Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION

GEO. COX & ABRAHAM SMITH, Proprietors. "The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number." JAMES YOUNG, Editor.

$1.00 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE, $2.00 AT END OF YEAR. GODERICH, ONTARIO, D.C., THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1870. VOL. XXIII.—NO 46

Business Directory.

Dr. P. A. McDougall
WILL BE AT HOME FOR CONSULTATION up to 11 o'clock, a. m. every day. Will visit clients at any hour afterwards, night or day w49

G. C. Shannon M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. &c., Goderich, C. W 12v49-ly

DR. McLEAN,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER, &c. Office and Residence third door east of Central School. 49

G. M. McMICKING, M. D.
LICENTIATE COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, C. E. Residence, the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. F. C. Haldan, Elgin Street.

DR. CASSADY,
(of McGill College)
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Office, over his Drug store, Goderich, Ontario. sw102

Medical.

RICHARD MOORE, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND Accoucheur, Manchester, C. W. February 7th, 1867. w3yr

B. WALDEN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR &c., Office and Residence (Late Widow MacPherson's Hotel). Amberly Out., November 21st 1870. w44-6m

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

M. C. Cameron,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Kingston st., Goderich, Ont., w49

Cameron & Garrow.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c. Office, Kingston street, Goderich.
M. C. CAMERON. w52 J. T. GARROW.

John B. Gordon,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Goderich, Ont., Office, on the south side of West Street, third door from Court-House Square. w49

Isaac F. Toms,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c., Goderich, Ontario. Office—abb's block, Kingston street sw77

Doyle & Squier,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS-in-Chancery, &c. Goderich, Ont.
B. L. DOYLE. sw5 W. R. SQUIER, B. A.

P. F. WALKER, Attorney-at-Law Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Court House, Goderich Ontario. sw94

Strange & Ellwood,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, SOLICITORS in Chancery & Insolvency, Conveyancers, &c. Money to Lend. OFFICE: Crabb's Block, over Mr. Archibald's Store. sw37.

William R. Bain, B. A.
CHANCERY AND LAW OFFICE. CRABB'S NEW buildings, Kingston, Street Goderich.
N. B.—Conveyancing. Money lent on reasonable terms. Disputes and defective titles to real estate quieted. Goderich, Aug. 14 1869. w30

M. NICHOLSON,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Rooms over the Post Office, West Street, Goderich.
August 14th, 1870 w30tf

GIFFORD ELLIOT.
ATTORNEY-at Law, Solicitor in Chancery. Conveyancer, &c
WINGHAM, ONT.
Money to lend. Disputed Titles quieted. Crown Land Patents obtained cheaply.
July 25th, 1870. w27-1y

T. B. Stokes,
AGENT FOR STRATFORD AGRICULTURAL works (Joseph Sharman, proprietor). Residence, Byfield Road. w11-1y-8p

S. Malcomson,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., &c. Clinton, Ont.
MONEY TO LEND. w35

Strong & Squier.
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS, NO. 6, Arcade Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
JAMES C. STRONG, Attorney-at-Law. H. R. SQUIER.
Aug 15th 1870. w30

D. McDougall
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD, County of Huron. Sales in village or country punctually attended to. w3-1yr

L. B. Hamlin,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND Valuator and Conveyancer. Kincardine.

W. G. WILSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
Insurance & Real Estate Agent
COMMISSIONER IN B. R.
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c.,
DRAWN AND EXECUTED,
MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 per cent.
Oct. 19th; 1870. sw17-1y ZURICH, Ont.

PAINTING
BRADEN AND CLUCAS.
House, Sign & Ornamental Painters,
PAPER Hangers and Imitators of Woods and Marble KINGSTON Street.
GODERICH.
Agents for Jackson's universal 'Mop and Wringer.'
Opposite Saunders Hardware Store.
Goderich, Aug 17th, 1870. 1yw31

THE LONDON
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
AND
TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.
BOOK-KEEPING BY SINGLE, AND Double Entry, taught by a superior plan of Actual Business Transactions. Thorough instruction in Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, Banking, Telegraphing, Short Hand Writing, &c., &c, For full information, Address,
JONES & BELL,
London, Ontario.

Money to Lend.
ON very reasonable terms Apply to
B. L. DOYLE,
Savage's new Block
Goderich, Aug15. 1870 sw1

MONEY TO LEND
ON IMPROVED FARMS,
AT 8 PER CENT!
—ALSO,—
SOME TO INVEST IN TOWN PROPERTY,
J. B GORDON,
Barrister, &c., Goderich.
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 sw1

PIANO FORTE
A FIRST CLASS SEVEN OCTAVE, FOUR round corner Rosewood Piano, by Weber & Co., for sale by Mr Mark E Wade, Piano Forte and Organ Tuner; to be seen at British Exchange Hotel Goderich, 5th August, 1870 w29.

COLBORNE HOTEL,
GODERICH.
E. MARTIN, Proprietor.
Good Accommodations. Ample Stable Room.
This is admitted to be a First class house kept in Good Style.
August 15th, 1870. sw1-tf

Commercial Hotel, Mitchell C. W
JOHN HICKS, Proprietor. This is the largest and best Country Hotel in Western Canada, and charges as moderate as any House in Mitchell. Stage Proprietor. Goods to ship for 100 Horses Horses and Carriages for Hire, on Shortest Notice. 14:7

Business Directory.

MILLINERY & DRESS-MAKING,
MISSES STEWART
BEG TO INTIMATE THAT THEY HAVE REMOVED to the Store on the Market Square, next door to Mack's Confectionery Store, where they are prepared to execute all orders for millinery and dress-making in
The Newest Styles and with Despatch
N. B. Several apprentices wanted immediately. Goderich 12 Sept. 1870. sw38

B. McCORMICK, TAILOR,
(McLEANS OLD STAND, EAST St.)
PREVIOUSLY CUTTER, TO J. C. DETLOR.
TESTIMONIAL:
GODERICH 19TH, SEPT. 1869. Mr. McCORMICK has been in our employment as Cutter for this year. He is capable of cutting for any first class establishment. We bespeak for him the confidence of any who may employ him.
JOHN C. DETLOR

NEW
Waggon and Carriage
FACTORY.
BATES & ELLIOTT
HAVE pleasure in informing the public of Goderich and country that they have opened a Waggon and Carriage Shop on St. David's st. (Lewis Elliott's old stand, immediately adjoining the Western Hotel. B. & E. attend personally to all the work entrusted to them and are prepared to turn out
Waggons, Buggies, Cutters, Sleighs,
and everything in their line, of the very best material and workmanship and at the very lowest remunerative rates.
JOBBING
Promptly attended to.
ON HAND, a large assortment of
SLEIGHS
which will be sold Cheap for Cash or Country wood,
Goderich, Aug 1 1870. w30

THE
NEW GROCERY STORE
WHITELY & ELLIOTT
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
WINES & LIQUORS.
Corner Kingston Street & Market Square
GODERICH.
Goderich June 20th 1870. sw27-tf

MRS. DAYS' HOTEL
WROXETER.
ON the direct road from Seaforth to Walkerton. Every necessary accommodation for the travelling public.
HANNAH DAYS.
Wroxeter, Aug. 15, 1867. w30

HURON HOTEL,
ZURICH, CO. HURON
JOHN PRANG, - - Proprietor.
This house is fitted up with every convenience for the travelling public.
Good Stabling and prompt attendance
Aug 15, 1870. w16-tf

PHOTOGRAPHS
$1.00 Per Dozen.

HALF DOZEN FROM BACK NEGATIVE 51 cents, postage free. One dozen from back negative 87 cents, postage free, to any address.
Particular Attention paid to Copying old Ambrotypes.
For either large or small photographs. The subscriber in returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, would just say that he has made such improvements in his gallery as will merit a continuance of the same.
A Great Reduction on Large Photographs.
E. L. JOHNSON.
Goderich, Aug. 15, 1870. w30

Lazarus, Morris & Co.
Opticians and Oculists,
MONTREAL,
HAVE, WITH A VIEW TO MEET THE INCREASED demand for the celebrated Perfected Spectacles, appointed F. JORDON, chemist and Druggist, Goderich, Ont., as their Agent for this place. They have taken care to give all needful instructions, and have confidence in the ability of their Agents to the requirements of all customers. An opportunity will be thus afforded to procure, at all times, Spectacles unequalled by any for their strengthening and preserving qualities.
Too much cannot be said as to their superiority over the ordinary glasses worn. There is no glimmering, wavering of the sight, dizziness, or other unpleasant sensation, but, on the contrary, from the peculiar construction of the Lenses, they are soothing and pleasant, causing a feeling of relief to the wearer, and producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural healthy sight. They are the only Spectacles that
PRESERVE AS WELL AS ASSIST THE SIGHT.
they are the cheapest because the best, always lasting many years without change being necessary.
We employ no Peddars.
F. JORDAN,
Sole Agent for Goderich.
Goderich Aug 15 1870. w18

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR TICKETS to and from Liverpool, London derry or Glasgow by the above STEAMSHIPS, apply to P. H. Hall, Grand Trunk Railway
Goderich, Aug. 1870 w30

Business Directory.

MONEY TO LEND
ON EASY TERMS
[INCORPORATED] THE A. D. 1864
HURON & ERIE
SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY.
CAPITAL, - - - - $700,000.
THIS SOCIETY ADVANCES MONEY ON SECURITY of Real Estate, and on Terms very favorable to borrowers.
NO LAWYERS' COSTS ARE CHARGED.
The Society pays its Solicitor's charges. Any sum of money, from $200 upwards, is lent for any number of years from one to fifteen. Money may be obtained at any time with little or no delay beyond the time occupied in investigating the title and preparing the Mortgage, the cost of which is paid by the society. The full amount of the loan is advanced—no deduction being made for commission or other charges, which often add so materially to the cost of a loan from other Societies or from individuals. The borrower can repay his loan by yearly, half-yearly, or monthly payments. The periodical instalments include, besides interest, a small sum for principal, and they are so divided that by their payment the debt is entirely extinguished, and the mortgage discharged at the end of the time stipulated.
EXAMPLE.—A Borrower obtains $500 for 15 years; he pays $66.70 each year, and at the end of the time his Mortgage is paid off. The rapidly increasing business of this Society is the best indication of the favor with which it is regarded by the farming community, and its popularity will become greater as the merits of its system of lending become better known and understood. By the small payments of principal included in the yearly instalment, the borrower gradually, and without trouble, pays off his loan—thus avoiding the risk of losing his property, which too often happens when the principal falls due in a large sum at the end of the term. He can, at any time, pay off his loan in advance on favorable terms (which can be settled at any monthly meeting by the Directors, on the application of the borrower,) and interest at six per cent. per annum will be allowed on all payments in advance.
Full particulars and loan table may be obtained at the Society's Office, or by letter postpaid, addressed to the Secretary, or from any of the Society's valuators
CHARLES FLETCHER, Valuator at Goderich

MONEY TO LEND
At Greatly reduced Rates of Interest.
THE undersigned has any amount of money to loan from two to fifteen years, at a low rate of interest and favourable terms of repayment, payable by yearly instalments rate of expenses will defy competition.
HORACE HORTON
Appraiser for the Canada Permanent Building & Savings & Loan Society, of Toronto.

INSURANCE CARD.
The Subscriber is agent for the following first-class Insurance Companies
PHOENIX of London, England.
HARTFORD of Hartford.
PROVINCIAL of Toronto.
BRITISH AMERICA, of Toronto.
Fire & Marine business done at the lowest rates
HORACE HORTON
Office Market Square, Goderich.
Aug 30th, 1870. w36-1y.

$30,000 TO LEND: ON
THE SECURITY OF
Real Property
IN THE
COUNTY OF HURON,
at 6 per cent. by
DOYLE & SQUIER,
Barristers, Goderich.
Aug 15, 1870 sw54 6m

THE MARKET GROCERY
IS FAMOUS FOR ITS
CONVENIENT SITUATION
RELIABLE STOCK
MODERATE PRICES AND CONSTANT CIVILITY.
The Large Business done by the firm secures a supply
OF
GROCERIES ALWAYS FRESH.
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF CROCKERY
Lamps and Glassware on hand of all patterns, styles and prices. The largest stock in town to choose from of
FRUIT JARS
GLASS, STONE & EARTHEN-WARE.
PROVISIONS Butter and Produce taken in Exchange for Goods at Cash Values.
BUY THE $2. WASHING MACHINE.
COME AND TRY US
ROBINSON & HOWELL.
Goderich Aug 30th 1870 sw3-tf

Money to Loan on Real Estate,
APPRAISER to the Huron and Loan Company of Upper Canada
G. HILLMAN,
Market Square Goderich
vf

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE
CRABB'S BLOCK, KINGSTON STREET.

Prices to Suit the Times!
Photographs reduced to $1.00 per Doz.,
OR 75cts. PER HALF DOZEN.
Large Photograph Reduced in Proportion.
Also will make the largest Photographs made in Goderich, very cheap. Porcelain pictures from one dollar upwards
D. CAMPBELL'S
Photograph Gallery.
Goderich, Aug. 15th, 1870. w30

GRAND DISPLAY
D. FERGUSON
HAS OPENED OUT
IN DRY GOODS
THE LATEST STYLES
THE CHOICEST PATTERNS
THE BEST QUALITIES
AT
THE LOWEST PRICES
His Factories & Sheetings
it will pay you
TO DRIVE 20 MILES
TO PURCHASE
For Cheapness and quality all his stock is Unequalled.
A LOT OF COTTON YARNS
BEST QUALITY
AT MILL PRICES
IN BOOTS AND SHOES
HE
CANNOT BE COMPETED WITH
HIS GROCERIES
Are equal in all respects to those which have gained him the reputation of keeping
THE MOST RELIABLE
FAMILY GROCERY
IN GODERICH
BE SURE
TO CALL ROUND TO HIS
STORE
ON HAMILTON STREET
before completing your purchases.
HE CHARGES NOTHING
FOR SHOWING GOODS
AND
YOU WILL SAVE MONEY
BY BUYING FROM
D. FERGUSON
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30 tf

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample box which will enable to commence work on, and a copy of The Star, the largest family newspaper published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Stoves! Stoves!

Coal Oil Lamps, &c. &c. Old Iron Copper, Brass, Wool Pickings, and Sheep Skin taken in exchange,
J. & J. STORY,
Sign of the Large Coal Oil Barrel,
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 sw1

THE MAIN SEWER.

