisa, reports that the enemy fired the town of Bluffton to-day. Our forces engaged them and prevented a further advance.

A later despatch from Lieutenant Colonel Johnson to Gen. Walker says we are now in Bluffton, which place is now in flames. The enemy has retired. No one on our side is hurt.

Mobile, May 4.

The corn crop in Alabama and Western Georgia is in a flourishing condition and promises an abundant yield.

The late rains were very beneficial.

Refugees at Pascagola report another brilliant victory over the Yankees at Port Hudson.

An editorial in the Richmond *Whig* says the news from the southwest continues to be of the most interesting character.

Nobly has General Pemberton vindicated the confidence placed in him by President Davis.

From all accounts the defence of Vicksburg is the most glorious episode in the already crowded annals of our military history. Hecatombs of Yankees attest the valor of our troops, and the skill and success with which they have been handled. In every attack the heroic garrison has immortalized itself. The Yankees have given up the attempt to take the city by storm, and now talk of a regular siege, a plan which Gen. Johnstone may possibly interfere with. The telegraph also brings the report of a brilliant victory gained by Gen. Kerby Smith over Gen. Banks at Port Hudson. We have every reason to believe that this news will all be confirmed. With Gen. Grant's army all but annihilated by the terrific execution of our artillery and musketry at Vicksburg, and the strategic movement of Gen. Banks' being suddenly cut short at Port Hudson, the great campaign of the West, from which so much was expected by the enemy, bids fair to prove by far the most disastrous and gigantic of all his failures in this war.

Washington, June 6.

Whatever may have been the condition of affairs on either side of the Rappahanock for the last two days, it is known that our army to-night is on this side of the river.

New York, June 7.

A Washington despatch to the *Herald*, dated the 6th, states that the 2nd division of the 6th army corps crossed the Rappahannock at Deep Run at noon yesterday, on a pontoon bridge laid by a detachment of the engineer corps. The object was a reconnoissance in force to ascertain the motive and position of the enemy.

More Indian Massacres Threatened.

Despatch to the Chicago "Tribune."

ST. PAUL, May 17, 1863.

Intelligence was received to-day that hostile Indians are about to attack Pembina, in the extreme northwest corner of the State, and then escape into Dacotah Territory. The Sioux number several hundred, and they have made peace with the Red Lake Chippewas—a powerful band of that tribe with whom they have been at war—will join them in the attack upon the settlers. There are about 1,800 whites at these points. It is feared they have fallen victims ere this. All were leaving who could. When the report was sent, Little Crow visited Hudson's Bay Company, and asked permission to occupy their territory, but was refused. He has large quantities of ammunition buried, and supplies for several months. The last of the Winnebagoes, 760 in number, went down by the boat this evening. The Sioux scalps were taken from them, as their possession would aggravate the hostility between the two tribes, who are located near together. They wept and begged to retain their trophies. The people are delighted to be rid of the worthless vagabonds.

Town & Counties.

☞ See the advertisement of a farm for sale in Howick.

EXCURSION.

We learn from Brantford papers that an Excursion from that place to Goderich takes place on Monday the 22nd inst.—A large number of visitors may be expected. "A word to the wise, &c."

☞ We should have noticed before, that Mr. Stephen Kneeshaw, another of our Goderich lawyers, passed his examination during the last term, and was admitted to practice as an Attorney. Mr. K. is about removing to Toronto, where he will open an office. There is nothing better than a little laudable ambition in young men, and we are always glad to see it manifested. We hope to see the young gentleman in a few years treading close upon the heels of the Eccles, Harrisons and Camerons of the Metropolis.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The wet spell mentioned a few days ago is over, and fearful as our apprehensions were, with regard to the fate of those pet Tomatoes, &c., &c., there has been little or no frost. We escaped it in a wonderful manner, and now it is to be hoped that Farmers and Gardeners may breathe freely. Our reports from all parts of Huron and Bruce are of the most glowing description. With good hot weather, the harvest will be unusually early.

☞ ANOTHER SPECIMEN.—A few specimen stalks of Fall Wheat have been handed in to us, which eclipse anything we have ever seen in Canada at this time of year. They were taken, on the first of June, from a 15 acre field belonging to old Mr. Martin, near Ben Miller. The stalks measure from the root to point of blade, at least *four feet*. We do not boast of this sample as something wonderful this year, for we believe there are thousands of acres just as good throughout the county, but there is something truly astonishing in the growth made by the various crops during the past month. Our joy is, however, not yet complete. The wheat has to run the gauntlet of wet, rust, midge, weevil, aphis, and other pests before it is finally housed, and even as we write there is falling a cold, disagreeable and untimely rain. Clear skies and a hot sun are, as far as we can judge, all that is necessary to render our farmers pecuniarily happy.

PORT OF GODERICH.

From the Return of Tables of Trade and Navigation of Canada for 1862, just received, we glean the following Comparative Statement of Exports, Imports, and Duties at this Port since 1859;

	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	DUTY.
1859	$42,243	$89,663	$3,963.12
1860	161,497	42,640	3,542.11
1861	306,254	169,015	9,092.01
1862	150,946	271,836	7,687.47

The great falling off in 1862 is owing, no doubt, to the partial failure of the crops. Should the splendid prospects of 1863 be realized, our exports will probably be double that of any other season.

QUARTER SESSIONS AND COUNTY COURT.

June 9th, 1863.

The Courts were opened at noon, JUDGE COOPER presiding, assisted by several of the Town and County Magistrates.—THOMAS SOWERBY was chosen Foreman.

Mr Foreman and Gentlemen.—The cases in the present calendar are of several classes, and one charge is of a very serious nature.

In the first place, there are several cases of larceny—an offence which you have often heard defined. Two of the cases are for stealing documents, which if of actual value, may be the subject of such a prosecution, just as the felonious taking of any other chattel may be.

Then there is the crime of "false pretences": It consists of obtaining property by means of a false representation, the accused knowing it to be false.

One charge of "riot," is on the list. To constitute this offence, there must be at least three engaged in it.

The most serious crime named on the calendar is that of "Robbery." This is stealing from the person, and necessarily involves a severe punishment, if proven. Two young men are charged with rifling the pockets of a tipsy companion when taking him to his room with pretended kindness. As I had occasion to say, some time ago in the case of Gaukel, in which there was a conviction, the fact of the accuser being disgracefully tipsy, in no way lessens the offence, but if it were committed, only shows that the accused were more wrong and cowardly in their conduct than if they had assailed a man in his full senses and able to take care of himself.

In this case, if the robbery were actually committed, if there was an attempt to commit it, the Jury may, if they think proper, present or find a true bill for the assault, with intent, which is a distinct offence in law, but of course not visited with the punishment which must follow a conviction of robbery.

When you visit the gaol, the keeper will probably draw your attention to some proposed better arrangement as to the rooms which are sometimes occupied by insane people, who are oftrn temporarily taken care of in the prison before they can be sent to the asylum.

It is to be regretted that, owing to a slight inadvertence on the part of the returning officer, who had not, he assures me, remembered that this was the day of holding the Court of which he is one of the chief officers, the nomination of Candidates for Parliament is fixed for the same hour as these Courts, but by an early adjournment to-day we will endeavor to afford every possible convenience to parties concerned, but we must meet at nine to-morrow and proceed to business, so as to keep you from home as short a time as may be. The fact of the two assemblages taking place at the same time, however, naturally suggests to the magistrates that it is not now out of place to remind all present, that it is hoped and is certainly expected, that all will be conducted without any departure from that decorum and orderly conduct which I believe has always characterized similar meetings in these Counties.

You will remember the usual cautions as to the secrecy of your proceedings, and if your Foreman requires further instructions he can at any time obtain it from the Court.

RIFLE MATCH.

We are requested to state that the Queen's Birthday Celebration Committee having set apart $20 out of the surplus collection for the festivities of that day, for prizes for Rifle shooting amongst the members of the Volunteer Companies, it has been arranged that the Match will take place on Saturday, the 13th inst. When the following prizes will be awarded, viz:—

For Best shot in 5 rounds, at 200 yards .. $5
2nd do " " " 3
3rd do " " " 2
For Best shot in 5 rounds, at 300 yards .. 5
2nd do " " " 4
3rd do " " " 2
For Best shot at 150 yards, 5 rounds.... 3
2nd do " " " 2

The winners of any of the Prizes at 200 and 300 yards are excluded from competing at the 150 yards Range.