To the Editor of the Signal:

SIR.—A few hints thrown out at this time in reference to the construction of the sewer might be beneficial, or otherwise, to the Ratepayers. The Council has not as yet committed themselves by accepting any tender, as I believe the tenders were not opened last night, as it was generally understood they were to be. Should the following suggestion meet the eye of any one of our City Fathers it might change his mind as to carrying out the proposed plan of Sewer. Take the specifications as they read.

Cedar piles cannot be driven at the terminus; as the river bed is of flat rock. An open stone gutter is liable to be removed from its bed by the filtering of water through the seams of the paving, and also from land slides which cannot be prevented on a hill side, where there are so many spongy springy places and where earth has to be made up to receive the gutter. The stone gutter as laid down in plan will cost about $3000. Now why not substitute an iron tube of sufficent dimensions to carry off the water, say one foot in diameter. With the great fall the pipe would have it would discharge the water farther than a drain four times its size; could carry the water at a foot on the 100 of a descent. The cost of an Iron tube would be about $3.50 per foot running measure and placed in position would not exceed $5.00 per foot which would be a saving of over half of the cost of the stone paving, be more substantial, and supply all the requirements of the stone gutter in carrying off the water, and there would be no possibility of its getting out of repair by leaks, landslides, frosts, &c. As to the cedar box drain, let any of our City Fathers draw each section of box drain full size and look at it, he will imagine he has drawn some modern barn door instead of a box drain. Let him calculate how much water (for I believe the purpose of the drain is to convey water) will flow through a drain of 3x4 feet with a descent of one foot in 100 and he will come to the conclusion that the drain would be too small to convey the water of the Maitland river, but entirely too large to carry off the water of this town. A drain 2x2 feet will be more than sufficient, be less expensive and leave no room for doubt as to its strength, if built of 3 inch cedar plank. And there is some room for doubt about the strength of a 3x4 feet cedar box constructed as described in specification. The great liability of the box is to collapse from the pressure of earth from outside. The cost of 2x2 feet drain would be about $10 per rod, and the one proposed would cost about $20 per rod. Now why throw away so much money on the large drain? Why not build the 2x2 feet drain at one half the cost? Neither of the drains will last more than 20 years, and by that time they will all be surpassed by good brick or stone sewer.

Yours, &c.,
A RATEPAYER.

TOWN COUNCIL.—The regular meeting was held on 1st Dec. Present, the Mayor in the chair, Reeve, Passmore, Howell, Smith, Seymour, Cameron, Sinclair, Detlor, McKay, Runciman, Clifford and Watson. Minutes of previous meeting were read, approved and signed. Sundry relief Petitions were disposed of. A Petition was presented by Mr. E Hosker, praying for a remission of part of the license fee on his new premises. Moved by Mr. Seymour, seconded by Mr. Watson that the petition be received and fyled, carried. The amendment of Mr Gardiner, seconded by Mr. Smith that half the amount be refunded being lost. A Petition praying for a column in the assessment roll to allow the ratepayers at the coming elections to vote "saloons" or "no saloons" was granted. Sundry accounts were read and passed. Report of the Street Inspector, showing among other things that the grading of Maitland Road which was tendered for at $1.75 per rod but the tenders not accepted, was completed at $1.10 per rod by day labor, was read and ordered to be fyled. Moved by Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Cameron that the tenders (of which there were 8) for the construction of Main Sewer be opened by a Committee of the Road and Bridge Committee, with the addition of the Reeve and Deputy Reeve; Committee to meet on Friday night. By-Law No. 8 appointing returning officers was passed as follows:—St. David's Ward, B Hazlehurt at Crabb's Hall; St. George's Ward, D. Gordon at Warerooms, West St; St. Patrick's Ward, S. Pentland at Fireman's Hall, East St; and St. Andrew's Ward Eric McKay at Cabinet shop, West St.

Moved by Mr, Cameron, seconded by Mr. Smith, that if the Northern Gravel Road do not pay at least $1000 of thir arrears, they be proceeded against. Adjourned to meet on the call of the Mayor.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—A special meeting of the Board was held, in the Chairman's office, to consider the application of Mr. Andrew Patterson, for a situation as teacher in the Central School. After mature consideration, his testimonials being all of the highest order, and including a recommendation from Dr. Sangster, he was engaged at a salary of $400 per annum. The Regular meeting of the Borrd was held on 1st Dec. Present Mr. A. Lefroy in the chair, Messrs Crabb, Kay, Ferguson, Hood, Mckay, Elliot and Nairn. The minutes of last regular and special meetings were read and approved. Sundry accounts were presented and ordered to be paid. Moved by Mr. Crabb, seconded by Mr. Nairn:—That Miss Dixon be appointed teacher, in room of Miss Morgan at a salary of $225.00. Moved in amendment by Mr. Kay seconded by Mr. McKay, That Miss Emma Baily (recommended from the Normal School) be appointed at a salary of $250.00. Moved further in amendment by Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Elliot:—That miss E. Donagh be appointed at a salary of $225.00. The amendment to the amendment was put and lost. The amendment was then put against the motion and carried, Miss Baily being appointed. Moved by Mr. Hood and unanimously resolved that the services of Mr. James Thompson, as teacher, will not be required after the expiration of his present engagement and that the Secretary notify him accordingly. Moved by Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Elliot and unanimously resolved:—That Miss S. Dixon be appointed in the Central School at a Salary of $225.00. The meeting then adjourned.

TURNBERRY.

The Council met at Mrs Day's Nov. 17h pursuant to adjournment, Members all present. The Reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. The following jobs of work were reported finished and debentures granted for the same. S. Porter's jobs on 25th side line from the boundary to the gravel road amount $48 25: Wm. Mitchie's job on 25th side line $2; Edward Fair job at Burnerds beaver meadow $10: Alex. McDonald repairing culvert, con. 6 and 7 amount $2; Robert Johnston job on 15th side line con 8, $30; Thos. Simpson job at Greys bridge, $23; Peter Cantlons job on B. line, $13.86; David Logan's job on side lone 50 and 51, 1st con. $16; John McEwan job on B line $8.45. Jobs reported let but not finished, S Lockridge a job of crosswaying on con. B. amount $27-55 and Edward Fair a job on side line 5 and 6, Con. 6, gravelling, amount $11. Moved by Mr Scott, sec. by Mr Moffatt that the account of W Irwin for Constable's fees, be paid amount $3.10—Carried. Moved by Mr. Scott, sec. by Mr Hogg that refering to the letter of J. W. C. Brown, Esq., in reference to the road conveyed to the Council of Turnberry by John Fisher that the said conveyance be not returned to Mr Fisher, nor the money paid to him till the existing Mortgage to Thomas Galt on said property is discharged as far as the Road is concerned, described in said Deed, but that the money be deposited in the Bank till said Mortgage is released—Carried Moved by Mr Scott, sec. by Mr. Haugh that the Collector's Bond be accepted by the Council with H Gibson and R. A. Graham as sureities—Carried. Moved by Mr Scott sec. by Mr Haugh that a debenture be granted to James McGuire for goods given to Mrs Blanchard—Carried. Mrs Blanchard was granted $10 as charity. Moved by Mr. Scott, sec. by Mr Moffatt that a vote of the ratepayers be taken at the Municipal Election of Councillors to consider the property of remodelling the School Sections in this Township—Carried. Moved by Mr Scott, sec. by Mr Moffat that the By-Law authorizing the Trustees of S. S. No. 8, (Wingham) to borrow the sum of $300 to build an addition to the School house in said section for the term of 5 years be passed—Carried. Moved by Mr Scott, sec. by Mr Moffat that a By-law be passed for holding the Nomination and Election of Councillors for the year 1871, at Lot 15, con. 7, and appointing James Johnston, Returning officer—Carried. Moved by Mr Scott, sec. by Mr Haugh that the Council do now adjourn to meet at Foster's Hall, Lower Wingham, on Tuesday the 27th day of December next at 10 o'clock a. m. JAMES JOHNSTON
Tp Clerk.

The Northern Railway.

We think it would be advisable that a meeting of the rate-payers should be called for the purpose of interchanging opinions in reference to the London and Lake Huron Railway. Let our businessmen get up a requisition to the Mayor to this end and let the meeting be on an early day. The interests of the town, in this direction, demand some action on the part of our citizens. The following view of the case was expressed at London by Isaac Carling Esq., M. P. P. for the South Riding:—

Mr. Carling, on ascending the platform was received with loud cheers. He said—Mr. Mayor and citizens of London,—I came here, in company with two or three friends, to see what you had to say about the matter of building a railroad to the north. The people of Exeter take a deep interest in the construction of the proposed road, and are prepared to give liberally toward accomplishing the object in view. But without the help of the city of London, Exeter would stand but a poor chance, although the ratepayers would give a bonus in proportion to their worth, at all events to their assessed value. They were exceeding anxious to have a railway constructed, and would co-operate to their utmost in assisting the citizens of London in the enterprise. From the active manner in which it has been taken hold of, I have no doubt but that the road will be constructed, and that without any delay. My view is that Goderich would be the best place to locate the terminus. There was a good harbor about to be made at that point, on which the government were about to spend a large amount of money, and the county of Huron had also appropriated a grant to aid in the construction of a harbor of refuge. Water communication of the best kind could be had there, and although there were many other places where a good harbor could be built, I am of the opinion that Goderich from its position and standing would be the most fitting place for the proposed line to terminate. The several townships would grant liberal bonuses. Their credit was good, and they would pay every shilling as it became due. (Cheers.) The county of Huron also would aid in the completion of the undertaking, and will I am certain co-operate heartily with the citizens of London in this enterprise. Some fears were expressed that 100 miles would be too much to construct at one time, but if 100 could not be successfully completed, 50 could. Whether the broad or narrow gauge was best, I am not prepared to say, but I will do all in my power to further the scheme which has been set afoot, believing that it will materially benefit the different localities through which it will pass. The people of Exeter were waiting for London to make a start and I know they will use their utmost endeavors to combine with you in furtherance of his scheme. If you cannot carry a bonus in the city of London it would be impossible to do so in Exeter. I shall be most happy to help the charter through. (Cheers.)

RAILWAY LETTERS.

LETTER FROM A RATEPAYER.

WAY.

To the Editor of the Free Press:

DEAR SIR,—Having been present at the meeting last night, I was suprised to hear so little sound argument in favor of a London and Kincardine Road from those who advocated it. Now, if we are to have a Northern Road, let Kincardine be forgotten for the present, let us be content with a small Northern Road, say to Biddulph, Hay, Stanley, or a little further if the people north will help liberally, but by all means do not tap the Buffalo and Goderich Road. When you do that the people will trade east; no person would go west to trade. You might as well try and get the Guelph trade as to try and get that of Kincardine after the Toronto, Wellington and Bruce Road is finished to Kincardine. Toronto will have that—there is not a shadow of chance for London.—London may get some west of Goderich, but none north-east of that. A small road 40 or 50 miles north-west of this is better to London then 200 miles north-east. A road of 40 miles going through a country that will trade with us would cost, say $400,000. London would give $50,000. I believe there would be little difficulty in getting $350,000 taken up in stock and from the north. Then we would have a small cheap road to answer every purpose to London, without being in danger of squashing us. Of course if in a few years the people north wish to continue it, I say let them do it as far as they choose. What London requires is a small *cheap road* through a country that we are likely to do business in; if it could be built for $6,000 per mile, it would do. We want a road to benefit London, and not one to benefit the Kincardine people at our expense.—Again, if you ask the Londoners to vote for $100,000 for a road that would cost, before it was in running order, about $2,000,000, they would vote nay, but ask a reasonable amount for a benefit and they are ready and willing. I like progress, but am not willing to go into it blind. I thank you for the time and space.

Yours truly, CHAS. LILLEY.
London, Nov. 29.

A LETTER FROM WINGHAM:

Wingham, Nov. 26, 1870.

MR. WILLIAMS,—DEAR SIR,—I see your city is becoming alive to the importance of a railway to connect Lake Huron with it.

I am sure such a work is the thing that should be done, and will do more to develope the trade of the city than anything else. In fact it is the only thing to save London from the complete loss of the trade with the north. If a railroad was built, I, for one, would do all my business, I think, in London, as it would be far less than at present. If you do not move now, the other railways will get the start of you, and the trade once diverted, it would be hard work to recover it. In this part you may depend upon it we will do our best to secure a good bonus for the railway, should the matter be brought forward. As you are thoroughly acquainted with the country you will know that the best route would be through Wingham, as it would be the most direct north, could be easily made, and would pass through a good country throughout, and as you are aware, this village has natural advantages in its water privileges superior to any other place in the county, so that a railway here is the only thing needed to develope a large manufacturing trade, and to cause this place to become a flourishing town. I know that you are a public-spirited man; and I hope as you value the prosperity of the wholesale and general trade of London, that you will use all your influence in endeavoring to bring this enterprise to a successful issue. I trust you will have a good meeting, and that something tangible will be done. Yours respectfully,

T. G. JACKSON.

A LETTER FROM BLYTH.

Blyth, Nov. 24, 1870.

MY DEAR WILLIAMS,—I am much pleased to see that your city, with which I was so long and am yet identified, has at last awakened to a sense of self preservation.

Now, in respect to the route of the contemplated road, a few of us here have the thing all out and dry for you. In our wisdom, we lay the line to run from your city, through London Biddulph, Usborne, Tuckersmith, Hullett, Morris Turnberry, Culross, Greenock and Kincardine townships to Kincardine, suppose the line to terminate at Kincardine, touching at Arva, Birr, Elginfield, Lucan, Marystown Adare, Devon, Exeter, Hay, Rodgerville, Bruceffield, Clinton, Londesboro, Blyth, Belgrave, Wingham Teeswater, Riversdale, Bervie and Kincardine. We view this route to be the best for the two following reasons:—1st. The easiest to be built, and 2nd. The best paying, being a suitable distance from the lake, running through the garden of Canada, and sure to draw to the line all the trade west of it, and is sure to draw all the trade from 16 to 20 miles east and north of Seaforth back to the terminus.

There is no doubt but that all the above municipalities and villages will, according to their ability, cheerfully grant bonuses to the enterprise, and I have no hesitation in saying that a line of railroad such as I have indicated will pay as well as any line in the Dominion. For many years, cordwood can be got here for a mere *bagatelle*, and within a quarter of a mile of our village there is an immense peat deposit of the finest descripton, that could be utilized when wood gets scarce. Fancy the continuous stream of teams passing over this road all the winter, and nearly all the year round on the way to the Clinton station, and markets south Fancy the droves of cattle, sheep and pigs that are driven through from the north. Picture in your mind's eye the thousands of barrels of salt that will yet have to find a way from here to a southern market, and you will form something of an estimate of the worth of the line indicated, leaving out of veiw altogether the immense passenger traffic over this road. I am, dear sir,

Yours truly,
W. D. HAMMOND.