An entrance fee of 25c. will be required from all parties competing at the 200 and 300 yard ranges.

Government Rifle to be used in all firing.

Firing to commence on the Flats at 2 P. M., precisely.

Personal.

We are requested to announce that Mr. Dickson will, this day (Thursday) week start from Goderich for Kincardine, Saugeen, Paisley and Walkerton, which places he will visit respectfully for the purpose of seeing as many as possible of his constituents in Bruce.

COLBORNE.

ROSS'S TAVERN, June 3.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that a meetiag of the members of Committee of the Reform Association of Colborne was held this evening, at this place, by special notice, when David Clark Esq was appointed Chairman, and Peter Robertson Esq. Secy.

Proposed by Mr. Amos Martin and seconded by John Morris Esq., That this Committee shall attend the Nomination and use all endeavors to bring forward as many friends as possible to express our approbation of the manly and straightforward conduct of Mr. Dickson in Parliament.

Proposed by Mr. John Glen and seconded by Mr. William Green, That if a poll be demanded, a meeting of the Reformers of Colborne be held at this place on Thursday, the 11th inst, at 7 o'clock, to concert measures and take proper steps for the re-election of Mr. Dickson as our representative in Parliament.

DAVID CLARK, Chairman.
PETER ROBERTSON, Secy.

PAISLEY—INCREASED ASSESSMENT.

To the Editor of the Signal.

SIR,—We have had considerable fuss here over the Court of Revision. W. C. Bruce appealed against his assessment, and on the 25th May, a ratepayer lodged a notice that a number of the merchants and others in the village were assessed too low, when the Court of Revision sent a message to some, requesting their attendance, to answer against the charge. I was told by a person who had been in Court that unless I went to it, they (the Court) would rise by assessment $400; so I looked in to see what they were about, and told them that they could do nothing in it—that it was necessary to have notice six days before the holding of the Court—that it was out of their power to do anything at that late hour. After considerable talk they considered they would have to drop the question. Next day, Saturday, 30th, the subject had been brought up again, and, strange to say, they have decided, notwithstanding the Statute U. C. Cap. 35, 49 and 59 to make a new assessment. They have been fairly notified that payment of taxes on new assessment shall be refused.

Can or will such action as the Revision Court of Elderslie be sanctioned by law? I would be glad to have your answer in the *Signal.*

yours respectfully,
ROBT. DICK.

It is impossible for us, of course, to give a legal opinion upon the point; but according to our reading of the Statute "in that case made and provided," the proceeding on the part of the Council cannot be sustained—that is, if our correspondent's statement be literally correct.—It appears to us quite plain that it would be informal and therefore illegal for a Court of Revision to alter the Assessment Roll in this way without *due* notice being previously given, in accordance with subdivision 10, Sec. 60, Cap. 55, Con. Stat., which provides expressly that every such notice shall be completed at least *six* days before the sitting of the Court. If carried into a court of law, we think the whole case will turn on the formality or informality of the notice given. There should be no difficulty in properly interpreting this particular part of the Assessment Act, whatever fog may hang over other portions.—Editor *Signal.*

TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.

Owing to the weather being unfavorable, the Teacher's Convention held at Manchester on the 2nd inst. was not so well attended as it otherwise would have been, nevertheless the attendance was good, many of the teachers from a distance being present. Stephen Yates, Esq., was called upon to preside, and in a well ordered speech explained the object of the meeting to be purely educational, regarding the different modes of Teaching, &c.

Mr. Symington, Mr. McFaul and others addressed the meeting, each expressing their views and explaining their different plans, which were well received. Dr. Pritchard, our Local Superintendent, in an interesting manner exemplified and recommended the Normal School system, and concluded by speaking of the advantages of a sound education, and referring to the duties of Trustees and parents.

A resolution was passed, organizing a regular Teacher's Association, to meet half-yearly. A vote of thanks returned to the Chairman for so ably presiding, and to Dr. Pritchard for the interest he had shown in calling the Convention. The Benediction was pronounced and the Meeting closed. This is, I believe, a step in the right direction.

"TEACHER."

Ashfield.

Excellent Whitewash.

There are many recipes published, but we believe the following is the best that can be used: White chalk is the best substitute for lime as a whitewash. A very fine and brilliant whitewash preparation of chalk is called 'Paris White.' This we buy at the paint stores for three cents a pound, retail. For each sixteen pounds of Paris White, we procure half a pound of the transparent glue, costing 25 cents, (fifty cents a pound.) The sixteen pounds of Paris White is about as much as a person will use in a day. It is prepared as follows:—The glue is covered with cold water at night, and in the morning is carefully heated without scorching, until dissolved.—The Paris White is stirred with *hot* water enough to give it the proper milky consistency for applying it to the walls, and the dissolved glue is then added and thoroughly mixed. It is then applied with a

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S'S TAVERN, June 3.
the Huron Signal.

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Agricultural Prospects.

NEW YORK, May 27.

There is a want of rain in this vicinity, though crops have not yet suffered much, but will before the end of another week. The pastures are very good, but mowing fields are short. Rye shows a large growth, very forward, some of the earliest now in bloom. Potatoes and early corn look well, and the season is favorable for putting in the general corn crop. Fruit all promises well, and in general the prospects of the farmers in this vicinity are favorable in the highest degree.

We have just conversed with a citizen of Michigan, whose business leads him to travel much, and he says that he never saw the wheat of the great West look better in May than it does now, and that the prospect is equally favorable for all other crops. Western editors generally entertain the same opinion. A late *Wheeling Intelligencer* says:

The prospect for a large supply of fruit in this section was never fairer than at present. Thus far there has been no harm done by the frost, and berries, apples, peaches, and other fruits of this latitude promises an abundant crop. The only exception is, perhaps, in those apple orchards which bore over-abundantly last year.

The prospects abroad are summed up by *The London Mark Lane Express* of May 11, as follows:

Agricultural prospects are not so bright as they were a few weeks back, but a little favorable change in the weather would soon give a better turn, and we must hope for an early rain, which would bring more cheering anticipations. The wheat plant has partially gone off, where thin, and the ground not well covered. The flag has an uneven appearance occasionally, but the root having got a strong hold, these partially unhealthy patches would soon improve with a higher temperature and a little nice warm rain. Generally a dry May suits this plant admirably, and this year, before the month is out, ears are looked for in all the forward districts, although on the whole we do not see a promise of so early a harvest as many are prognosticating; owing, in our view of the case, to so many cold nights and occasional frosts. For want of rain the sowing of turnips is procrastinated, and a change would on this account be very desirable.

The week opened with a much lighter temperature, and all the indications of rain, but the clouds mostly passed away without leaving a benefit, and on Thursday night there was another sharp frost. As to the young wheat, accounts vary; in bleak situations on cold clays it invariably looks bad, while on the fens and well-tilled light and medium soils there is yet a very promising plant, and perhaps all the more so from being held in check. It is, however, very different with the Spring corn, which had no autumnal rains to begin with, and unless a speedy change ensues, the crop must be doubtful as to yield. The wheat trade this week lost its buoyancy, and finished dull, both in London and the country; in fact, deliveries have continued free since the improvement in condition, being now nearly 50 per cent over what they were last year, much, no doubt, having been previously offered for sale in vain. There are no general complaints of the weather from the Continent; indeed, in some parts of Germany fine warm rains have fallen, much to the benefit of the crop; but prices mostly have been well supported, and the bare supposition of a conflict between this country and America sent the Danzic market up maternally, with large scale. Bayers will soon find out their mistake when they learn that the seizure of the Alexandria has convinced the Unionists of British loyalty and justice.

On the Continent, the weather had been favorable at Konigsberg, and the crops were well supported by the notion of difficulties between England and America, but business was not active. After a calm at Danzic, the market became excited by the same warlike opinion, and 10 000 qrs. Wheat were sold in one day 4s. per qr. advance, the week's business reaching to 24,000 qrs., but subsequently there was a calm. With fine weather and moderate arrivals at Berlin, cereals were firm. The same kind of reports came from Cologne. A good deal of rain fell in the neighborhood of Venice on the 1st of May, and proved highly beneficial, though the crops were looking well before. Business was dull. Native Wheat 40s. to 44s. per qr. With stocks gradually decreasing at Galatz, holders were more firm, and less was doing in consequence. Maize was firm both there and at Ibraila. The weather being dry was highly favorable for thrashing, and there was no fear for the condition of the new crop. In some districts the young wheat was suffering from the drouth. Prices at Constantinople had rather hardened. Some hard Samsoun Wheat had been exported at 37s. 6d. to 38s. per qr., and some soft Ibrail at 32s. per qr. for Marseilles. Arrivals of the new crops were coming in scantily at Alexandria, and brought full prices for consumption. The quality was good as well as yield.

From all this it appears that while our early Spring prospects were gloomy, and those of England, and Europe generally, were bright, the reverse is now nearer the truth.—*New York Tribune.*

Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in Connection with the Church of Scotland.

The annual session of this Synod commenced on Wednesday morning in St. Andrew's Church. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Principal Leitch, of Queen's College, from the words: "Wilt Thou not revive us again." After the sermon the Synod was constituted, and proceeded to the election of a Moderator, the choice falling upon the Rev. John Campbell, M.A., of Nottawasaga. A vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Leitch, the retiring Moderator, coupled with the request that his sermon be given for publication. On calling the roll, 51 ministers and 16 elders answered to their names, a number of members having yet arrived. After the appointment of various committees, the Synod clerk read over the order of business for each day till Saturday. The Synod resolved that the meetings should be held daily from a quarter before eleven to one, from half-past two to five, and from seven to ten o'clock. After a short recess, the Synod re assembled, and the clerk read replies received to loyal and other addresses of last session. The minutes of the commission of the Synod, which sat in Toronto last February, were then read and approved, after which the report of Queen's College was read, showing a prosperous state of affairs, as regards the College, in several important respects. The statutes of the College, transmitted for approval, were next read, and some discussion took place on this subject. Dr. Leitch explained that only those statutes relating to theological studies were submitted for consideration, and to guide members in their judgment he read the report of the committee on curriculum of study for the ministry. In corresponding on this subject with the committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, he found that every disposition had been shown by members of the Home Church to give to Canadian students the same privileges as those in Scotland, care being taken that the curriculm in Canada be satisfactory to the Church there. Rev. Dr. Cook recommended a change in the curriculm, insisting on the desirability of some alteration as regards the study of mathematics. He believed too much time was engrossed by this branch, leaving little or no time to the student for moral philosophy and metaphysics. A discussion arose on the motion to appoint trustees for Queen's College, which, after continuing some time, was postponed till seven, the hour of adjournment having arrived.

A tragedy has taken place at at St. Petersburg, which has created a powerful sensation. A very pretty young widow of the German Theatre, Madame Kr——, who was teased with the addresses of a Polish count, of the reasonable and unromantic age of fifty, told him she was determined to have nothing to do with him, but to marry again; whereupon, as a friend, he begged a last *tete-a-tete* at dinner, and after the repast drew out a brace of pistols and shot the poor actress dead, and then shot himself, but survived for a few hours.

SYNOD OF THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This religious body commenced its regular business on Wednesday at 10 a.m.—The early part of the diet was spent in devotional exercises, and the balance in appointing committees, and going through other items of rotuine. The afternoon session was spent in discussing an overture from the Presbytery of Cobourg, upon getting a "Book of Forms of Process,"—which enlisted rather a lively discussion. An overture for a general assembly sent down to the Presbytery last year, was taken up. The overture was lost; but the subject is still before the mind of the Synod. If all the Presbyterian bodies in British North America were united, as they ought to be, they would make one grand influential and venerable assembly; and we hope ere long, to see it accomplished. The evening sederunt was occupied in hearing and discussing the report of the Rev. John McTavish, on the "State of religion in the Church." The report was neatly drawn, and a well constructed document, calling forth strong expressions of admiration from some of the leading members of the House; but it embodied some pungent facts, gathered and collected from the reports of Presbyteries, on which strong animadversion was made by some of the members of the court. It was thought that it would be injudicious to publish the report as it was read in open Synod, so that the Church will only get a *resume* of it.—*Hamilton Evening Times.*

TREATMENT OF STRAWBERRIES IN JUNE.—Next after clean cultivation, they want water. If the soil is a light, sandy loam, it can hardly have too much water. The plants are either in full flower or full berries, ripening from day to day, and they need abundant supplies of moisture. The evaporation in one of these long summer days is immense, and a drouth just in the critical time, often diminishes the strawberry crop one half or more. Mulching is of great advantage, as it retains moisture and keeps the fruit clean. We can only get the largest berries with abundant watering. For the flavor we are somewhat dependent upon the sunshine. In the garden, watering is entirely practicable with a hydropult or common watering pot. One of the best methods to get plants for a new bed is to start them in a very small flower-pot, as early as possible. An old plant is surrounded with these pots, and the runners strike their roots into them, and form vigorous plants, which may be transferred to the new beds about the 1st of August. The roots are then perfect, and the plants are not put back. Nearly a full crop may be expected from such plants the first season after the bed is prepared.—Of course old plants that are used for propagating, cannot be expected to do much else.

Harvest Prospects.

Our agricultural news from the various States is now especially interesting and important, and there is promises of abundant crops throughout the country, particularly in the grain growing regions. In Pennsylvania unpropitious weather interfered with the planting of corn, but wheat, oats and rye promise a heavy yield. In New Jersey the wheat and grain crops promise to be very large, especially in the central counties of Somerset, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Burlington, Monmouth, and Mercer, in which the aggregate production in past years has equalled that of any districts of similar extent in the country. In the southern tier of counties a large yield of fruit, especially of peaches and apples, is anticipated. In New York, wheat looks well, and other crops promise fair.—Generally speaking, the wheat harvest in Maryland will be fair, and there is every indication of an abundance of fruit. The yield of fruit in Michigan will be especially large, and wheat, on the whole, is excellent. In St. Joseph county, peppermint has been extensively planted, the yield from which, last year, realized $37,506. In Illinois, the wheat growth never looked better, and corn and fruits are full of promise. Wheat in Indiana looks fine, and there will be no end to the grass; peaches will also yield a generous harvest. In Iowa, everything is equally satisfactory. In Kansas, grass and wheat are highly praised, and the farmers have been encouraged to cultivate more extensively the lately adopted staple, cotton. In Kentucky, the wheat crop is promising. A Lebanon letter says that farmers are in good spirits, expecting every species of grain in abundance." Of fruit, the yield in Wisconsin is likely to be large.—[New York Express.]

A Model Dun.

An editor out West thus talks to his non-paying subscribers and patrons:

"Hear us for our debts, and get ready that you may pay; trust us we are in need, and have regard for our need, as you have been long trusted; acknowledge your indebtedness, and dive into your pockets that you may promptly fork over. If there be any among you one single patron, that don't owe us something, then to him we say—step aside, consider yourself a gentleman.

"If the rest wish to know why we dun them, this is our answer: not that we care about ourselves, but our creditors do. Would you rather that we went to jail, and you go free, then you pay our debts and keep us moving. As we agreed, we have worked for you; as we contracted, we have furnished our papers to you. Here are arrangements for job work, contracts for subscriptions, promises for long credit, and duns for deferred payment.

"Who is there so green that he don't take a paper?—if any, he need not speak, for we don't mean him. Who is there so green that he don't advertise?—if any, let him slide; he ain't the chap neither. Who is there so mean that he don't pay the printer?—it any, let him shout; for he's the man we're after. His name is Legion, and he's owing us for one, two, three, four, five, six years—long enough to make us poor, and him rich at our expense."

A CUNNING CROW.—The accuracy of the following anecdote may be vouched for. In the island of Ceylon there is to be found a very cunning and sensible crow, somewhat smaller than our native one, having a glossy beak, and altogether rather an engaging pretty bird. Now, in the yard of the Governor of Ceylon, a dog was one day amusing himself by knawing a bone, the scraps of meat upon which attracted the attention of one of the crows. It alighted on the ground, hopped around the dog and the bone, and evidently waited for an opportunity of seizing the latter. The dog, however, was on his guard, and by certain growls and probably angry looks, which the bird understood, no doubt, protected his property. The crow was too cunning and too hungry to be baffled. He flew away but soon returned with a companion. They hopped up to the dog, when the fresh arrival watched his opportunity and gave a sudden pull at the dog's tail. Not being used to such an insult, he suddenly turned round in order to see who had taken this liberty with him. The bone was for a moment left unprotected, and was immediately seized by the first cunning crow, who flew away with it, joined by his companion, and doubtess had a merry feast upon it.

Going with the Girls.