The War

HEAVY FIGHTING BEFORE PARIS.

A SORTIE ATTEMPTED — FRENCH DRIVEN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSS.

RUMORED CAPITULATION OF THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

THE CITY OF PARIS SURRENDERING!

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATE BATTLE.

Berlin, Nov 30.—The Queen has received the following dispatch from King William:—Tuesday, Nov 29th.—Frederick Charles reports a complete defeat of the Loire army in the battle of Monday, in which the French had the 20th corps, probably the 18th and a portion of the 15th and 16th corps engaged. A thousand French were found dead on the field, four thousand were wounded and sixteen hundred taken prisoners. Gen. Aurelles is reported wounded. The German loss was one thousand, among them a few officers.

London, Nov 30.—The following, dated Versailles, early this morning, has just been received by way of Berlin:—On Monday and Tuesday the forts around Paris, particularly those to the south, maintained a furious cannonade merely to cover a sortie in force. On Tuesday the Parisians came out toward L'Hay, supported by their gunboats in the Seine. At this point the position of the Sixth Prussian corps there was attacked fiercely; simultaneously other sorties were made in other directions, probably to prevent reinforcements to the Sixth corps. In all cases however, the French were repulsed and driven back behind their fortifications.—The entire Prussian loss in this encounter was only 7 officers and a few hundred men, while the French lost 1,000 in prisoners alone. The French have been badly beaten near Amiens. Their army was totally routed, and fled toward Arras. Four French guns were recaptured. On Monday, the 28th, the main body of the French army of the Loire attempted to force a passage toward Fontainebleau, by a heavy and general attack. They encountered the 10th Prussian corps at Beaugais, 20 miles north of Orleans. The Prussians were quickly reinforced with the 5th infantry and 1st cavalry divisions. The French onslaught was repulsed with heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, especially the latter. Failing in this attempt, the army of the Loire withdrew.

QUITE PROBABLE.

London, Nov. 30, 9.30 p. m.—The "Globe" this afternoon publishes an announcement of the capitulation of the entire army of the Loire. The report can be traced to no authentic source.

CONDITION OF PARIS.

The efforts of Aurelles to advance to the relief of Paris have failed. The provisions of Paris are almost exhausted; scarcely a fortnight's supply is remaining.

PROPOSED RESTORATION OF THE EMPIRE.

New York, Nov. 30.—The London "Times" says:—Important rumors are afloat, to the effect that Bismarck has resumed his old plan to restore the French Empire to power, upon the ruins of the Republic. To prove this the "Times" says, terms of peace have already been settled, if not signed, with Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe, whereby, upon the basis of the cession of the strongholds of Strasbourg and Metz to Germany, Napoleon and his Marshals, MacMahon, Bazaine, Le Bœuf and Canrobert, at the head of the remnants of the Imperial Guard and the 300,000 French prisoners now confined in Germany, who are to have their arms restored, will march in pageant, from the Rhine, and relieve the German guard now before Paris. They will force the capitulation of the capital. The German troops besieging Paris being superseded by the French, will return home, except those whose presence will be necessary to hold the ceded provinces. The "Times" considers the story difficult to believe, but the difficulties of Bismarck and Napoleon may have rendered them careless of the consequences or caused them to blindly overlook them.

The Eastern Question.

RUSSIA WILL GIVE A SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION.

THE POSITION OF PRUSSIA.

DIPLOMACY TO SETTLE THE TROUBLE.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 30.—Propositions for a Conference on the Eastern Question, to be held at London, are most favorably received here.

Russia will give a satisfactory explanation of Gortschakoff's first circular.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 30.—The Government is in receipt of addresses from all parts of the Empire, which show that the loyalty of the people makes Russia unassailable and fearless of any hostile alliance.

London, Nov. 30.—Lord Lyons is awaiting the decision of the Tours Government as to the matter of sending a plenipotentiary to the Conference at London.

A Vienna despatch says Bismarck's proposal for a Conference was made after he had arrived at a previous understanding with Gortschakoff. No orders have been given by the Emperor of Austria for the formation of a new Cabinet. Great quantities of corn have been bought in Danubian ports on account of the Russian government.

The Russian circular has produced great alarm at Bucharest. The government is helpless, and turns on every side for advice. An agent of the Porte has arrived at Bucharest to propose an offensive and defensive alliance with the Sultan, on condition that the Roumanian troops shall be entirely at the disposal of the Porte.

The fortresses of the Danube are being rapidly armed. The third army corps is ordered to Rouschchouk, Varna, and Silistria. A great number of horses have been bought in Austria for the Turkish cavalry. The Turkish fleet is ready for action.

The "Herald's" London special says:—The position taken by Prussia on the Eastern question, and which probably will be communicated to the British cabinet to-day, is as follows:—Prussia maintains that, like Italy, having signed only the treaty of the 13th of March, 1856, which was concluded, as mentioned in the introduction prefacing the treaty, for the purpose of guaranteeing the independence and integrity of the Turkish Empire, she is not like England, France and Austria, who concluded an additional treaty on the 17th of April, 1856, by which they bound themselves to consider any infraction of any one of the stipulations of the treaties of the 14th of March as a *casus belli*, and obliged themselves to fight for the maintainance of a clause to which a great power cannot submit for ever, and which does not in any way infringe on the principle of the first treaty, so far as Prussia is concerned. Therefore, she does not regard the Russian position as one threatening war, because the St. Petersburg cabinet does not intend to endanger the independence or integrity of Turkey. The statesmen of Russia declared than any additional conquest of territory was undesirable, and also relinquished the idea of erecting the Greek Emp

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, Dec. 8th, 1870.

The Northern Railway

Some six or seven hundred ratepayers of London were present at a meeting held on Monday, 28th ulto.—For the purpose of expressing their feelings as to the Railway proposed to run from London to some point on Lake Huron. The principal business men took part in the discussion, but nothing was elicited particularly different from the expression of opinion at the Meeting of the Board of Trade, already published by us. The following were the resolutions agreed to :—

Moved by M. Anderson, seconded by James Cousins, Resolved,—That this meeting is of opinion that it would materially benefit this City, and the country surrounding and to the north of it, to have a railway constructed from London to some point on Lake Huron, and fully approves of the application to the Legislature of Ontario to grant a charter for such purpose, and pledges itself to assist in the attainment of the object sought.

Moved by D. Glass, seconded by H. F. McDonald —That in view of the greatly increased population, and the accumulated wealth in the Counties of Bruce, Huron and Middlesex, as well as the very extensive mercantile and manufacturing interests of the city of London and the rising villages north to Lake Huron, be it therefore resolved that this meeting heartily concurs in the desirability of the construction of a railway from the city of London, in the County of Middlesex, to some point on Lake Huron, in the County of Huron or Bruce.

The resolution of Mr Anderson was then put to the meeting, and declared carried, there being not more than ten dissentients.

Mr. Glass' amendment was also given to the meeting, and the Chairman declared it carried also by his casting vote.

After considerable desultory conversation, it was

Moved by D Glass, seconded by H. F. McDonald, that the members of Parliament for the constituencies through which the Railway is to pass, and the reeves of the several townships, together with the following gentlemen : Messrs. J. Wright, J. Elliott, J. M Cousins, G. Moorhead, J. McClary, A Johnston, W. McBride, D Glass, J B Flock, G G Magee, W Hilliard and H F McDonald, constitute a committee to co-operate with the City Council to assist in obtaining a charter, any seven to form a quorum. Carried.

THE NEW ELECTION.

In reference to the threatened intention of the Coalition government to unconstitutionally dissolve both Local and Dominion Parliaments simultaneously, the *Chatham Banner* speaks as follows :—

"The real object of the proposed dissolution is quite transparent. Under the Confederation Act it is provided that as soon as the Census of 1871 is completed, a redistribution of the constituences shall take place, by which Ontario would of course gain a large number of members, and if a new election takes place next spring, it follows that the second Parliament must be elected from the constituencies as at present arranged. The Act provides that Quebec shall always have 65 members, and the other Provinces shall be entitled to as many as will bear the same proportion to the number of its population (ascertained by each decennial census) as the number 65 bears to the number of the population of Quebec — Thus, at present, sixty-members in Quebec allows about one to every 17,000, and the same representation of numbers allows Ontario 82 members. Taking the average rate of increase in each Province during the past ten years as in the ten years preceding, and Quebec's sixty-five members would each, after the next census is taken, represent about 22,000. With one member to every 22,000, Ontario would be entitled to ninety nine representatives—an increase of seventeen. By forcing on an election next spring, Ontario will be swindled out of her increased representation for five years, and nearly half a million of the people left practically unrepresented in the Federal Parliament. We can scarcely believe the government, bad and corrupt as it is, will dare to perpetrate such an outrage, but the evidences are so strong as scarcely to leave room for doubt.

"By holding both the elections at once, the Premier and his axe-grinding apprentice will be enabled to hunt in pairs, and will have a repetition of the game so skilfully played at the last election. In every constituency two Tory candidates (one for the Commons, and one for the Local) will be placed in the field, and we will find Sandfield the Reformer (!) and John A. the Conservative, using every means to elect them both. The 'no party' and 'fair trial' cries will be tried on again, in both cases, but we hope with less success than on the first occasion."

The Clinton Weathercock.

In a well known old, old story, Bunyan describes a shuffling individual as one whose "grandfather was a waterman, looking one way and rowing the other." We don't wish to aspersa the ancestors of the editor of the *New Era*, but, if he did not inherit the capacity of blowing hot and cold in alternate breaths, by natural generation, he certainly, for one who has not yet reached more than middle life, shows wonderful proficiency in that respect. There is nothing to which we can compare the *New Era* but one of those sublime metallic roosters, that crown the cupolas of a good many public buildings, which, fixed to a pivot, turn their tails in the direction from which the breeze blows, though the wind should chop and change twenty times in twenty-four hours. The *New Era*, since it came under its present control, has been conspicuous for only one invariable quality, viz: Pecksniffian pedantry. It has a wonderfully "canny" way of handling local questions, until it thinks it understands public opinion and an extraordinary ability to unblushingly veer around and swallow all it has [illegible] when it finds it is not the oracle of the majority. In a public journal, we consider such vacillation merits the execration of every ingenuous man. We do not claim any surpassing excellence for the *Signal*, but we do claim that we honestly form and fearlessly express our opinions, whether we are in the majority or the minority, and that we cannot pander for popularity like the Clinton *Weathercock*. When we are *convinced* that we are wrong, we are willing to confess it, not before. Everybody knows the disgust with which the residents of Clinton both "market" and "no market" viewed the *poses plastiques* and acrobatic feats exhibited by the *New Era* when the market question was being discussed. No one turned up tail more prominently and crowed more lustily for a market than did the *Weathercock* when it first advocated the scheme and cited the price at which Goderich and Seaforth market fees were rented as a means of paying off the debt to be incurred. When it found that there were two sides to the question and that the sentiments of that energetic village were pretty equally divided, there was such a pitiable exhibition of temporising, trimming, backing out and eventual roosting "on the fence," as we believe even the Goderich *Star* was never guilty of. It is the same on the Gravel Road question. At the beginning of the campaign the *Weathercock* congratulated the press of the County on its unanimity and added its cold and cautious mite in aid of the object. By and bye it began to "wiggle" and retreat and then out it came *after the vote had been taken*, "flat-footed," and floundering to denounce the By-law and pat on the back the opponents of Free Roads, *for no other reason than they they were in the majority*. And now, bubbling over with jealousy of the *Signal*, the *New Era* has ruminated on our articles for more than a week, and in this issue presents its readers, with a few words picked out here, a few picked out there, a few more distorted by being put in italics with a dishonest glossary added to them, in the endeavor to show that the *Signal* is now in a hostile attitude to the ratepayers of the county. We are not ashamed that we advocated the purchase of the Northern Road and the Abolition of Tolls. We are not ashamed to acknowledge that we are defeated, and that only 1577 ratepayers, out of 3478 who voted, were on our side. But we are ashamed to find a county contemporary ready at any time to eat his own and disfigure our words, if by such mastication and disfiguration he can secure a little cheap popularity. The people having spoken, we are ready to submit, and were glad to find that the new proposal to collect a full toll one way, on the county roads, within 48 hours, was considered by all parties fair and amicable. Mr Farran no more deserves the credit of the extension of time from 24 to 48 hours, as claimed for him by the *New Era*, than does the "man in the moon." Tait Scott of Wingham and John Messer of Bluevale were the champions of this change. We like such opponents as these two gentlemen who, when they are fighting you, strike right from the shoulder. Stabbing around a corner, however, in a sneaking sort of way, is the method preferred by the Clinton *New Era*, and he is welcome to pursue the system to his heart's content.

For the Consideration of London Railway Promoters.

In another column, we publish an able letter, written to the *Free Press* by W. S. Smith, Esq. an influential merchant of London which, without a particle of exaggeration, he presents a formidable array of facts to show why Goderich should be made a terminus of the London to Lake Huron Railway. Glad to see our progress so intelligently understood and appreciated by an enterprising Londoner.

To supply the wants of Goderich and vicinity, our merchants and mechanics, in various departments of business are driving a prosperous trade. Striking a fair average, we are satisfied that the yearly imports amount to at least a million of dollars. Very small purchases, for some years past, have been made from the wholesale merchants of London; but if that city were directly connected with us by Railway, closer commercial relations would doubtless be formed between London wholesale merchants and Goderich distributors. Indeed, by a proper amount of energy, London might become the wholesale distributing centre for all this section. Present transactions give but a very faint idea of the store business that will be done here, when the Government Harbor Works and Municipal Drainage operations are commenced next spring. A host of hands will then have to be imported, as there is not a single laborer in the town in excess of the present demand for such services.

The following prices show that London, even compared with Montreal, would have a fair chance, through the lowness of freight, to become our grain market. The quotations we give are those of Friday, 2nd December :—

	Goderich.	London.		Montreal.
Fall Wheat....	$1.06	$1.12	$1.15@$1.25	$1.12½@ 15
Spring do.....	1.06	1.12	1.25@ 1.27	1.20
Oats.....	35@	40	41@ 42	42
Barley.....	40@	45	45@ 52	65
Peas.....	55@	56	65@ 66	67½

Especially in view of the quick returns which Goderich shippers could procure from London and the impetus that would be given to London prices in the effort to secure the trade. We cannot boast of a large wheat business, this season, except what has been imported from Chicago and milled here; for we imagine the County of Huron has not grown more than its own bread. Still, the prices on this market have been good and we have purchased and shipped our full share. Grain buyers, in and around London, would appreciate the facilities which competing Railway communication to Goderich and Sarnia would give them, to import grain from Chicago and elsewhere, when the prices should happen to be in their favor as they have been this season Large quantities of the lighter grains could be shipped from this market to London.