The entrance into society may take place immediately after boyhood has passed away, yet a multitude take their initiative before their beards are presentable. It is a great trial, either for a tender or a riper age. For an over-grown boy to get to the door, knowing well there was a dozen girls inside, and knock or ring with an absolute certainty that in a few moments all eyes upon him, is a severe test of courage. To go before these girls and make a tour of the room without stepping on their toes, and sit down and dispose of his hands without putting them in his pockets, is an achievement of which few boys can boast. If a boy can go so far as to measure ten yards of tape with one of the girls, and cut it off at each end, he may stand a chance to spend a pleasant evening. Let him not flatter himself that the trials of the evening are over. There comes a breaking up. The dear girls don their hoods and put on their shawls, and look so saucy and independent, as if they did not wish anybody to go home with them. Then comes the pinch, and the boy who has the most pluck goes up to the prettiest girl in the room, with his tongue clinging to the roof of his mouth, and crooking out his elbows, stammers out the words, "Shall I see you home?" She touches her finger to his arm, and they walk home, feeling as awkward as two goslins. As soon as she is at her own door, he struts home, and really thinks he has been and gone and done it. Sleep comes on at last, with dreams of Harriet and calico, and he awakes in the morning and finds the pigs squealing for breakfast.

A would-be wit having fired off all his stale jokes without effect, at last he exclaimed,—

'Why you never laugh when I say a good thing.'

'Don't I?' retorted Jerold, 'try me with one.'

Died.

On the 3rd June, at his residence, Huron Road, township of Goderich, Mr. JOHN FORD, late of Bellview, Co. Wexford, Ireland, aged 88 years.

New Advertisements.

A RARE CHANCE!

"Who wants a Cheap Home."

FOR SALE, A FARM, in the Township of Howick, Co. of Huron—Lot 24, Con. 14—containing 100 acres, 12 of which are cleared, and a log house on it. Excellent wheat land, well-watered, and in a splendid agricultural country. Will be sold

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

For particulars, address A. Z., Brantford P. O.
w18-2m

DRESS GOODS!

MILLINERY AND MANTLES, AT REDUCED PRICES!

—ALSO—

COTTON YARN! AT ROBERT BOOTH'S, West Street, GODERICH.
sw69w14

NEW BOOKS!

"The Wandering's of a Beauty," by Mrs. Edwin James, with a Beautiful Portrait of the Author. Price $1.00.
"Darrell Markham," by Miss M. E Braddon. Price 50 cts.
"Annette, or the Lady of Pearls," by Alexander Dumas, Junior. Price 50 cts.
"Herald of Health." Price..... 10c.
"Vicar of Wakefield," (new edition.) 35c.
"Silvia's Lovers," by Mrs. Gaskell, Price 50c.
Harper's Monthly, Godey, Leslie and Peterson's Fashion Magazines for Next Month.

All the above Received and for Sale AT BUTLER'S.

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 23rd day of June, INSTANT.

THE EQUALIZATION COMMITTEE Will meet on THURSDAY, the 18th Instant.

D. H. RITCHIE, County Clerk.
Goderich, 1st June, 1863. w18-3t

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. 11

MONEY TO LEND

ON improved farms at 8 per cent; also a few hundred pounds on town property.
J. B. GORDON.
w8sw58]

To Boarders.

One or two Single gentlemen will be taken as boarders in a quiet, respectable family, near the Square. Apply at this office.

Surgical Instruments Found.

LATELY, on the County Line between Ashfield and Huron, a parcel containing Surgical instruments. The owner can ascertain the name of the finder by applying at the *Signal* office, and on paying for this advertisement.
May 26th, 1863. sw77w18

For Sale or to Rent.

A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS STAND, on the main thoroughfare, in the VILLAGE OF KINCARDINE.

This is a good opportunity for parties wishing to engage in any kind of business.—Terms, easy—One-fourth down and the balance in 5 annual instalments.

—ALSO—

On hand and for Sale about

12,000 Ft. OF LUMBER, Suitable for Cabinet Work!

Apply (Post paid) to WILLIAM ROOKLIDGE, SENR., Kincardine, C. W.
w12

A NEW STOCK OF WALL-PAPERS JUST OPENED OUT AT THE SIGNAL OFFICE.

—ALSO—

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PAPER AND ENVELOPES WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT Very Low Prices for Cash

☞ Dealers will find that they can save money, time and freight by making their purchases at the SIGNAL OFFICE.

Call and examine prices.
T. J. MOORHOUSE.
June 2nd, 1863.

CARD TO THE LADIES

MRS. MITCHELL

BEGS respectfully to announce to the Ladies of Goderich and vicinity that she intends carrying on the Millinery & Dressmaking Business IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

And hopes by strict attention and moderate charges to merit a share of public patronage.

RESIDENCE—Opposite the Methodist New Connexion Church.
Goderich, May 29, 1863. 2mos*$p

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF HURON & BRUCE.

WM. DUNCAN, (LATE DAMAR & DUNCAN,)

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Goderich and vicinity that he has on hand a large stock of Spring and Summer BOOTS & SHOES Which he is determined to sell at the lowest prices for Cash.

☞ Particular attention paid to custom work.

Remember the place—Kay's Block, West St., two doors from the Express Office.
WM. DUNCAN.
Goderich, June 1st, 1863. sw78w18

Fashionable Clothing! ABRAHAM SMITH, MERCHANT TAILOR, Market Square, Goderich.

Has just received from the best markets a large and well assorted stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS CONSISTING OF

Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds, Vestings, &c.:

READY-MADE CLOTHING

And a variety of Fancy Articles, such as Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Caps, &c., &c.

WHILE he is thankful for the encouraging tronage he has hitherto received from the people of Goderich, he desires to inform his patrons that he has secured the latest improvements, which will enable him to fill any orders with which he may be favored with dispatch, and in a style equal to the best. ☞ Prompt attention will be paid to customers furnishing their own goods.
A. SMITH.
Goderich, April 21, 1863. w12

Goderich Cabinet Warehouse. D. GORDON Cabinet Maker & Undertaker,

BEGS to announce to the inhabitants of Goderich and surrounding Country, that he has now on hand at his Ware Rooms, West Street, Goderich, A complete assortment of Furniture of every description, such as Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Chairs, Mattrasses, &c., Of Home Manufacture and Imported. Furniture made to order on the shortest notice.
Goderich, October, 1862 n27

MONEY TO LEND!

AT a Reduced rate of Interest, in any sums for 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 years, on Farm Property only. No Deposit required down. No interest deducted from amount of Loan. And charges very moderate. Apply to
SHADE GOODING, Solicitor, &c., Next door to Wallace's Glasgow House
Goderich, 19th May, 1862. 14-tf

MORE MONEY TO LEND

AT TEN AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., in sums of not less than $600, for any number of years, on unencumbered improved farm property.

Mortgages drawn free or charge. Apply to
SHADE GOODING, Solicitor, West Street.
Goderich, 20th March, 1863. wbsw57

MONEY

FOR investment on reasonable terms No Commission charged, nor Interest in advance. Patents will be issued. Apply to
SHAW & SINCLAIR, Solicitors, &c., Goderich.
Goderich, 11th Feb., 1863. sw47-6m*$q

REAL ESTATE SALE BY AUCTION.

J. P. BRINE, Auctioneer.

THE UNDERSIGNED, by virtue of a Power of Attorney vested in him by the Heirs at law, will sell by Auction AT KNOX'S HOTEL, HARPURHEY, On Friday, the 26th day of June, 1863, At 1 o'clock, P. M.,

LOT No. 1, Second Concession, Township of Hullett, County of Huron. This farm is situated on the banks of the river Maitland, containing One Hundred Acres, forty of which are clear of stumps; the soil is a deep, rich loam; has a good descent to the river; can be made one of the finest residences in the County, being only two miles from the Harpurhey Station of the B & L. H. R.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth of the purchase money down; the Balance secured by Mortgage and payable in one, two and three annual instalments with interest, the first instalment due January, 1864. A satisfactory title will be given.

EDWARD CASH, Merchant, Harpurhey.
w15-td

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS

AT WALLACE'S

GLASGOW HOUSE!

MANTLES! MANTLES!

200 Spring and Summer Mantles!

All the new styles, from One Dollar:

BONNETS, BONNETS!

TRIMMED AND PLAIN,

Large Sizes, suitable for middle aged and old Ladies, from 50 Cts.

HATS, HATS!

MEN'S, WOMEN'S Trimmed and Plain, AND CHILDREN'S, from Twenty-five Cents.

DRESS GOODS!

In all the new styles, from One York Shilling per yard upward.

RIBBONS, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS

In endless variety:

GENTLEMEN'S GOODS:

Tweeds, from Half a Dollar to Three Dollars. Tweed and Superfine Suits made in the Newest and Best Styles, at extremely Low Prices.

READY-MADE CLOTHING! FOR THE MILLION!

To suit the times we have made up

A Good, Serviceable TWEED SUIT for $4.00

AND OTHER CLOTHING IN PROPORTION.

MEN'S HATS & CAPS BY THE HUNDRED;

SHIRTS, COLLARS AND TIES.

BOOTS & SHOES. GROCERIES.

GLASGOW HOUSE, GODERICH, April 20th, 1863. w13

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

JOHN V. DETLOR & SON

Have just received a

LARGE & WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which have been bought on such terms as will warrant them in stating that they are able to sell as

CHEAP AS ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

THEIR STOCK OF DRY GOODS CONSISTS OF

CLOTHS, TWEEDS, FACTORY, DENIMS, Shirtings, Tickings, Prints, DeLains, Muslins, Cobourgs, Shawls, Mantles, Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, and a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS.

In fact, almost every thing in the Dry Goods line, required for the trade.

ALSO—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF STRAW GOODS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, IN GREAT VARIETY.

BOOTS AND SHOES! Worthy the inspection of purchasers.

GROCERIES:

Consisting of Sugars, Teas, Tobaccos, Coffees, Spices, Pickles, &c.—Buyers will study their interest by examining this department.

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE:

Being importers of Hardware, and having all required for the trade in this department, goods can be furnished upon the lowest terms.

The subscribers, thankful for the very liberal support they have hitherto received, beg respectfully to solicit a continuation of the patronage accorded them, assuring their patrons that they will endeavor to consult their interest in all transactions.

GODERICH, 21st April, 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. wv15n25ly

SAVE YOUR ASHES AND GREASE!

THE HIGHEST Price paid for any quantity of Ashes and Grease at the Soap, Candle and Potash Factory, Goderich.
M. J. WRIGHT & CO.
March, 9th, 1863. w6-3m$p

BLANK VOTERS' LISTS

For Sale at this office.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, *Quebec, 15th May, 1863.*

NOTICE is hereby given that this Department will not recognize assignments or transfers of instalments paid in respect of any lot of Public Land, with a view to the moneys being passed to the credit of the assignees or transferees in respect of other lots.

WILLIAM McDOUGALL, Commissioner.
sw78-6t-pu]

JOHN FAIR & Co., INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FIRST ARRIVALS OF SPRING GOODS! WHICH THEY HAVE JUST OPENED.

GODERICH, 7th April, 1863. [sw10

CHANGE OF TIME.

THE STEAMER

"BRUCE." D. ROWAN, Master,

Will run as follows, until further notice, weather permitting.

LEAVES GODERICH FOR SAUGEEN EVERY Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, 6 o'c. A. M., AND Thursday, at 7 A. M.

LEAVES SAUGEEN FOR GODERICH Every Monday, Tuesday and Saturday, AT 4 o'c. P. M., and *Friday*, at 7 A. M., Calling at Kincardine, Inverhuron and Pt. Elgin each way.

LEAVES GODERICH for SARNIA *Every Wednesday Morning*, At 6 o'clock, and return same evening, leaving Sarnia at 5 o'clock, p. m.
VANEVERY & RUMBALL.
Goderich, 30th April, 1863. w14

Lots E. ½ 27, Con. 14, W. ½ 26, Con. 14, 200 ACRES. } Wawanosh.

THE ABOVE LOTS are offered for sale very cheap, and on reasonable terms.—And the public are hereby cautioned against stealing timber from the said Lots, or trespassing on the same, as any parties offending will be proceeded against, under the new Statute 23 Vic., Cap. XXXVII, which makes the stealing or destroying of timber punishable by imprisonment in the common gaol for 6 months. For particulars as to sale of land or timber, apply to
CHARLES WIDDER, ESQ., OR J. B. GORDON, ESQ., Goderich.
Goderich, March 6, 1863 [sw53-6t

GODERICH CABINET WARE! AND CHAIR EMPORIUM, HAMILTON STREET *Next Door to Weld's Hotel.*

ROBERT W. McKENZIE

Manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of Bureaus, Sofas, Cane and Hair-Seated CHAIRS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, STANDS, MATTRASSES, COFFINS, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to ordered work. As he employs none but the best workmen, and uses nothing but the best materials, his furniture cannot be surpassed for quality.

Lumber and farmers' produce taked in exchange or furniture.
Goderich, Oct. 16th, 1862. sw13w38

M. D., DN, &c., GODERICH, ...st Street, 3rd ... sw16w18

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

A. F. Steinhoff, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Residence at Mr. T. Everished's, Victoria Street, *Clinton.*
REFERENCES:
A. T. BULL, M. D., London; THOS. NICHOLL, M. D., Simcoe; JOHN ELLIS, M. D., New York city.

Dr. Thos. L. Mayne, C. M., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR. BAYFIELD. w7

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

William Fraser, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., *Walkerton*, Co. of Bruce. v16n15ply

Thomas Weatherald, CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Office and Residence, Hamilton Street, Goderich. v15n8

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; do or examined and valued.
BAYFIELD, 1863. w52-ylly$r

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

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

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

John Kane, 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

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 & 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

ALL ASSURING

ON THE WITH PROFITS PLAN Before the 25th instant with THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. Will receive TWO years' Bonus at the Division of Profits NEXT YEAR.

W. M. RAMSAY, *Manager for Canada.*
RICHARD BULL, *Inspector of Agencies.*
For Rates and Prospectuses, apply to J. D. BLACK, *Agent.*
DR. MACDOUGALL, Medical Referee.
sw75w17 june5

HENRY GRIST, Departmental & Parliamentary Agent, QUEBEC,

ADJUSTS CROWN LAND CLAIMS, Secures Land Patents; Procures information obtainable from any of the Public Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Registers Trade Marks and Designs; Takes charge of Private Bills during their passage through the Legislature, &c., for parties who are unable to devote their own time to such business, or unwilling to incur the expense of traveling to Quebec.

REFERENCES.—Hon. Alex. Campbell, M. L. C., Kingston; Richard Juson, Esq., Hamilton; Wm. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe; Wm. Livingston, Esq., Delaware; Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto; Hon. J. Carling, M. P. P., London.

ADDRESS, pre-paid, to HENRY GRIST, Box 344, P. O., Quebec. w10

$20,000 TO LOAN.

THE subscriber is prepared to negotiate loans upon Real Estate for such sums as may be needed, payable by instalments spread over from *one to ten* years, at reasonable rate of interest, with privilege of repaying a part or the whole before maturity—deducting interest for unexpired time.

Letters of inquiry must be prepaid.

☞ Crown Patents taken out, if required.

GEO. F. BURROWS,
feb 24-sw&w3m*$q Dundas, C. W.

FOR SALE!

That desirable, detached first-class brick residence, known as 'MERTON VILLA,' Situate on the Cambria Road, within a few minutes walk of the Court House, is well adapted for a medical or other professional gentleman. Will be sold on the most reasonable terms. The house contains 12 rooms and good cellarage, a large garden, a frame stable, and other suitable outbuildings, with a good supply of water. The whole in thorough repair. Further particulars can be obtained by applying to MR. GEO. F. MOORE, proprietor, on the premises.
Goderich, 16th January, 1863. sw39w51

married "for love," married "for love," was nearly a pen- nothing; she was [illegible] Hyde. Scott, [illegible] elope with him; she [illegible] father's house by night [illegible] window by a ladder planted there by her impatient lover; they fled across the border, and got married at Blacksiddie. This step was an important one for Scott—fraught with great consequences; for it diverted him from the church, for which he had been studying, and forced him to the bar, thus compelling him to enter upon a career which ended in the highest honors. Wm. Scott, his elder brother, afterwards Lord Stowell, helped the young couple on, and the young lawyer worked with a will.

"I have married rashly," said he in a letter to a friend, "and I have neither house nor hope to offer to my wife; but it is my determination to work hard for the woman I love, as soon as I can find the means of so doing."