There were shipped from this point this year 8,000 head of cattle; 5000 head of sheep; 10,000 dressed hogs; and large quantities of wool and other produce.

But all these things we look upon, only as auxiliaries to the prosperity of Goderich, which depends mainly on other sources of wealth.

During the past eleven months, the shipments of salt have aggregated 121,000; barrels almost double the quantity of 1869. The manufacture was made and shipped during the past eight months. From the improvements in the existing works, and the new blocks, now in process of construction and which will be in complete running order in a few months, the production will be doubled. In 1871 a market will be required for 250,000 barrels, besides for a large quantity of Fine Table Salt which can now be turned out here to perfection. As Mr. Smith well suggests—why not make London the centre of the Salt Trade for Western Ontario?

Goderich is now, and can be kept, the Emporium of the Fish trade. The fishermen hailing from this port caught in the summer fishing $45,000 worth and in the fall $30,000 worth; and those boats along the lake caught at least $75,000 more. The entire catch, except the small quantity required for local use, went to market from Goderich.

The Goderich lumber trade is capable of any amount of development. All sorts of common lumber are readily obtainable at reasonable prices. Even last season, in spite of the indirectness of communication, 800,000 feet of hemlock were sent hence to Chatham and Windsor alone.

[illegible] visitors resided at Goderich, and were so pleasant scenery, that they went away intending to return next season and, as increased accomodation was promised them, accompanied by their friends. Over 1000 more would have remained here throughout the season but for the want of accomodation. Negotiations are at present pending which will probably result in bringing here an American capitalist prepared to invest $100,000 in the erection of a summer hotel, which would make Goderich the Saratoga of the West. Whatever, may be the result of these negotiations, a Summer Hotel will be erected in time for the coming season, either by foreign or local capital. The passenger traffic which might thus be secured to the London Railway, from as far south as Alabama, not only from those who come for the whole summer, but from the innumerable flying visits paid them by their friends, would be no insignificant element in its prosperity.

The carrying of a large proportion of all our trade could be secured by the London Railway. The development of our trade in both common lumber and coopers' material would be no less important to London than to this section. If we are correctly informed that the London and Port Stanley Road may soon reduce its gauge to that of the Great Western, we would say by all means let that of the new railway be the same, for the cultivation of through traffic, freight and passenger, by way of both Port Stanley and Detroit.—A line terminating at Goderich would secure the rich country to the southwards, accomodate such important villages as Exeter, save the new road from becoming a feeder to the Grand Trunk at the point of intersection, and enable London to compete for the business northwards to Kincardine and Southampton, by the propellers trading to and from Goderich; while no cheaper or more easily constructed route could probably be marked out.

Outside Capitalists have invested some $50,000 in Goderich within the year; and within the month several men of means have arrived in town and are purchasing property and proceeding to enter into business. A tide of general prosperity is setting in which will make this town one of the most important points in the west; and we again ask the projector, to think well before ignoring Goderich as at least *one* terminus of their line. We are pleased to hear from the *Advertiser* that 'latterly a short route terminating at Goderich seems to be growing in favor.'

TOWN COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council was held on Monday, 5th December, inst., at 8 p. m. Present, the Mayor in the chair, the Reeve, Messrs. Clifford, Runciman, Horton, Detlor, Pasmore, Gardiner, Smith and Watson. A communication was read from the Canada Company requesting to know by what documentary authority the town held the lot on East street, on which certain town property is built. Moved by Mr Horton, seconded by Mr Detlor, That as the Council had held the lot for school purposes 34 or 35 years without question, that the Mayor and Reeve call on the Company, when in Toronto, and get explanation of the matter—carried. A Report was read from the Road and Bridge Committee. The Tenders received for the Main Sewer were as follows :—

	Stone & Piling.	Cedar Box.	Rz. work per rod.
1 Alfred Brown	$3275	$5503	$27
2 W M Savage	0000	4332.96	21.24
3 David Runciman	1350	4650.00	18.00
4 Edw'd Sharman	2992	3949.44	19.36
5 Harvey Howell	1650	4702.00	23.10
6 Thos Johnston	1733	5605.39	28.00
7 B Trainer	1000	4319.00	19.90
8 John Runciman	980	3672.00	18.00

The Committee recommended that the tender of John Runciman, being the lowest, be accepted. A discussion then took place in the Council as to the size of the Cedar Box and durability of the Stone work. Messrs. Gibbons and Smith recommending the reduction of the size of the Cedar Box. Mr Gibbons moved, and Mr Gardiner seconded, that the matter be referred back to the committee to consult with the Engineer to see if the size of the box could be reduced, and greater durability or other improvement secured and the cost reduced. Mr Watson had heard every mechanic condemn the plan of making the box in sections. The Mayor would oppose entirely such upsetting of the plans and specifications prepared by the Engineer. Mr Gibbons thought the drain was too large.—Mr. Watson thought it was two large, and that the idea of a man going into the drain to clean it was an absolute absurdity. Mr. Smith wanted to know what the man would do when he got into the drain, if would take a wheelbarrow to wheel out the or carry it out in his pocket. The Mayor thought it would be quietas well to suggest that the Engineer should go back to school, as to alter his plans. Mr. Horton thought a good deal about the size of the drain had been put into the Engineer's mind. The Mayor thought if the drain was not to be built by the plan it should be referred to the ratepayers to take their opinions at the elections. He would never go in for a drain of a less size as it could not be tapped to carry away the sewerage from houses, cellars and privies and would be valueless to the ratepayers. Mr. Gibbons said it was only intended to carry away surface water and the use of so much lumber would be a sheer waste of money. Mr. Pasmore thought it was too late to raise these objections He would go by the Engineer's opinion. Mr. Clifford had always advocated a main sewer since he had sitten at the Board, but he could not go for a four inch affair, it would not clean off the filth from the cellars. Mr. Pasmore moved, seconded by Mr. Clifford, that the Report of the Committee be adopted. Mr Runciman was a member of Road and Bridge Committee. He wanted to be at the opening of the tenders. A meeting of the Committee was arranged at half past seven on Friday night and it was changed to half past one in the afternoon without his knowledge. There were some alterations he would recommend and he thought it would be best to refer it back.

The vote was as follows :—For Mr. Pasmore's amendment; 7 for the motion 5; and Mr. John Runciman accordingly got the contract. The account of the Firemen for cleaning Engne after fires $10.00 was ordered to be paid, also that of J. Cromlie & Co., for lumber. The Mayor said if the electors did their duty, he would probably never see them all again. He thought they ought to compliment their inspector, Mr. Thomas Hood. So much improvement had been done, that they could see, that he thought he deserved great credit. He thought his salary ought to be raised if he continued another year. Adjourned.

SOMETHING TO BRAG OF.

Mr. Hays, the gentleman in the South Riding, who represents the North Riding, took occasion at the recent farewell supper to Mr Fredrick, of Goderich, to boast of his independence. He had in the course of three full sessions voted eighteen times against Sandfield McDonald. Do tell! It is really astonishing that he could have ventured on so dangerous a proceeding with impunity. With such a vivid recollection of the number of times he voted against Sandfield, it will be an easy task to reckon how many times he voted in his favor. If Mr. Hays will furnish us with the details of those eighteen memorable occasions, we should be happy to publish it for the information of his supporters in the North.

So the *New Era* writes *now*. When the Ontario Legislature was sitting he was in the habit of *complimenting Mr. Hays on his independence*,—which we could not see the point of. A little more veering around!

The Eastern Question.

If the New York *Tribune's* St. Petersburg [illegible] the diplomatic difficulty with Russia has not been amicably settled; and the situation is still very delicate. It is said Earl Granville, in his reply contends that Prince Gortschakoff admits that he was wrong in his first circular in his interpretation of the law, and consents to a conference only upon the withdrawal by Russia of that circular, and some pretensions therein set forth. The refusal, it is reported, will result in an interruption of diplomatic relations. It is doubtful if Russia will accede to the conditions reported to have been proposed by Earl Granville.

CHEAP TELEGRAPHY.—The Montreal Telegraph Co. hav reduced their Tariff to Montreal and intermediate places to 25 cets for 10 words and 1 cent for each additional word. We hope the next move will be to make the tariff for such short distances as Clinton, Seaforth &c., 10 cents for 10 words.

A contemporary purposes the establishment of "training colleges," wherein young women may be taught how to rear infants according to the latest lights of medical and social science.

A. Y. M. C. A. has been formed in connection with the 2nd battalion of Red River volunteers.

FROM SCOTLAND

GLASGOW, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1870.

To the Editor of the "Huron Signal."

SIR.—As promised in my last, I now proceed to give you some account of our City improvement scheme; and as an improvement scheme implies something wrong, I may best introduce the subject by some reference to what required amendment. The fact is Glasgow has for many years suffered from a complication of internal disorders. Notwithstanding her fresh and healthy exterior it required no very close inspection to discover decided symptoms disease within. Side by side with growing wealth and in the face of no stinted benevolence pauperism was increasing more rapidly than population. The death rate was swelling in the same proportion and giving us a most unenviable reputation. Intemperance disease, crime, misery of all kinds reigned in wild confusion over wide areas built in from the sight of busy, money-making *respectability*. The City was gorged. In its rapid growth it had swallowed up numerous neighbouring municipalities; and as these continued to live and grow internally as well as externally, the natural play of the vital organs was impeded, morbid action ensued, and gangrene if not mortification supervened. Our streets were all right, spacious, compared to those of most towns. The very oldest of them bear testimony in this respect to the liberal views of the original burghers But unfortunately in the hurry of building, streets were sometimes forgotten altogether. Long rows of houses were erected along leading thoroughfares enclosing large areas of ground empty or only partly built upon. As building-ground rose in value these enclosed spaces became closely packed with heterogeneous edifices, leaving only the smallest possible space for communication sanitary conditions being altogether ignored. As one building rose close upon another the passage left between was rightly christened a *close*, one close opened into another that into a third, and so on forming a labyrinth of murky mazes between far divided streets in which no stranger could find his way and where neither sunshine nor fresh air ever entered. In those burrows, poverty and crime found shelter and concealment, and thus arose a class of population residentially cut off from the very city in which they lived. Breeding over their misery or burrowing with their guilt, those wretches were cut off from all genial social influences; and of course sank lower and lower until the dens and the denizens alike became the disgrace and the pests of civilization. I cannot refrain from giving you here a description of such localities by the immortal 'Shepherd.' (His widow died yesterday (15th) at Linlithgow aged 81) of the "Noctes." The picture may be too highly coloured for anything existing now a-days but it is not long since the original might have been seen both in the Goose-dubs and other localities.

"The guse-dubs o' Glasgow. O, sirs! what a huddle o'——! safe us a'! what clarty closses, narrowin awa' and darkenin down—some stracht, and some serpentine into green middins, soomin we' dead cats and auld shoon, and rags o' petticoats that had been worn till they fell aff and wad wear nae langer; and then ayont the midden, or say, rather surrounding the great central stagnant flood o' fulzie, the wundows o' a coort, for a coort they ca't, some wi' panes o' glass and panes o' paper time about, some wi' what had ance been a hat, in this hole, and what had been a pair o'breeks in that hole, and some without lozens a' thegither; and then siccan fierce faces o' lads that had enlisted and were keepin themselves drunk nicht and day on the bounty-money, before ordered to join the regiment in the West Indies and die o' the yallow fever! And what fear-some faces o' limners, like she demons, dragging them down into debauchery, and haudin them there, as in a vice when they hae gotten them down,—and wad ye believe't swearin and dammin ane anither's een, and then lauchin, and tryin to look loesome, and jeerin and leerin like Jezabels. Dive down anither close, and you hear a man murderin his wife up stairs in a garret. A' at ance, flees open the door at the stair-head, and the mutchless mawsey, a' dreepin wi' bluid, flings hersel fra the tap step o' the flicht to the causeway, and into the nearest chanye house, roaring in rage and terror, and ca' in for a constable to take hand o' her gudeman who has threatened to ding out her brains wi' a hammer, or cut her throat wi a razor!"

Such was the state of matters with which our Magistrates and Town Council undertook to deal some four years ago. The disease was desperate, and they made up their minds for a desperate remedy. All the worst localities were surveyed and plans prepared shewing where properties had to be pulled down, new streets opened up, closes rendered less close, fever dens demolished, and vennels ventilated. An act of Parliament was obtained constituting the Town Council a list for these purposes, authorising them to raise by taxation and borrowing some £1,200,000 and expend the same in purchasing compulsorily old properties, demolishing them, and reconstructing the localities on proper sanitary plans and principles. By this means the Town Council become proprietors for a time of a large extent of ground and house property. They enter on a great property speculation, but it is not intended to be a paying one; they purchase property to destroy it. When the proposed improvements are made, the ground left over will be sold, it is expected at an advanced rate on account of the improvements effected—and thus the cost will be partly refunded, but of course a large deficit will remain to be covered by the general community. The undertaking is a large one, and beset with many difficulties. Not the least of these lies in the time necessary for its accomplishment. Great as are the benefits wich may be confidently anticipated, it requires great enlightenment and high moral courage in an already overtaxed community to assess themselves still more heavily for a benevolent object the results of which the present generation can only see the smaller portion of. We have so much to do with our selves that we really cannot afford to do much for posterity. This led the promoters to promise too early results; and, in the attempt to secure them, to impose too heavy taxation at first. The Bill passed with great *eclat* and great was the self-glorification of the great city which had just *undertaken* such a magnificent scheme. But when a few weeks later we were deluged with assessment notices of six pence per pound, on rental, for this alone, [illegible] local taxes—the blatant beast, the public changed its bray and instead of extolling the great improvement scheme poured torrents of abuse on the over sanguine improvers. The Lord Provost lost his seat in consequence, and has—very rightly I think, never since sought reelection. Let him bide his time—he may yet hear different sounds in his ears; and if not—why, after he is dead and gone the good citizens of Glasgow will (as they are now doing with the author of our great water scheme) quarrel over his grave about how they shall raise a monument to his memory!