He was shortly after engaged by Sir Robert Chambers, as his deputy, to read lectures on law at Oxford; and in after years he used to relate the following story respecting his first appearance in the character of a lecturer:—

"The most awkward thing that ever occurred to me was this; immediately after I was married I was appointed Deputy Professor of Law at Oxford; and the law professor sent me the first lecture, which I had to read immediately to the students, and which I began without knowing a word that was in it. It was upon the statute of young men running away with maidens. Fancy me reading, with about one hundred and forty boys and young men giggling at the professor! Such a titterting audience no one ever had."—*Sixpenny Magazine.*

EARLY POTATOES.—The Report of the Supervisory Committee of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, give the mode of sprouting potatoes for early planting, practised by Cheever Newhall, Esq., of Dorchester, as follows:—"He puts them in narrow boxes, on three sides of whitestripe of board about two inches wide are nailed, with spaces between them of an inch wide. These boxes, holding perhaps a bushel each, are filled with potatoes and then brought within the influence of the heat of the furnace which warms the dwelling—the furnace being in the cellar. Care is taken to bring them into just that temperature which will gradually start the sprouts without withering the tubers, which can be ascertained by carefully watching them from from day to day. The object is to have a good, strong, but not very long sprout by the time the ground is ready to plant. From potatoes thus sprouted, Mr. Newhall obtained a yield of 150 bushels per acre in 1862—the whole crop having been sold in July at 90 cts. per bushel."

RAISING TOMATO PLANTS.—A gentleman who has tried the following plan of raising early tomatoes recommends it strongly: Take some turnips, hollow out the inside, and fill them with fine soil. Two or three seeds are sown in each turnip, so as to secure one good plant in each. The rest must be pulled out. He usually puts the turnips in a box and fills the interstices with soil to keep them steady and moist. He keeps the box in his kitchen. Of course the plants should have all the light you can give them, and should not be too near a stove. The great difficulty in growing plants in a room is that the atmosphere is too dry. The leaves should be repeatedly sprinkled with water, and the soil kept moist, but not too wet. When the plants have attained a good size, and the weather becomes milder, they should be placed out of doors on warm days, and otherwise 'hardened off' before setting out in the ground. The plants, turnips and all, are set out in the ground with out disturbing the roots. The shell of the turnip soon decays and the tomato grows "right along."

A BISHOP'S LADY.—Our plain words, man, woman, child, wife and husband are nearly, if not quite, banished by the highly genteel people. We have, instead, such words as parties, individuals, characters, females and ladies constantly used. In high society it is always in good taste to speak of one's 'wife.' Old King George III. seldom said my queen; it was always 'my wife Charlotte.' Dukes and earls are content to speak of their wives; but a petty squire or shopkeeper, speaks of his 'lady.' The bishop's spouse, in the story, tried to get admission to gallery on a private day. 'Not admit me!' said she indignantly to the porter; don't you know who I am? I am the Bishop of ——'s lady.' 'Can't help it marm,' returned the porter, with an unconscious rebuke; 'couldn't admit you if you were his wife!'—*Family Herald.*

DOMESTIC COMFORT.—The most prominent among temporal things, to make life pleasant, is to be within the walls of a well-ordered house; not conspicuous for its finery of costliness, but by its fitness, its air of neatness and content to all who enter to enjoy its comforts. The woman who does not make this a grand item in her routine of duties, has not yet learned the true dignity of her station; does not enjoy the blessings of life, and indirectly despises her family and the Word of God. "*She looketh well to the ways of her household,*" was spoken by the wisest man that ever lived, and will be told as a memorial of all those noble women who have been eminent in "looking well" to the ways of their households.

ADVANTAGE OF SMOKING.—Commodore Wilkes says a savage of the Feejee Islands told him that a ship, the hull of which was still lying on the beech, had come ashore in a storm, and that the crew had fallen into the hands of these cannibals.—"What did you do with them all?" asked Wilkes. "Killed 'em all," answered Feejee. "What did you do with them after you had killed them?" put in Wilkes. "Eat 'em—good?" returned the savage. "Did you eat them all?" asked the half sick Commodore. "Yes, we eat all but one," replied Feejee. "And why did you spare that one?" inquired Wilkes. "Because he taste too much like tobacco; couldn't eat him no how," said the savage.

BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY.—The London *Times* of the 4th says:—"The report of the directors states that the net revenue for the half-year ending the 31st January amounts to £16,538, from which is deducted for the renewal of rails, £1,594; for the hire of cars, £875, and for the depreciation of currency, £539; together, £3,008; leaving £13,530 to meet the interest payable on the company's mortgage debt and other interest charges. The outlay for works on capital account during the half-year has been restricted to the more pressing requirements of the company's business.—The charges applicable to this account for the half-year are £10,823 for loss on revenue for half year ending July 31, 1862, after providing for interest on mortgage and chattel bonds; £5,142, payments on account of Goderich Harbor extension, £857, for works on line and station buildings, and other expenses, £1,438. The revenue accounts for the half year ending the 31st of January amounts to £47,360, and the expenditure to £38,829, including the exceptional charges of £3,908 before referred to, leaving a surplus of £13,530 to meet interest on chattel and other bonds, amounting to £16,672, leaving a deficiency, or revenue account of £3.142. The percentage of working expenses as compared to gross receipts, amounts to 71 against 75 per cent. for the corresponding half-year. During the half year the directors have paid off £21800, and in February, £7,2000 of the £35,000 chattel mortgage bonds, leaving only £6,000 unredeemed. The expenditure on capital account amounts to £1,441,817"

☞ The Hudson's Bay Company lost £20,000 worth of goods on board the Anglo-Saxon.

A woman quarreling with her husband, told him that she believed if she were dead he would marry the devil's eldest daughter. 'You mistake,' he replied, 'the law does not allow a man to marry two sisters.

DIVISION COURTS

Times and places to be holden

FOR THE UNITED COUNTIES OF

HURON & BRUCE.

1st Division Court.

GODERICH, Monday, 8th June.

10th Division Court.

CLINTON, Tuesday, 16th June.

2nd Division Court.

HARPURHEY, Wednesday, 17th June.

11th Division Court.

WROXETER, Thursday, 18th June.

5th Division Court.

EXETER, Saturday, 20th June.

6th Division Court.

DUNGANNON, Thursday, 2nd July.

7th Division Court.

BAYFIELD, Friday, 3rd July.

3rd Division Court.

KINCARDINE, Tuesday, 4th August.

12th Division Court.

RIVERSDALE, Thursday, 6th August.

8th Division Court.

WALKERTON, Saturday, 8th August.

4th Division Court.

PAISLEY, Tuesday, 11th August.

9th Division Court.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, 13th May.

R. COOPER,
J., H. & B.

Certified to be a true copy, as entered of record, pursuant to the Statute.

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

Office of the Clerk of the Peace,
Goderich, 26th May, 1863. } w11

MORTGAGE SALE
OF LANDS.

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by Ira Lewis of the Town of Goderich in the County of Huron, Esquire, and Julia Louisa Lewis, his wife, (for the purpose of barring her dower) to John Blake, of the Township of Goderich in the said County of Huron, Yeoman, default having been made in due payment thereof,

WILL BE SOLD,
ON FRIDAY,
The Twenty-Sixth day of June,

At twelve of the clock, noon, at the *Auction Mart of Messrs. Smaill & Thomson, Kingston Street, Goderich,*

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY,
viz:

Being composed of Lot number one hundred and sixty-seven (167) running number in the Town of Goderich, aforesaid.

TERMS CASH. Deed under Power of Sale in Mortgage.

Mortgage can be seen at the office of the Solicitors.

M. C. CAMERON,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.

Office of the Solicitors,
Goderich, May 25th, A. D. 1863, } sw".w17

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

American Paper Money Bought,
at the current rate of exchange,

BY W. M. SAVAGE,
Market Square, Goderich.

Dec. 15, 1862. sw30w46 3

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Donald Morrison and W. N. Rankin of this place, under the style and firm of Morrison & Rankin, was dissolved on the 1st day of April, 1863, by mutual consent. The said W. N. Rankin will pay all debts due by the said firm, and collect all debts due to the same.

Witness—JOEL CARPENTER.

(Signed) DONALD McARISON,
W. N. RANKIN.

In reference to the above, the undersigned desires to notify his numerous friends and the public generally, that he is still continuing the business in the old stand, and while grateful for their confidence and patronage in the past, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same in the future.

W. N. RANKIN.

Bayfield, 1st April, 1862. w13

TOWN LOTS
FOR SALE!
IN THE
TOWN OF GODERICH.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS

60 TOWN LOTS
FOR SALE.

WITHIN a few minutes walk south of the Market Square. Prices Low. Long Credit given, if desired. Apply to

JOHN BLAKE,
Huron Road.

May 12th, 1863 w16-3t

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forbidden to purchase the following notes of hand, which have been stolen from the subscriber, viz: one of $30.00 drawn against Wm. McNally, Wroxeter, backed by John Macelchan, due 12th October; the other of $9.00 against Wm. Smith, Culross, due January 1st, 1864, backed by Arch. Docherty, Belmore, to

MUNROE McLEOD,
Turnberry, C. W.

May 25th, 1863. w18-2m*8osx

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between John Denison, Provincial Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer, and William John Macdonald, Provincial Land Surveyor, is dissolved by the non-performance of agreement on the part of the said William John Macdonald Wherefore the business of land surveying and civil engineering, shall be carried on by the undersigned, as formerly.

JOHN DENISON.

Bayfield, 15th April, 1863. w12-tf

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY FORBID any person or persons harbouring or trusting my wife, Lucy Fulford, or any other person, without my written order, otherwise I will not be accountable.

IRA FULFORD.

May 14th, 1863. w16tf

HARDWARE
THE
EXCLUSIVE HARDWARE STORE
IN THE COUNTY.

Sign of the Large Padlock

H. GARDINER & CO.

beg to inform the public that they have opened a

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Hardware Store, on the Court House Square, Goderich. They will always have on hand a large and well selected Stock of *Heavy & Shelf Hardware,* comprising:

Bar Iron, all sizes;	Glass;
Hoop and Band Iron;	Putty;
Canada Plate;	Oils and Paints;
Tin Plate	Colors;
Steel, all kinds;	Spades and Shovels;
Coil Chains;	Guns and Pistols;
Anvils;	Shot;
Vices,	Powder;
Smith's Bellows;	Saws;
Horse Nails;	Ropes;
Cut Nails;	Oakum,
Pressed Nails;	Brushes;
Wrough Nails;	Grindstones.

Shelf Hardware, of Every Description.

IN FACT,

Everything that should be kept in a Hardware Store.

Goderich, 1861. 4v

GODERICH FANNING MILL
AND
Pump Factory!

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of the Counties of Huron and Bruce that he is still Manufacturing and has on hand a number of his **Superior Fanning Mills** and PUMPS. He would particularly draw attention to his *Mills,* as he will warrant them to free Wheat from oats, cockle, chess, &c. Pumps made to order and warranted

Factory on NELSON-st. betwee Victoria Street and Cambria Road.

HENRY DODD.

Goderich, October 30, 1860 30

WOOL CARDING!
AT
WINGHAM MILLS.

THE subscriber begs to inform the Farmers of Turnberry and the adjoining Townships that his *New Carding Mill* will be in operation on the 12th of May next, when he will be prepared to promptly execute all kinds of custom work; and having had many years experience in the business, and his Machinery being of the best description, parties favoring him with their orders may rely on having all work done in the close style. Farmers from a distance can have their wool carded in time to return the same day.

☞ He has also for sale a select assortment Fulled Cloths, Satinetts, Tweeds, Wincey, Flannels, &c., Cheap for Cash or in exchange for Wool.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

ALSO, on hand a large stock of Lumber of all kinds: Pine, Oak, Hemlock, Cherry, Ash, Basswood, &c. As the stock is the largest in the United Counties and embraces *all sizes,* Builders will do well to call and examine it.

Custom Sawing, Gristing, Carding, &c., all done on the most reasonable terms and on the shortest notice.

The subscriber having been at great expense in fitting up these Mills, he trusts that all who wish to get good value for their money will call at Wingham and do business with

PETER FISHER.

☞ Orders by Post promptly attended to.

WINGHAM, 3rd April, 1863. w11-3m$r

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Quebec until Noon, on

FRIDAY, 12th JUNE, 1863,

For the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed Contracts for four years, on the following Routes, on and from the 1st July next, between

Bodmin and Hagarty's Corners—three times per week, each way;
Credton and Devon—once per week, each way;
Wingham and Zetland—three times per week, each way;
Seaforth and Railway Station—12 Double Trips per week. Price per Double Trip (to and and from the Station) to be stated.

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

GILBERT GRIFFIN,
P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
London, C. W., 7th April, 1863. } sw72w16 3t

DAYS' HOTEL,
ON THE GRAVEL ROAD,
NEAR WROXETER,

THE subscriber, in returning thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him—especially while his house was in an unfinished state—takes this opportunity of apprising his many friends and the public generally, of the fact that his house now affords accommodation *inferior to none in the County,* and therefore trusts that by a proper attention to business he will still merit the share of patronage hitherto bestowed upon him. Let no stage-man or other *interested* individual persuade you into the belief that it is all the same whether you go to Wroxeter or not, because not only is his house not in that place, but is 2 miles 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 (city hotels, perhaps, excepted.) For a view of the house see R. W. Hermon, R. Martin and L. Bolton's New Map of the County.

☞ Ice provided in Summer for his fishing friends.

CHARLES DAYS,
Proprietor.

w46-1y

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. v16n15

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, Harness, &c., which will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit.

JOHN PASSMORE,
Victoria Street, Goderich.

April 1st, 1863. w49 6m

GODERICH MARBLE WORKS
W. C. TRELEAVEN
MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES
TOMBS TABLETS
TABLE-TOPS, &C.
GODERICH
C.W.

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

Ohio Free Stone kept on hand for Building purposes.

HEADSTONES FROM $5 UPWARDS

Goderich, 4th November, 1862. w40

JOHN RALPH
STOVES & PLOUGHS
TIN, SHEET IRON & COPPER WARE
GODERICH C.W.

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, PISTOLS
&c., &c.

FOR SALE
AND MADE TO ORDER,
BY
J. C. McINTOSH,
Opposite the Market.

All kinds of repairing done, on most reasonable terms. wn37

PLUMBING!
PETER GILLIES,
PLUMBER,
Kingston Street, GODERICH,
Opposite the Huron Hotel.

LEAD PIPES!

PUT in for the conveyance of cold or hot water to all parts of Dwelling Houses, Hotels and Public Buildings. Residences fitted up with

Lead and Zinc Baths,
SHOWERS,
Copper Boilers, Water Tanks, Wash Basins, Sinks, Wash Trays, Water Closets,
FORCE & CISTERN PUMPS.

The attention of Farmers, Brewers and Railroad Companies is invited to the utility of the

HYDRAULIC RAM

By which water can be elevated from adjoining springs or creeks to Farm Yards, for the watering of Stock; to Breweries, or Residences. This self-acting Machine requires no manual labour, and will throw a steady stream of water, by its own action, for the year round.

Orders punctually attended to.

REFERENCES:
JAMES WATSON, Esq., JOHN McDONALD, Esq., HORACE HORTON, Esq., Goderich.

Goderich 19th Nov., 1862. w49-6m

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, } By virtue of Two Writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of James McGuire, James Hall and John McGuire, at the suits of Robert Runciman and John Paterson, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said Defendants, in and to Lot Number Forty-three in the First Concession, and Lot Twenty-two in the Second Concession of the Township of Kinloss, in the County of Bruce, containing One hundred Acres, each, more or less; which Lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Twenty-first day of July next, at the hour of Twelve o the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Goderich, } 11
13th April, 1863

Farmers of Huron and Bruce!

You can be supplied with

PURE CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED

At the lowest Market price, by

W. M. SAVAGE,
Produce and general dealer,

Goderich, March 24th, 1863. w8w28

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that any person or persons trespassing on the Lands owned by W. Hawkins, in the Township of Ashfield and Wawanosh will be prosecuted as the Law directs.

MAURICE DALTON, in charge of Lands in Ashfield.

GEORGE McKAY, in charge of Lands in Wawanosh.

March, 1863. sw53w6-3m

NOTICE

THE Subscribers respectfully inform all those whose NOTES or BOOK ACCOUNTS to them are past due, that an immediate settlement will save costs.

R. RUNCIMAN & CO

Goderich, Jan 15th 1861. 6

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 or approved Credit. Old metal, Brass, Copper, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

Goderich, October, 1862. w39

Bryant, Stratton & Co's CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL Commercial Colleges

THE TORONTO COLLEGE, C. W.

THIS INSTITUTION, located in the *Mechanics' Institute, Toronto,* has just been added to BRYANT, STRATTON & CO'S. chain of Commercial Colleges, established in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis.

The object of these Colleges is to impart to Young Men and Ladies thorough and practical instruction in Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Correspondence, &c., and to fit them for any department of business they may choose.