Of course little beneficial result has yet been gained. We have paid £150,000 in taxes, and with this and money borrowed the trust has purchased about £800.000 worth of property. Little or nothing has been done in the way of rebuilding or even of pulling down. Many tenants have been ejected from the worst localities, but this can only be done gradually as accommodation can be provided for them elsewhere. This supply has very wisely been left to private enterprise, and private enterpise is doing the work sufficiently. Some dens have been cleared away, others opened up to light and air, and considerable temporary improvements effected. Little more can be done in this way until more property is acquired; and thus for years to come we will have to make heavy out-lays with no return. By-and-bye however, the tide will turn and if the scheme is carefully managed I believe even the money deficit will not be serious, while in a sanitary and moral point of view the benefits must prove incalculable (are is of course being taken that in no part of the city shall such "huddles o' houses" exist again. Houses must not now be crowded too closely upon each other, nor must the occupants crowd too closely in the houses. Henceforth the humblest of our homes must get a fair share of the air and the light of heaven. What they need most in a similar ventilation with the blessful charities of common life, free intercourse between them and the higher grades of society. We are breaking down the physical barriers which have hitherto kept vice and misery apart from respectability, would to God that some "rushing mighty wind" would level also the adventitious barriers which pride and pharisaism have raised between them; and, kindling among the higher classes the flame of heaven-born-charity, lead them in and out among their poorer brethren diffusing there the civilising, because humanizing and christianising—influences of loving hearts and helping hands. But alas, alas, the eastern sky does not yet show the breaking of the Millennial morn. If it breaks in the east we shall have it before you, that's one very selfish consolation to.

Yours, &c., MONAD McMUNGO.

Serious Accident on the Grand Trunk.

THREE MEN KILLED—CARS BURNED, AND GENERAL DESTRUCTION.

Brighton, Dec. 2.

A fearful collision occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway three miles west of Brighton, about 11 o'clock last night, between two freight trains, by which three lives were lost, and the whole train and contents destroyed, except one freight car.

The track for two hundred yards is a confused mass of burning cars, goods and horses.

The names of the killed are Thos. Wright, engineer; Montgomery, cattle buyer, and the fireman, name unknown. The body of Montgomery was recovered. The other two are still in the *debris*.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Kingston, Dec. 3.

The following particulars have been received of the railroad accident near Brighton this morning:—Two freight trains, Nos. 10 and 18, the former going east, and the latter west, respectively, ran into each other about four miles west of Brighton, at a place on the road called "The Dangers." The violence of the collision was so fearful that locomotives and cars were literally smashed to pieces and piled promiscuously upon the track, a mass of burning ruins, seventeen of the cars, with their contents, being subsequently destroyed by fire communicated from the wrecked engins. Three men were killed outright, while two others were seriously injured. The names of those killed are, Thomas Wright, engineer; C. Chaloner, fireman; and Mr. Montgomery, an American cattle buyer. The track cannot be cleared of the debris for two or three days; in the meantime arrangement will be effected whereby mails, etc., will be conveyed over that point without delay.

The War

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Advices from Paris to November 30, state that an order has been issued to the press to the effect that military movements and particulars not sanctioned by the Government officials are not to be published, under pain of suppression.

The military authorities have made public the following details of recent events around the city:—On the 28th, at daybreak a cannonade was opened from the forts on the south of the city. On the next day, Generals Vinoy, Buzenval and d'Espreaux moved out of the fortifications on a reconnoissance. South of L'Ilfay and Choisy-le-Roy they attacked the positions of the Prussians, and carried them. The Prussians were also dislodged at Granvilliers. Their loss was severe.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A telegram to the *Telegraph* says that none of the Prussian siege guns before Paris are yet in position.

London, Dec. 3.—The Duke of Mecklenburg makes the following report:—Yesterday morning a battle commenced near Bazoches-Les-Hautes. After a hot fight, the 15th French Army Corps was defeated and was driven back to Artenay, and the 16th French Army Corps driven beyond Loigny. Several hundred prisoners and eleven guns were taken. The enemy's loss is considerable. Our loss is unknown, but is much smaller than that of the enemy.

DEATH OF THE WIDOW OF THE "ETTRICK SHEPHERD."—Our obituary contains the name of Mrs James Hogg, widow of the 'Ettrick Shepherd.' Her death took place yesterday 15h No at Linlithgow in presence of her only son, who returned about two years ago from India, and by her three surviving daughters, two of whom are married—one of these being Mrs Robert Gilkison of this city. The venerable lady was in the 81st year of her age, and she retained, we understand, to the last complete possession of all her faculties. She was an excellent and in some respects a remarkable character. Her memory was extraordinary, and she delighted to entertain her friends with reminiscences of Scott, Allan Cunningham, Wilson, and other distinguished associates of the "Shepherd." During the last seventeen years of her life she enjoyed a pension from Government in consideration of the literary merits of her husband; while the Duke of Buccleuch had proved himself in many ways a staunch and considerate friend. After leaving Altrive Lake, Mrs Hogg lived chiefly in Edinburgh, quietly superintending the education of her children; but for the last fifteen years she resided wholly in Linlithgow, respected and beloved by a numerous circle. The mortal remains of this admirable and high-principled woman are to be interred, we learn, on Monday next, in Warriston Cemetery, Edinburgh.—*Citizen.*

The measles are in Brigham Young's family. It is not necessary to add that there are not enough to go round, and several dozens are left without a measle.

A rather careless cook in Memphis recently steeped a choice selection of lucifer matches in the tea, and now a whole family of seven slumber in the valley.

Like many other places that might be named, St. Stephen, N. B., is afflicted with loafers.

The Mountain Cheese Manufacturing Company of Tyendinaga, has just been gazetted.

Why is a Caterpillar like buck-wheat cakes? Because its the grub that makes the butterfly.

A poor fellow was brought before one of the police justices recently, charged with being intoxicated. "Well, why did you get drunk?" "See here," was the reply, uttered in a hiccough and accent of a drunken man, "what did you give license for?"

Railway Letters.

SHOULD THE RAILWAY GO TO GODERICH?

To the Editor of the Free Press.

SIR,—I attended the meeting held in the City Hall on Monday evening last, and was surprised that those gentlemen who have taken a leading part in bringing the question of a northern railway before the public had so little information to give us. I was astonished to find that none of the speakers, with the exception of Mr. Isaac Carling, made the slightest allusion to the advantages of having the terminus of the road at the town of Goderich.

My own opinion is, Mr Editor, that any line of railway running north from London must, if its promoters expect or wish it to be successful, go to Goderich. There is no doubt, in my mind, that Goderich must be the point from which not only Ontario, but even the Western and Southern States will yet have to receive their supplies of salt.

I am aware there are other sections in the county of Huron where salt is produced, but the great bulk of it is produced in Goderich, and it is there that capitalists are investing their means, and as near the harbor as possible.

Mr. Hawley, the principal maltster in Detroit, and a gentleman of very large means, has thought the salt interest of Goderich of such great importance that he is about to expend $30,000 in sinking wells—his intention being to export the salt to the United States. It is true that the salt district extends over a large portion of the county of Huron, but Goderich, from its position, must inevitably be the great shipping port from Lake Huron to all parts of the Western States and Ontario. The Government is about to expend $200,000 in making it a harbor of refuge, and, independently of this, it is now the principal harbor on the Canadian side of Lake Huron The item of fuel is of great importance in the production of salt, and in this respect Goderich has an immense advantage over inland places, in having the whole coast on both sides of it from which to receive its supplies.

A direct line of railway to Goderich would make London the great distributing point for salt to all places west as far as Chatham, east to Woodstock, and to nearly the whole of the country lying to the south of us, and would produce a revenue to the line of at least $300 per day.

There is another matter of the greatest importance to the city of London, namely, the supply of lumber. As far as I can learn, the supply of lumber from the neighborhood of Ingersoll and Princeton must, in the course of a few years, probably not more than four or five, become almost entirely exhausted, and we must then look to the north shore of the Georgian Bay for our supply, where, I am informed, there is sufficient pine to supply this section with lumber for the next fifty years. Direct railway communication with Goderich would give us the advantage of getting our lumber by the shortest possible route, and make London the distributing point for the whole of this southern section.

And again: There are large quantities of fish shipped from Goderich, which would yield a considerable revenue to the road.

It is also a well known fact that Goderich is now the most popular watering place in Western Ontario. During the past few years upwards of one hundred families from different American cities have made it their summer residence, in fact the number of visitors is only limited through the want of proper accommodation—a want that will be provided for in a very short time. With a direct line to Goderich many of these people would be induced to visit London, and by this means a large sum of money would annually be spent in this city; while the superior inducements offered by our manufacturers would be the means of drawing a considerable trade from amongst the wealthy farmers of that section.

It may be supposed by some that a road running through Clinton, such as was advocated by some of the speakers on Monday evening, would give us all the advantages that a line built direct to Goderich would offer, on account of these towns being already connected by the Grand Trunk Railway; but a moment's consideration will show the fallacy of such an argument. It is quite clear that whatever route may be selected it will be a *narrow gauge line*, and it would be absurd to suppose that salt, lumber, or anything else shipped from Goderich to Clinton by the Grand Trunk Railway could be transhipped there. The additional expense of transhipment would either throw the whole of the carrying trade into the hands of the Grand Trunk, or our road could only obtain a share at such low rates as would be ruinous. The Grand Trunk Company would no doubt act as generously as any other, but it would be expecting too much to suppose it would allow a line from Clinton or Seaforth to London to carry off any large portion of its traffic. I believe the connection of the Grand Trunk Railway with the Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway has not done Goderich any good and we should endeavor to have a line which would be entirely independent of it or of any other line. I make these remarks from no ill-feeling towards the Grand Trunk Railway or its officials, who I believe are men well qualified for the positions they occupy. Mr. P. S. Stevenson, Freight Manager, I have known for many years, and a better man for the position could not be found. The Chief Superintendent, Mr. Spicer, has at all times shown a willingness to advance the interests of the public, and we are all aware that our local agent, Mr Tharp, is 'the right man in the right place.'

But corporations are proverbially selfish, and hence the necessity of building this line to hold ourselves as independent of them as possible.

It is contested by many that by adopting the route through Clinton or Seaforth to Kincardine, that the grain and general produce of the different townships would find its way over this line. I am not of that opinion. The destination of that traffic is east, and lying as we do, due south, it would be simply impossible for us to divert it from the cheapest and most direct routes to Montreal, Buffalo, or Oswego. Consequently any road north from this city must look for its support outside of the general produce trade.

A reference to the map will show that in the event of this road being built to Goderich, it will not necessarily prevent its extension to Walkerton or any other point north; on the contrary, it would be more likely to obtain a good bonus from the townships through which it would pass, from the fact that it would give them the advantage of a good harbor for upwards of six months in the year.

Our own merchants would also be benefitted by having easy communication with Kincardine and Southampton by boat from Goderich.

From the remarks made by Mr. McDonald at the meeting on Monday evening, I find that there is an impression abroad that I attended the meeting held at Mr Glass's office, and agreed to second the resolution moved by him. Such is not the case. I did not attend that meeting, nor did I consent to second any resolution at the meeting on Monday evening.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, for reasons I have stated, I believe it would be a suicidal policy on our part to build this road to any other place than Goderich. The salt trade, the question of procuring our lumber by the cheapest and most direct route, its harbor and growing importance as a watering place, give it such great advantages over any place yet brought forward, that it should not be lightly set aside to favor other places which have no corresponding inducements to offer.

Your obedient servant,

W. S. SMITH.

London, Nov. 30, 1870.

Winter has (November 12) set in with great intensity in the northern districts of England and Scotland.

The Northern Railway Project.

Report of Committee appointed by the London Board of Trade, 22nd November, 1870, to inquire into the best route for a railway from London to some point on Lake Huron, the probable cost of different routes, and the preliminary steps to form a public company for the purpose of building a road, and to report thereon to the Board, and that the Committee co-operate with the Committee appointed by the City Council.

On Friday, the 28th ult., your Committee met in the Board of Trade Rooms. The members present were: The President, Vice President, and Secretary, Messrs. J. Williams, J. B. Laing, A. Chisholm, G. Birrell, D. Sutherland, J. Johnson, R. Reid, J. Plummer and J. McIntosh. The Committee have to report:

1st That unanimously agreed to fix the northern limits of the road under the present notice for a charter at or near Brucefield, and that its future northerly extension from that point must in a great measure depend upon the engineer's report and the amount of support offered by the municipalities.

2nd That without coming to a decided conclusion they are of opinion that the gauge should be of the narrowest possible kind, or 2 feet 6 inches, if found to be practicable.

3rd That no time ought to be lost in obtaining an engineer's report of the cheapest and most practicable route, and the estimated cost of the right of way, the grading and bridging of the road, as well as the probable cost of rail.

After considerable discussion it was agreed to defer the formation of sub-committees, for the purpose of carrying out the instructions of the Board, or to take any other steps till after the meeting with the Committee of the City Council.—*Advertiser.*

A Letter from Mr. Leckie.

JOHN WILLIAMS, ESQ., LONDON:—

DEAR SIR.—I have just finished reading the account of the railway meeting on Monday night, and I am a little disappointed to see the position that a majority of the speakers take on the route, but I have still very strong hopes that, if it is finally concluded to run to Kincardine, they will be obliged to come this way, from an economical point of view, to say nothing of the additional depth of country opened up. On the route proposed by H. F. McDonald, engineering difficulties will occur a few miles north of Clinton, at Manchester, and again north of there, that will not easily be got over, and which do not occur on this route. If Kincardine is the objective point, then the easiest route to build, although a few miles longer, as no engineering difficulties would occur of any importance, would be by striking off, say from Rodgerville, or a little west of that, to Seaforth, Walton and Ainleyville, then angle across to Wingham, and thence to Kincardine. And I cannot see what great matter is going to be gained by going to Brucefield. In this way, a large bonus would be secured from Grey (that I can vouch for), from Morris, East Wawanosh, and Turnberry: likewise a small bonus from Culross, and a good bonus from Kinloss, Kincardine township and town, and McKillop, Seaforth and Tuckersmith, south of us. I know these townships Grey and Morris would come out strong with bonuses. I do not know that much can be done by writing or otherwise now, until a preliminary survey takes place, a company formed, and a charter obtained. But I certainly think that a great number of the speakers at the late meeting do not even do themselves justice. They seem to have too little confidence in themselves as a city, and cannot see beyond the local trade of a few townships between London and the G. T. R. Now, I consider this a very contracted view, even from a London standpoint; and I trust the promoters, as well as the company to be formed, will yet come to see the matter in the proper light in due time. Will you kindly write me, and give me your candid views of the situation. Meanwhile I remain yours truly,

J. LECKIE.

P.S.—You certainly have given the most intelligent views both in your letter and in your speeches that I have seen yet, and no man in London should know the country better than yourself. J. L.

Ainleyville, Nov. 30, 1870.

According to *Vess' Gazette*, the German soldiers now in France and fit for service number 690,000, while there are 160,000 horses. The daily requirements of these forces are 250,000 loaves of bread, 185 oxen, 400 cwt. of bacon, 540 cwt. of rice, 160,000 quarts of brandy, and 40 cwt. of coffee, 68,000 cwt. of hay, and large quantities of oats and straw.

Double you, oh man! is woman.

The prettier the feet and ancle, the easier it gets up stairs.

Latest fash

Town Talk.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.—We presume this will be of sufficient interest to our readers, to save us the necessity of making any apology for devoting so much of our space to it.

THE HARBOR CONTRACT.—The Toronto *Telegraph* reported that Mr Brown's tender had been accepted. We presume this is likely to be the result, as he has all the facilities for carrying it out to the best advantage; although we are inclined to think the calculations are not yet finished.

CHRISTMAS FRUIT.—See G. McKenzie's quotations.

THE PENNY READINGS.—This entertainment has acquired a popularity which its promoters never anticipated. Last Friday night the Temperance Hall was crowded to the door and over 100 people sought unsuccessfully to obtain admission. At least 300 persons must have been present. The readers were Miss Dixon, Messrs Mullens, A. Cameron, James Young, B. L. Doyle and H. Macdermott; and Mr. Harry Smith sang several capital Comic songs. The genuine bit of Irish humor and brogue read by Mr. MacDermott and the spicy, matrimonial dialogue between Mr. and Mrs. Bradley (Miss Dixon and Mr. Cameron) were special features of the evening. The Committee will have to secure some more commodious place of meeting.

REMEMBER! The Concert in aid of the organ fund of St. George's Church takes place on Wednesday night in Hall of British Exchange Hotel—entering from South St. Some rare talent both musical and elocutionary.

THE WEATHER has been a wonder of 9 days' duration, bright and beautiful—one of the few opportunities a man has of being sure of Indian Summer. Now however, the barometer is down to "change," and the reign of slop and mud has begun. We hope soon to see sleighing and a rush from the country.

BRING OUT YOUR CANDIDATES.—It is time the electors had made up their minds as to the "coming men." The nominations take place on Monday, 19th inst., and a fortnight is short enough time for the discussion of the question.

POETRY hopes that "B. P's" poetical talent will not be allowed to lie neglected another season, like the "Woollen Sock;" which lines were capitally written in a late number of the *Signal*. COM.

CREDIT WANTED.—We have no objection to the Editor of the *New Era* cutting as liberally from our columns as he pleases. He was quite welcome to the use he made of our County Council report, which enabled him to stay at home in Clinton and mind his business. But every time he cuts from the *Signal* we want our cotem. to say so. Own up!

THE BENEVOLENT ENTERTAINMENT on Tuesday night, was well attended and produced about $16.00 for the destitute family of English immigrants for whom it was got up.

REGISTRATION ACT.—Parties who have neglected to register births, deaths, and marriage are warned to take heed to the Division Registrar's warning in our advertising columns and save themselves from legal proceedings.

SANDFIELD'S LINEN.—We are very glad to have the assurance of the *Star* that W. T. Hays Esq. did not write that "Shirt-collar" article. The *Star* does not dispute that there may be some subtle elective affinity between him and Mr. Hays which produced the astonishing identity of spoken and written word on that eventful night. Perhaps the true explanation of the matter is that, like a youthful Saul, the *Star* had been sitting, shortly before, at the feet of the Great Gamaliel and drinking in his wise saws about linen and the most striking modern instance of its use.

ADVANTAGES OF ADVERTISING.—The other week Mr. Passmore lost a little filly and advertised it in Tuesday's *Semi-Weekly*. A constant reader of the *Signal*, on perusing the description, recognized in it that of a filly which in driving around town he had noticed shut into a field. Next morning he told Mr Passmore and before afternoon colt and owner were restored to each other, to their mutual delight.

WELL'S ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY, FOR 1871. Besides Portraits, Characters and Biographies of numerous distinguished Men and Women, it contains thirteen National Types of Female Beauty; Organs of the Brain illustrated and defined; 'What Can I Do Best?' How to Enter West Point as a Student; Personal Beauty, how Attained; What is the use of Phrenology? Just the thing for learners. A rich and racy 25 cent book, sent first post. Address Office, PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 389 Broadway, New York.

COUNTY LIBERALITY.—We omitted to notice, in our last issue, the recommendation of the Finance Committee, approved of by the County Council, to grant $400.00 to the relief of the sufferers by the fires in the Ottawa district. No taxpayer will grudge this contribution to so deserving an object.

AN OLD ORGAN.—The organ at present in use in St. George's Church is over 120 years old, the ivory on the keys nearly all worn off by the fingering of the performers. It still preserves a marvellous sweetness of tone and when the intended repairs are put on it, will be superior to most modern instruments.

Scheme of sailing between Portland and Liverpool for ensuing Winter of the Montreal Ocean Steamships.

	From Liverpool	From Portland.
Austrian....	10 Nov.	3d Dec.
Prussian....	17 "	10th
Nestorian ..	24 "	17th
Scandinavian	1st Dec.	24th
Peruvian ..	8th	19th
Moravian ..	15th	7 Jan.
Austrian ..	22d	14
Prussian ..	29th	21
Nestorian ..	5 Jany.	28
Scandinavian	12	4 Feb.
Peruvian ..	19	11
Moravian ...	26	18

G. M. Truemans' Sale Register.

Dec. 12—Farm Stock, Richard Irwin, lot 44, 1st con, Grazel Road, East Wawanosh, near Manchester.

Dec. 20th—Farm Stock, &c, Joseph Given, lot 4, 4th con. Ashfield, near Dungannon.

Dec. 21st—County Toll Gates for 1871, at Clinton.

The Saving of Life.

Among all the maladies incident to the varied changes of climate, there is none so fatal as those of the Liver. This fact has been highly indorsed for ages. To overcome the many impurities which weigh upon it in divers ways, and particularly upon divers occasions, has been the one great study of Dr. Radway, for the last half-century. Years ago, he triumphantly conquered, and made good the secret to the Public, by introducing (as absolute unadulteration) *Radway's Regulating Pills*. For a disordered body, with its diseased functions in effecting a cure and speedy cure, these Pills, known world-wide as "The Great Purgative," differ essentially from all other cathartics. They save life from being sacrificed by delay, reinforce so soothingly a feeble system, overcoming Indigestion, by regulating the Liver, and make matter inoperative, operative; the organs of Digestion are made right; the various kinds of Fevers are prevented to absorb life; and, in their purgations, are mild while acting upon the secretive organs. They make themselves the patient's favorite. No pain or prostration, for, as an alterative, a general laxative essence. Their exterior beauty consists in being tasteless (covered with sweet gum), therefore, never sicken or gripe; a vegetable compound free from salivating and corrosive properties. For Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Cutaneous and Ulcerous Diseases, Nervous Debility, General Prostration, Headache, Typhoid and other malignant Fevers, Bilious Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Fever and Ague, with other ailments, these Pills, by uniform experience, are generally regarded as the only medicine of preparation worthy of that serious attention which they have uniformly received.

Sarsaparillian Resolvent $1 per bottle, 6 bottles for $5. Ready Relief 25 cts per bottle. Pills 25 cts per box.

Dr Radway's Remedies are sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants, and at Dr Radway's Medical Warehouse, 87 Maiden Lane N Y and 432 St Paul St Montreal.

☞ Read False and True.

Send one letter stamp to Dr J Radway & Co., 432 St Paul St., Montreal—information worth thousands will be sent you.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, AND GEO P. ROWELL & Co., 40 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Are the sole agents for the Weekly and Semi-Weekly *Signal*, in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

The NEW DOMINION MONTHLY for 1871, illustrated, which will comprise two volumes of 384 double column pages, or 768 pages in the year, will only cost one dollar if ordered in clubs of five. This magazine numbers among its contributors several of the best writers in the Dominion, and its selected matter is from the best writers of the world. The price, when ordered singly, is $1.50; but a club of five will be addressed separately for five dollars, and in all cases the postage of the magazine is paid by the publishers. This magazine, the only literary MONTHLY in the Dominion, should be well supported.

An Indiana paper tells of a lawyer there who charged a client $10 for collecting $9; but said he would not press him to pay the other dollar for a few days, if it would be more convenient for him to let it stand.

MARRIED.

LEE—CRABB—On Wednesday, the 30th Nov., by the Rev. E. L. Elwood, at the residence of the bride's father, Matilda, daughter of C. Crabb, Esq, (of Goderich) to W. Lee, Esq., of Goderich, Produce Merchant.

DARLEY'S

ARABIAN OIL

FOR HORSES & CATTLE.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY.

THIS VALUABLE PREPARATION COMBINES all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Fistula, Sweeny, Internal Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Warbles, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Horn Distemper, Swellings, and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.

This celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties thoroughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public—it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchants throughout the Dominion. Price 25c. per bottle.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN, Agts. for Canada.

Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and F. Jordon; Gardiner & Co. Bayfield; James Bentham, Rodgerville; J. Pickard Exeter; J. H. Combe, Clinton; Secord, Lucknow; E. Hickson, Seaforth, and all Medicine Dealers. w8

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY

Job Moses' Periodical Pills.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE IS UNFAILING in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

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

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

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

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

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

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

☞ Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and F. Jordan; Gardiner & Co., Bayfield; James Bentham, Rodgerville; J. Pickard, Exeter; J. H. Combe, Clinton, Secord, Lucknow; E. Hickson, Seaforth, and all Medicine Dealers. w38

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TOWN OF GODERICH.

NOMINATIONS FOR MAYOR, REEVE, AND Deputy Reeve, will be held on Monday, the 19th inst., at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at Victoria Hall, Crabb's Block, Kingston Street.

JAMES THOMSON, Town Clerk

Council Chambers, Dec. 1st, 1870. sw30-1d

LAND AND LOAN OFFICE.

Money to Lend on Mortgages. At as low rates as can be obtained anywhere.

☞ Lands bought and sold. Town and Village lots for Sale.

Sales of Canada Company's Lots Negotiated and latest Lists of Lands to be seen at the office of the subscriber.

LEWIS W. ORD, West Street, Goderich.

December 2nd, 1870. sw30-tf

Town Clerk's Office, 2nd Dec., 1870.

NOTICE,

ALL THOSE WHOSE DUTY IT MAY BE TO Register Births, Marriages and Deaths, and who have failed to do it, will be prosecuted according to Law, on and after the 15th inst.

JAMES THOMSON, Division Registrar.

w30-3t Goderich.

CAUTION.

ANY PERSON OR PERSONS FOUND TRESPassing or cutting timber, on West half of lot 14, 9th Con., W. Wawanosh, will be prosecuted according to Law.

MALCOLM STEWART.

Goderich Dec. 1st 1870. w6-3m*

NOTICE to CREDITORS.

IN the matter of the estate of ANDREW CARRICK late of the Township of Ashfield in the County of Huron, Esquire, Deceased.

The creditors of Andrew Carrick late of the township of Ashfield in the County of Huron, Esquire, who died in or about the month of December 1869, are on or before the Nineteenth day of January 1871, to leave with or send in by post prepaid to Peter Frank Walker of the Town of Goderich in said County, The Solicitor of William Carrick of the Township of Hay in the said County, yeoman, the administrator of the deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims; a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them. Or in default thereof the said administrator will distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto of whose claims he may then have notice:—Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my office in the Court House at Goderich on the sixteenth day of January 1871 at ten o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudication in the claims.

P. F. WALKER, Solicitor for William Carrick. Administrator.

Dated at Goderich this 30th November 1870. wt-6t

GOOD

MUSIC whether produced in song or awakened from the mute keys of a Piano by the touch of an artist, and one of the richest enjoyments it can be the privilege of any household to possess. Yet how many deny themselves and their households this rarest of luxuries when are amply able to provide the same, without making a single sacrifice. Much might be said of the value of music but our space will serve us

BETTER

By making known that W. F. P. Smart has just received over 1000 copies of New Sheet Music Comprising Song, Waltz, Galop, Quadrille and instrumental pieces all of which he will sell at ½ Half Price. The music will be found to be the productions of the

BEST

Authors.—Music Books—Musical Instruments, Violin and Guitar Strings, constantly in stock and for sale cheap.

This is a rare chance for persons to get a selection for an album as by taking $1 worth, a further reduction of 10 per cent will be allowed.

☞ Don't forget the place at the Exchange Office, West street, Goderich. Highest price paid for Greenbacks, Drafts, &c.

Goderich, Nov. 15th, 1870. sw24-3m

WANTED!

AT the Ash Factory immediately, a good horse to purchase, and a good man to peddle.

JOHN BARNES.

Goderich Nov. 26th, 1870. —sw28f

MONEY to LEND

ON a day's notice and on reasonable terms.

J. S. SINCLAIR, Barrister.

Goderich, Nov. 22nd, 1870. sw29-3m—

ABRAHAM SMITH

MERCHANT TAILOR & CLOTHER has just received a large and complete STOCK OF

WINTER CLOTHING, CLOTHS AND GENTS' FANCY GOODS

All of which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH, INDEED

CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST.

His overcoats you'll buy, If you only go and try.

A large stock of

Pea Jackets, Under Coats, and Pants and Vests.

Fancy puffed-bosom shirts
Fancy All-Wool Flannel Shirts
Under-Shirts and Drawers

You'll buy if you are wise, His collars, mufflers, ties.

☞ LAST, THOUGH NOT LEAST

HIS STOCK of Tweeds is hard to beat; also in broadcloths quite complete. His doeskins and plots are rich and rare, and with City-Houses well compare. Both fit and style, he'll guarantee. And all he asks is "CALL AND SEE"

Remember the Stand On the left hand From Horton's Grocery Store, Call as you pass the door.

There's the place, the public think, To suit your taste and save the chink.

Goderich, Nov. 29th, 1870.

POCKET & OFFICE,

Diaries For 1871

AT MOORHOUSE'S.

CANADIAN Illustrated News received as soon as published, AT MOORHOUSE'S.

ALL NEW NOVELS as soon as issued, AT MOORHOUSE'S.