Scholarships issued in Canada will entitle the student to complete his course in any College of the chain, and *vice versa,* without additional charge. The College is open day and evening.

JAMES E. DAY, RESIDENT PRINCIPAL.

For further information please call at the College, or send for Catalogue and Circular, enclosing letter stamp. Address BRYANT, STRATTON & CO.

Toronto, Jan. 1, 1863. sw34w48-1y

LANDS FOR SALE!

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

ONE-TENTH ONLY!
OF THE
PURCHASE MONEY IN CASH AT TIME OF PURCHASE
AND THE BALANCE IN
Nine Equal Annual Instalments,
with interest at 6 per cent.

TOWNSHIP OF MORRIS:

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

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK:

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

TOWNSHIP OF GREY:

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

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY

N. E. ¼ 43 in 1 con., 50 acres.

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

THOMAS GALT, Esq.,
Toronto.

wn34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, } By virtue of Three Writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas and County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of Joseph Gilbert, at the suits of The Bank of Upper Canada, Thomas B VanEvery and Geo. Rumball, Dame Elizabeth Bragg and John F. Jane, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the South half of Lot No Three, East Grosvenor Street, with Great Western Hotel thereon, and part of Lot No Four, North High Street, with four stores thereon, in the Village of Southampton, and County of Bruce. Also Lot No. Nine, in the Twelfth Concession, and Lots Nine, Eleven and Twelve in the Thirteenth Concession of the Township of Saugeen, in the said County of Bruce; which Lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the twenty-fifth day of August next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Goderich } w17
May 19th. 1863.

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 32 on West side o Queen Street in the Town o Kincardine.

For particulars apply to

IRA LEWIS,
Barrister, Goderich.

n26

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that James Moss of this Town has made an assignment of all his goods and effects to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors. All parties, creditors of the said James Moss, wishing to come under said assignment can do so by calling at the office of W. TORRANCE HAYS, Solicitor, Goderich, and all parties indebted to said James Moss are requested to call at the above office and settle their accounts without delay and save costs.

J. & J. SEEGMILLER,
Assignees.

February 24th, 1863. sw51

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 County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the Land and tenements of Joseph Bacon, at the suit of Samuel Mellroy, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, in and to Lot number Fourteen, in the first concession, R. D. B., in the township of Brant, in the county of Bruce, containing fifty acres, more or less; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office, in the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Eighteenth day of August next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich,
12th May, 1863. } w16

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, } By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas and Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of William Rastall, administrator of the goods and chattels of John Smith, deceased, at the suit of Joseph Cook, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said William Rastall as such administrator in and to Lot No. one, Penetanguere Row, in the Village of Kincardine, in the County of Bruce, containing half an acre more or less; which Lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the sixteenth day of June next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Goderich, } w17
May 16th, 1863.

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 County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of John Golding, at the suit of Robert Govenlock, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant, in and to Lot number One Hundred and Twenty-four, in the Village of Ainleyville in the County of Huron, with the buildings thereon; Which Lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Twenty-fifth day of August, next, at at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.

By S POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } w16
18th May, 1863.

DR. HULL'S
LIQUID
Aromatic Physic

AN
Important Family Medicine.

FOR the cure of diseases of the

LIVER AND STOMACH,

Indigestion, Bilious affections, Palpitation of the Heart, Costiveness of the Bowels, Sick-Headache, Piles, Jaundice, and all other cases where an opening gentle physic is required.

THIS MEDICINE
CONTAINS NO MERCURY,
OR ANY OTHER DELETERIOUS DRUG.

BEING VERY PALATABLE,

It will answer for delicate females, or children It is simply a helpmate to nature, giving energy and a healthy action to the Stomach, the spring of life whence the body derives its succor.

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

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

AGENTS:

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

ALL KINDS OF

Birds and Fourfooted Animals Stuffed,

Preserved and set up in the most Naural position, to order. Cash paid for all kinds of birds and animals fit for stuffing, at Mr. McINTOSH'S—Gunsmith. w11ep6mos

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 County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of Peter Grant and Josiah Grant, at the suit of John Plummer and John Paser, I have seized and taken in Execution, all the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in and to that parcel or tract of Land, situate, lying and being in the Township of Stanley in the County of Huron and Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement One Acre of Land, being part of Lot Number Thirty, first concession, Township of Stanley and County of Huron, and commencing at the Northeast corner of the sale Lot, on the London Road and forming one square piece, containing One Acre, beginning as aforesaid at the point of the said Northeast corner, with the buildings thereon erected; which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in the Court House at the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Ninth day of June, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } w5
March 5th. 1863.

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 Zebulon Moore, James Adam and William Little, at the suit of William Lamphier, Joseph R. Cherrier, and James Stevenson, executors of the last will and testament of Daniel Murphy, Deceased, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said defendants, in and to Lot number three on the, on the south side of High Street, in the Village of Southampton in the County of Bruce with the buildings thereon, Which Lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office, in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Eighteenth day of August next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich,
12th May, 1863. } w16

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LAND.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, } By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas and Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Laper, at the suit of William Coats, Thomas F. Rance and Samuel H. Rance, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant, John Laper, in and to Lots Numbers Twenty-four and Twenty-five in the second concession of the township of Hullett in the county of Huron, containing Two hundred acres of Land, more or less, except Forty acres sold to Thomas F. Rance and Samuel H. Rance; also Lot Number Twenty-four in the third concession of said township of Hullett, containing one hundred 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 Eleventh day of August next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } w15
May 7th, 1863.

VALUABLE LANDS
For Sale
ON REASONABLE TERMS

LOTS 15 and 20, in 1st Concession of the Township of Goderich, containing together 267 acres. The above lots are situated on the Gravel Road to Bayfield, and abutting on Lake Huron. They are well Timbered and the land of good quality.

For Terms, apply to

CHARLES WIDDER, ESQ.,
Goderich.

Goderich, 12th May, 1862. 15

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 County Court of Common Pleas and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of Edward Ferguson, James Kelly and Thomas Morrison, at the suit of Alexander McNabb and John Fisher, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in and to Lot letter F. on the south side of Clarendon Street, Lots Numbers 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, on the south side of Alice Street; Lot No. 4, south side of High Street; Lot No. 21, south side, and Lot No. 21, north side of Alfred street; Lots Nos. 23, 24 and 25 on the North side of Clarendon street, in the Village of Southampton and County of Bruce, containing half an acre each, 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 Twenty-third day of June, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich,
March 5th, 1863. }

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 County Court of the County of Wellington and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of James Bolton, at the suit of Francis Kerr, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, in and to all that part of Lot number twenty-nine on the north side of the Durham Road in the township of Brant in the county of Bruce, which is lying and being on the Easterly side of the River Saugeen, containing fifty-four acres, more or less; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Eleventh day of August next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } 16
7th May, 1863.

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 County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of David Nevin, Andrew Nevin and Robert Morrison, at the suit of Thomas Grant and Edward Rathwell, I have seized and taken in Execution, all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant, in and to part of Lot No. Thirty-one, in the first concession of the Township of Stanley, in the County of Huron and Province of Canada, and which may be known and described as follows: commencing at the distance of 2 chains on a course North nine degrees thirty minutes West from the South-easterly Angle of said Lot; thence South eighty degrees forty minutes, West three chains, sixteen and a half links; thence North nine degrees thirty minutes, West one chain seventeen links; thence North eighty degrees forty minutes, East three chains sixteen and a half links, to the London Road; thence South nine degrees thirty minutes, East one chain seventeen links, to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement one rood and twenty perches of Land 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 Twenty-eighth day of July next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich,
24th April, 1863. } 13

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 County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of James McDonald, at the suit of David Campbell, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in and to all and singular that certain parcel or tract of Land, situate, lying and being in the Township of Stanley, in the County of Huron and Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement One-Third of an Acre of Land, be the same more or less, being composed of part of Lot Sixteen (16) in the first concession of the Township of Stanley, on the London Road, lying at the North East Angle of the London and Bayfield Roads and South-East Angle of said Lot (16); thence South Eighty degrees, Thirty minutes West, Eight Rods and Twenty-four Links; thence North nine degrees thirty minutes West five rods and twenty-four and one-third Links; thence North eighty degrees, thirty minutes East, eight rods and twenty-four Links to the London Road; thence along said road to the place of beginning, and which may be otherwise known as Lot No. 1 and the south part of Lot No 2, Mustard's survey of part of the Village of Brucefield; which Lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Twenty-eighth day of July next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S.