NEW BOOKS,

New Bibles, New Stationery, New Fancy Goods, In Immense Variety, and offered at lowest prices, AT MOORHOUSE'S.

Goderich Nov. 18th 1870.

CHANCERY SALE!

OF LANDS IN THE COUNTIES OF PERTH, HURON, & SIMCOE.

McGoay, et. al. : vs. Mullady, et. al.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Chancery in this cause, bearing date the 12th day of October, A. D. 1870, the lands hereinafter mentioned Real Estate, will be sold

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

as follows, (with the approbation of George Wellesley Lawrence, Esquire, Master of the said Court at Stratford at 12 o'clock noon, on the days and at the places hereinafter specified.

LANDS IN PERTH AND HURON,

On Saturday, 17th day of December,

A. D. 1870, at Knox's Hotel, in the Village of Seaforth, in the County of Huron, by J. P. Brine, Auctioneer, duly appointed for that purpose.

PARCEL NO. 1.

All and singular that certain parcel and tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Hibbert, in the County of Perth and Province of Ontario, and being composed of lot number thirty in the fourth concession of the said township of Hibbert, and containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres more or less. There are about 20 acres more or less cleared; the farm is fenced and well timbered with beech and maple; the timber is very valuable as the lot lies within one mile of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, and between two or three miles from the thriving Village of Seaforth. The land is well suited for Agricultural purposes and excellently watered.

PARCEL NO. 2.

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Tuckersmith in the County of Huron and Province of Ontario, and being comprised of Lot No. 1 in the 2nd concession of the Township of Tuckersmith in the County of Huron and Province of Ontario, containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres more or less. There are about thirty acres of this farm cleared, it is well fenced, in a good condition and a portion seeded down with timothy. The timber on the lot consists of beech, maple and elm, and is considered very valuable. The farm is well watered and the land of excellent quality for agricultural or stock raising purposes; the facilities for the latter as regards water, &c., being unrivalled. There is a small house, with a barn, on the lot. This lot is subject to a lease for an unexpired term of two years to one James Kehoe.

PARCEL NO. 3.

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Tuckersmith in the County of Huron and Province of Ontario and being composed of Lot No. 2 in the 3rd Concession of the said Township, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres of land more or less. There are between twenty and thirty acres of this farm cleared and well fenced, the remainder is well covered with valuable hard-wood timber. There is a good house, recently built on the farm, with a large log barn. The house cost about $1,200. The land is of the very best description for agricultural purposes, and is well watered. The lot adjoins Parcel No 2 both of them being within three miles of the village of Seaforth and one mile of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway.

LANDS IN SIMCOE,

On Wednesday, the Twenty-first day of December, A. D. 1870, at Bingham's Hotel, in the town of Bradford in the County of Simcoe, by T. Atkinson, Auctioneer duly appointed for that purpose.

PARCEL, NO. 4.

All and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying, and being in the township of Tecumseth, in the County of Simcoe, and Province of Ontario; and being composed of Lot Number Four in the Fourth Concession of the said township, containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres of land, be the same more or less.

With the exception of ten or fifteen acres the Lot is cleared, well watered and fenced. The farm has been for a number of years in a high state of cultivation and contains a good dwelling house, large barn, stables and out-buildings.

PARCEL, NO. 5.

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the township of Adjala in the County of Simcoe, aforesaid, being composed of Lot No. 6 in the 8th concession of the said township and containing by admeasurement sixty acres, more or less.

There are about ten acres cleared, and the remainder is well timbered with valuable cedar.

The above lands are well worth the attention of Farmers, Capitalists and others.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The purchaser shall, at the time of sale, pay down a deposit in the proportion of ten dollars for each hundred dollars of the purchase money to the Vendor's Solicitor, and the remainder of the purchase money on or before the twenty-first day of Jan. A. D. 1871. In other respects, and except as above, the conditions of sale are the standing conditions of sale of the Court of Chancery. Further particulars may be obtained of G. W. Lawrence Esq., Master Stratford, and at the law office of Joseph A. Donovan Esq., Vendors Solicitor, and Messrs. Osler & Moss of the City of Toronto; Messrs. Doyle and Squier, in the town of Goderich, F. Hime esq., in the Village of Seaforth, and Messrs. Hayes & O'Loane, in the Town of Stratford.

JOSEPH A. DONOVAN, Vendor's Solicitor. S. W. LAWRENCE Master in Chancery.

Dated at Stratford this nineteenth day of Nov. A. D. 1870. w44-td

PREPARE FOR WINTER!

W. & J. KAY

WILL CLEAR OUT THEIR STOCK OF OVER-COATS!

ALSO A FEW UNDER-COATS, PANTS AND VESTS AT COST.

3 yds, 36-in., heavy Wincey Shirting for one dollar.

Goderich, Nov. 28th, 1870. w43—

ACHESON'S

DAILY AUCTION!

BY G. M. TRUEMAN

AT THE OLD STAND

FROM THURSDAY 17th INST.

11 TO 3 AND 7 TO 10

Goderich, Nov. 15th, 1870.

SPECIALTIES!

AT THE

EMPORIUM

J. C. DETLOR & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED A THIRD SUPPLY OF THOSE

WIDE BROWN EMPRESS CLOTHS

35cts per. Yard.

SEVERAL PRICES

Figured Sateens at 25 cts per yard worth 40 cts.

200 PIECES GRAY COTTONS

One Case Madder Prints at 12½ cts, Worth 16 cts

A THIRD SUPPLY OF BLANKETS

A LARGE QUANTITY OF NUBIA SCARFS FROM 25cts

12 DOZEN CANADA SHIRTS & DRAWERS

FROM 85cts.

ONE CASE DRESS GOODS AT JOB PRICES.

300 Pairs Boots & Shoes at Lowest Prices

LADIES' GENTS' & CHILDRENS' FELT OVER SHOES

100 BOXES NEW LAYER RAISINS AT $2.50 per BOX.

J. C. DETLOR & CO.

Goderich, Nov. 15th, 1870.

NEW DRY GOODS!

A CHOICE SELECTION of NEW and BEAUTIFUL GOODS is JUST TO HAND

JOHN HARRIS. w12

Goderich, April 12th 1870.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

A Family Medicine, well and favorably known for the past ten years, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its Virtue and Magical effects.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER has won for itself a reputation, as a blood purifier, alterative stomach tonic, unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It seldom fails to cure Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Kidney Complaints, Acid Stomach Phthisic or Asthma, and restores to vital activity the system debilitated by suffering and disease.

Its magical and wonderful success insuring sudden colds, Sore throat, Coughs, Diptheria pains in the side, loins and back, neuralgia, tooth ache, rheumatic and other pains in any part of the body and from whatever cause, has given it a place in every household and is fast superseding all other preparations of the kind.

It is also an effectual and prompt remedy for Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Cramps in the Stomach, Diarrhœa, Cholera morbus, Bilious Cholic, Cholera Infantum, Dysentery, &c.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

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

☞ Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and F. Jordan; Gardiner & Co., Bayfield; James Bentham, Rodgerville; J. Pickard, Exeter; J. H. Combe, Clinton; Secord, Lucknow; E. Hickson, Seaforth and all Medicine Dealers. w38

TOWNSHIP OF COLBORNE.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

A MEETING WILL BE HELD AT the Townhall, Smith's Hill, on Monday the 19th day of December next, at twelve o'clock noon for the purpose of nominating a Reeve and four Councillors to serve for the year 1871. And in case of a poll being required, the election will be held at the same place, on Monday the 2d of January next at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES TEWSLEY, Returning Officer.

Colborne, Nov. 18th.

CHEESE, CHEESE.

Shephard & Strachan, GROCERS, GODERICH

HAVE been re-appointed sole agents at Goderich for the sale of the celebrated Exeter Factory Cheese.

Local dealers supplied at the Factory Prices.

SHEPHARD & STRACHAN.

Goderich, Aug 15 1870 w30

Mrs. Mack's Refreshment Rooms.

WEST SIDE MARKET SQUARE,

Now Re-opened in the New Building

FRESH OYSTERS

FRUIT of all kinds in season, Pastry, &c. Mrs Mack will be glad to see her old customers at the New Building on the old stand

Goderich, Sept. 6th, 1870 w-4tf

GODERICH STEAM FLOUR & GRIST MILLS,

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING RECENTLY PURchased the above Mills, begs to intimate that he has just got in working order a new and

IMPROVD FARMERS' ROLL

which he is confident will give every satisfaction. He has had 30 years experience in milling and flatters himself that he is second to none. Farmers and others who patronize him may rely on being fairly dealt with and receiving a sample of

FLOUR THAT CANT BE EXCELLED IN THE COUNTY

The farmers coming to Goderich will find it to their advantage to bring his wheat for grinding and his coarse grain for chopping to the

STEAM MILL

In almost all cases farmers will get their

GRISTS HOME THE SAME DAY

N. B.—All Grists weighed both in and out.

Town Custom respectfully solicited, and orders carefully attended to. ☞ Highest cash price paid for wheat.

J. B. SOMERVILLE

Goderich Sept 9th, 1870. sw6-tf

STRAY HEIFERS.

STRAYED from the commons adjoining the premises of the undersigned, Block D Lake road, Colborne about last week of September, three heifers rising 3 years old, one spotted white and red, one brindle red with white stripe down the back, and one white and brindled. Any one giving such information as will lead to their recovery will be suitably rewarded.

JOSEPH MORRIS.

Goderich, Nov. 21st, 1870. sw27-4t*

DOUGLAS McKENZIE

HAS THE HONOR OF ANNOUNCING that he has entered into possession of the stand occupied for the last 3 years by

MR. ISAAC FREDRICK!

HE has purchased an entirely new and carefully selected stock of

JEWELLERY, WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

of all qualities and prices suitable for the trade of this section

AND IS PREPARED TO GIVE CUSTOMERS, old and new, the same uniform satisfaction which Mr. Fredrick has so long done. Having had 5 years experience as

WATCH-MAKER & JEWELLER,

in Scotland and 2 years with Mr. Fredrick he is prepared to execute all jobs entrusted to him in a workmanlike manner and at the most moderate rates.

With reference to the above, I have great pleasure in certifying that Mr. Douglas McKenzie was in my employment for two years and that I consider him a first-class jeweler, capable of doing as good work as any man west of Toronto

ISAAC FREDRICK.

Goderich, Nov. 17th, 1870.

TO LET

A BRICK Cottage with large orchard and nine acres of land on South Street, Goderich.

Apply to W. D. ALLEN.

Goderich Oct. 17th, 1870. sw17-tf

AXE MAKING.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public that he is still carrying on the AXE Manufactory in his old stand on Light House Street, Goderich. He is confident with the experience he has, that he can furnish a better axe than is sold by any other maker.—Give him a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ My Axes can be obtained at Racey's Hardware store, Clinton.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

JOHN McPHERSON.

Goderich, Nov. 9th, 1870.

WANTED

BY THE SUBSCRIBER at PORT ALBERT MILLS. A Miller capable of taking charge of a Gristing business, for particulars, apply in person to

JAMES CRAWFORD.

Port Albert Nov. 1st 1870. sw22-4

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

COUGHS COLDS CONSUMPTION LUNG DISEASES

None Genuine without signed I. BUTTS.

Ready for Winter.

H. DUNLOP

Has now received a large stock of

Winter Tweeds, Meitons, Overcoatings &c.

Which he is prepared to make up,

FASHIONABLE AND CHEAP ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

IN READY-MADES' HE has received a very select stock which he will sell

CHEAP FOR CASH.

A full assortment of shirts, underclothing, ties, collars, and Gents Furnishings generally.

Call and see styles and prices.

Oct. 17th, 1870. w39-tf

INSOLVENT ACT of 1864 & 1869.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM EDMOND, Insolvent.

A Dividend Sheet has been prepared open to objection until the 1st day of Dec. next, after which a Dividend will be paid.

JOHN HODGAN, Official Assignee.

Goderich, Nov. 26th, 1870. sw29-2t—

NOTICE OF REMOVAL,

MR Fredrick Armstrong, Land Agent has removed to the door to the Post Office, first flat. Farms and Wild Lands for sale and Money to Loan on easy reasonable terms.

Goderich, Nov. 26th 1870 w29-tf—

BUSINESS EDUCATION.

The Canada Business COLLEGE, HAMILTON, ONT. (Late Royal Dominion College.)

PRIZE PENMANSHIP.

THIS COLLEGE OBTAINED TWO FIRST PRIZES for Penmanship at the last Provincial Exhibition at Toronto. The Canada Business College, is the oldest and most largely patronized of any College in Canada. It is also the only Business College conducted by an experienced Accountant. The Business Course embraces BOOK-KEEPING, including the Science of Accounts, business system by double and single entry, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Business Correspondence, Commercial Law, Spelling, Reading, &c.

PHONOGRAPHY AND TELEGRAPHY

TAUGHT BY EXPERIENCED MASTERS.

☞ Board can be obtained in Private Families at very reasonable figures. For particulars send for College Circular, also Specimens of Penmanship.

E. GEO. CONKLIN, Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 16th, 1870. Manager.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

A MEETING WILL BE HELD AT LOT NO. 18, CON. 7, West Wawanosh, ON Monday the 19th day of December next for the purpose of Nominating a Reeve, one Deputy Reeve and three Councillors to serve for the year 1871. And in case of a Poll being required the Election will be held at the same place on Monday the 2nd of January next at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAS SCOTT, Returning Officer.

West Wawanosh, Nov. 15th 1870. w43 td

STEER ASTRAY,

CAME to the enclosure of the undersigned, Lot 102, Huron Road, a steer rising two year old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take it away.

CHARLES BLAKE.

Goderich, Nov. 26th, 1870. sw29-3t

FOR SALE.

126½ ACRES OF BUSH LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF COLBORNE 7 MILES FROM Goderich. For particulars, Apply to

W. D. ALLEN, Huron Hotel.

Goderich 12 Nov., 1870. sw25-t

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything been so widely and universally given the confidence of mankind, as this extract for the pulmonary complaints. The wonderful cures it has made, and the confidence of the public in its power, are well known to every one, even to those who have never taken it, as it has become better known. Its best evidence and proof is in the unsolicited testimony of those who have taken it and know its power to cure the various affections of the throat and lungs, which it is known to cure, and of the confidence they have in the protection it gives against them. While it is adapted to every form of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the only effectual relief in the worst cases of Asthma and Consumption. As a family protection against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as long as we are all liable to colds and coughs, should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although called *Consumption* is thought by many to be incurable, still numbers of cases where the disease was fastened, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Ministers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical, or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it is novice in injury any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE FUREE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

NORTH BRALYMAN, Newcastle, Ont., general agents for Canada.

☞ Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and Jordan, Gardiner & Co., Bayfield. James Bentham Rodgerville. J. Pickard, Exeter. J. H. Combe, Clinton, Secord, Lucknow. E. Hickson, Seaforth, all Medicine Dealers. w-17

Q. T.

BUSINESS EDUCATION

BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE AND Telegraphic Institute. The only representative in Ontario of the Bryant & Stratton International Chain of Colleges.

The Theory Department is thoroughly adapted to those who wish to lay the foundation of a sound business Education.

The practical department is a miniature business world, where each Student performs all the routine duty of office work, such as buying, selling, shipping, commission, and drawing notes, drafts and checks. A regular Bank of issue in connection with this department, with beautifully engraved bank notes, which is as perfect in its details as the best organized institutions in the Country.

Thorough instruction in Telegraphy. Life Scholarships good in forty Colleges. For terms, address

ODELL & TROUT, Toronto.

Sept. 18th, 1870. sw35-4m

First Prize Penmanship.

FIRST PRIZES in both business and ornamental penmanship were awarded to us at the late Provincial Exhibition, Toronto. This is the seventh year in succession that we have obtained first prizes in Penmanship. Young men should bear in mind that the two Premium Penmen of Canada are engaged at this institution in teaching the Spencerian system, as exhibited at the Provincial Exhibition, which was the admiration of all beholders.

STRAY CATTLE.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber Lot 10, 6 con. Ashfield, about the end of May—4 head of cattle, consisting of—2 two year old steers brindled with wide-set horns, and the same red and white with horns turned in; two yearling heifers, one white with little red about the neck, and the other spotted red and white. Any one giving information leading to their recovery will be suitably rewarded.

JOHN REID, Dungannon, P. O.

Ashfield Oct, 29th, 1870. w40-tf

J. FREDERICK

RESPECTFULLY INTIMATES THAT all jobs not called and paid for by the owners, by the 25th inst., will be sold to pay for the cost of repairs.

☞ DEBTORS PLEASE PAY UP AT ONCE.

Goderich 4th Nov. 1 70 sw22

HEIFER ASTRAY.

CAME TO THE PREMISES OF THE UNDERsigned, Lot 11, 2 Con., Ashfield Township about end of August, a heifer rising three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take it away.

MARY FOLLEY.

Ashfield 24 Nov. 1870. w45-3t*

SALT TERRITORY.

FOR SALE, IN 2 ACRE BLOCKS, ON RAILWAY Track, immediately outside and adjoining the Corporation of Goderich about 3 quarters of a mile from Market Square and commanding a leading road to town.

☞ This is one of the most valuable locations for Salt Works in this section for the saving of teaming and the economical purchase of wood. For further particulars apply at "THE SIGNAL OFFICE."

Goderich, Nov. 19th, 1870. sw27-tf

CHOPPERS WANTED

TO chop 200 or 300 cords of wood. Apply to HARVEY HINCKS, Esq. Lot 10, 4 con. Goderich Tp.

Goderich, Nov. 23rd 1870. sw28 tf—

WARMING AND VENTILATING.

REITH'S PATENT,

Hot Air Furnace,

IS A CHEAP AND EFFICIENT MEANS OF HEATing and ventil

STRETTON.

BY HENRY KINGSLEY.

(Continued.)

It would be unwise to commit one's self, with Chatsworth and Buckingham Palace in view, to assert that it could not be asserted that there is a curious taste for gregarious privacy of opinion among the least vulgar, and among the most independent people in the world, has culminated at Camden Town. It is possible to say that, if Aristotle were to see Camden Town, he would remark, "Here is the genius of the English nation in brick and mortar. Stone don't pay. You can't get at best more than four per cent. out of fair Ashlar, and you ought never to build under seven."

Yet there are about one million people of good education, who live in these Philistine rhetorics in London, and never grumble. Is there any reader who does not know some family living in one of these artistically abominable terraces, some family shut up, with not too much money, in a hideous brick box—a family which, in spite of its inartistic surroundings, exhibits every form of gentleness and goodness? Any reader who does not know such a family is exceptionally unfortunate.

Some, whose souls are elsewhere, never think of its being inartistic and so forth. Others, the people who habitually feel that their hearts, beat against such a prison like caged tigers. Until his grandmother came to him, young Gray never thought of finding fault with the decent, quiet little home he had prepared for her. When she came, he wished she had never come, for he saw at once that she disliked him; and now that she had come, she took good care to prove to him, not only that she disliked him, but that she hated Camden Town; and, what was still more unfortunate, utterly hated his work and his works. A glance at him would not be amiss.

I have heard this gentlest, tenderest, and least cruel of men compared to a bloodhound in face, because of a certain solemn and majestic carriage of the head, and a lofty, up-looking, speculative habit of the eyes, which the bloodhound has among dogs, above all other dogs. In mind, Gray certainly resembled the bloodhounds; in this, at least, being nearly the gentlest and kindest of created beings: here the fancied resemblance ceases. The bloodhound is the stupidest of dogs. Allen Gray had a very noble intellect.

I have described that wild, fierce boy, (for he was little else), James Mordaunt, as carrying his head well; Allen Gray carried his as high as ever did James Mordaunt. They both carried them like men ready to strike; and when you consider that, from the utter dissimilarity of their education, their utter divergence in every possible line of thought, these two youths *might* have had to strike one another, one would have prayed that they should be kept asunder. They were strangely brought together.

In stature, he was singularly tall and well made, though very slight. Even at his present age of thirty, he looked like forty—like a made man. In manner he was extremely precise; silent and cautious; in dress excessively neat.

Seeking about, scarcely guided at all, for a rule of life, he had found a certain very eminent clergyman among the Dissenters who had given him one which suited him so well, that he never departed from it. An entire faith in the verbal inspiration of the Bible; a resolute habit of self-examination and prayer; and an intense desire to do his whole duty towards every one in this world: these were his rules of life, and he followed them well, while Anat Eleanor disliked him, and called him prig. Though, while she laughed, she said that the world would get on no worse for a few more of the same stamp.

His temper was naturally very quick indeed, but he soon discovered this and tamed it—you will never see it exhibited. The good and noble man who had done so much for him had an intense dislike of art in all forms, and his teaching in this respect had fallen on congenial soil in the case of Allan Gray. What with being naturally short sighted, and what with having a very intense and practical mind, he was absolutely unable to understand the very word. Religiously, objects of art were strictly forbidden by the second commandment; practically, they were a dead and totally unprofitable loss of money, which might be given to all kinds of good works. He admired his little home in Camden Town as being neat and respectable, and as representing a great deal of sheer hard work and of trust from his employers. In the jewelry which passed under his hands he had taste—but not of his own. As we know, some boys too stupid to learn their Euclid, actually learn it *by heart*, and pass examination in *that* singular way; so Allan Gray had actually learnt by rote what was in good taste and in bad, and was more looked up to as an authority in that matter than any one in the shop.

Such a man brought to such a home his wild old fury of a grandmother; and in his honest, kindly loyalty, laid the whole of his hardly earned home at her feet.

For the first week they got on very well together indeed. He returned promptly from his business, and gave up his whole time to settling her and making her comfortable. It was at the end of the very first week, however, that the first jar occurred.

'As you are now comfortably settled, grandmother,' he said, at breakfast, 'I need not come home so early. Indeed, I shall not be home before eleven.'

She merely shrugged her shoulders; but he saw that she did not like it. 'I shall go to bed early,' she said. 'I don't care for looking out on the gas-lamps.'

'Can you not read, grandmother?'

'I have not got any thing to read. I have read the newspaper, and I have nothing to read besides.'

'Have you read the book I gave you?'

'No. It is a religious book which ought to be read by a religious woman, which I most decidedly am not, and don't intend to be. I'll go to bed and think of the fine old times.'

I think all women can be kind when they have given deep pain, even to a man they dislike. She saw such a look of hopeless pain in Allan Gray's face as he left the room to go to his business that she called him back.

'There, you silly lad,' she said, 'don't mind what I say. You meant kindly by bringing me here, and we shall do very well. I came because I thought it would be a change, and, and I love change; and, Heaven help me, I have got it; it is dull as the other place. Let us bear with one another, boy. I have money, and in a few years it will be yours.'

'You do not think I want your money, grandmother? I had not the wildest idea you had any.'

'Go to your work,' she said, imperiously; and he went.

When he was gone, she said, 'I know that he did not know that I had any. He is quite honest. I wish I had not come. Brick walls for Caradoc; a Methodist, or a pretended one, for my garden of beauties. Allan's Puritan crop and mutton-chop whiskers for Roland's curly head and Eddy's pretty eyes. Well, I am freer here.'

Roland's surroundings were as graceful and as beautiful as those of a Greek. Allan Gray could dispense with them, and was even glad to do so, for he called them in his quaint language, 'a snare.' A man who is perfectly assured that in thirty years he will be walking in the City of the New Jerusalem, as described in the 21st of the Revelation, is not likely to see much about the inartistic squalor of Camden Town, even if he could appreciate it, which Allan Gray could not. The costermonger, against whose barrow the two young gentlemen walked at times, and to whom this solemn 'young swell' apologized, did not know that the tall young gentlemen was thinking with his whole soul over the beatific vision. The Romish priest for whom he was sent when he found that a soul was passing, on the verge of death, for the old offices which had given comfort before, little thought that the young man with the face like a bloodhound, who had so courteously handed over the dying man to him, went home to pray that the Scarlet Abomination might cease out of the land.

A most perfect fanatic—a man who was unable to appreciate any form of artistic beauty—a man given up to a business which he hated and despised: and yet who had a flower-garden too; a garden also in which he could see his flowers grow. They were apt to wither and die, certainly; but he had heard that of all flower-gardens.

On this day, when he had first left his grandmother alone, he went first to his place of business, the jeweller's, and dashed at once into the books. The partners came to him once or twice on business, and he gave back their kindly smiles of courtesy and trust as frankly and as honestly as any man could. So he worked away at the dull figures, which were not dull to him, for he had his purpose, until nearly three o'clock in the day, and then uneasily began to hear the carriages pass. 'I must go into Vanity Fair soon, I doubt,' he said to himself.

He was quite right. A youth came in, and said, 'If you please, Mr. Gray, Mr. Henry wants you.' And Allan, with a sigh, arose and followed.

Mr. Henry was the youngest partner, Allan's old friend: he managed to brush past him. 'Allan, my dear,' he said, 'to be rescued! Father and uncle are both engaged, and here is the Duchess of Cheshire wanting loose opals and sapphires for setting.'

'C. 16 and Q. 19,' said Allen, in a whisper, and passed on, with his head in the air, for his interview with the Duchess, looking uncommonly like an ideal duke himself. What were principalites and powers to *him!*

'The stones will be here at once, your grace,' he said, calmly. 'One of the house has gone for them. May I take the liberty of inquiring whether it is your grace's intention to set the stones together?'

The Duchess said, 'I had no design of doing so. I wanted to give my daughter, Lady Alice Barty, a necklace for her wedding. I thought they would look pure and innocent,' said the natural woman. 'I mean, I thought it would be in taste,' said the artificial one.

Allan bowed, and said, 'They will be here directly, your grace.' He was back for one instant among the sapphires, the sardonyx, the jasper, and the chalcedony of the New Jerusalem; but he had two existences: he was quite ready for her when she said:

'Do you think it will do?'

Now the Duchess of Cheshire was, in her old age, a very religious woman of a certain sect; and a very open-handed woman also, as more than one prophetical expounder of the Revelations well knew. Allan Gray knew it, but would have died sooner that trade on it: nevertheless, he gave this singularly odd answer, which, coming from a shop-manager to a Duchess, must have rather astounded her grace.

'It would scarcely do, your grace, as the taste of the world goes. And, as a general rule, you present to a young lady, on her real entrance into the world, something symbolical.'

'Yes,' said the old lady; 'but sapphire represents the blue of heaven, and the cloud of onyx the troubles on earth.' For she had got rambling, too, and was thinking of the time when her son Charlie was killed in the duel, and of other disasters since, and forgot that the solemn, imperial gentlemanbefore her was only a show 'manager.'

'In the New Jerusalem, your grace,' sadd the shopman, quietly, 'which we will pray that the Lady Alice may enter, the gates were twelve pearls: why should not her ladyship have a twelve-fold *collier* of large pearls, with the other jewels interspersed? *That* would be reelly symbolical, I should fancy, under your grace's approbation, and at least Christian.'

The astonished old lady could only say, '*Faut de mieux*—would the colors be in good taste?'

"They would be in St John's taste," said Allan, with that curious confidence and audacity which few other sects possess now, and remained silent.

"It is really a beautiful idea," said the old lady. "Your house is famous for its good taste. I think I will say; I like your idea very much; you are evidently a good young man. Plan out the necklace for me." And she retired to her carriage, and talked all evening, and for many evenings, of the wonderful man at Morton's. And Lady Alice Barty wore that necklace on her wedding-day

Meanwhile, Henry had been waiting with the sapphires and the opals, and seeing the Duchess depart, thought that they had missed an order. "Why, the old lady is gone," he said.

"Have you any exceptionally large pearls?" asked Allan. "What a pity it is that we should have let the Googerat necklace go! I would give any thing for those pearls now."

"Hang it! you can have them, if you want them. There was no cash produced. She is burst up, and they are in the safe now."

"That is well. Keep the twelve best.—I suppose you never heard of Chrysoprase?"

"Never," said the partner.

"We must try Giallo Antico," said Allan. "Get me these other stones, and don't disturb me, if you can help it. I will go and design this necklace; it is a large order for our house. Send the artist to me. 'And the street of the city was of pure gold, as it were transparent glass,'—that is, white enamel over gold. Send me the artist."

So the ultra-Protestant actually set to work to symbolize in his trade, in a gold necklace, the very thing which puzzles and awes the most advanced Christians. He was disturbed, if aught could disturb him.

Just before the shop's closing he was called out again. This time he had to attend to a different kind of people. An evil man was buying jewels for a young girl, and the girl had had jewels bought for her before, and knew their value, and was so particular that Gray had to be called in again. He stood before them two quite quietly, and served them well, and gave them his advice, knowing that he was serving his employers. There were plenty of precedents in the Old Testament which he read most, but fewer in the one which he read least. Those two were nothing to him. A hog comes to the gate, and you, and they were less than nothing to him.

"Now," he said to the three partners, as soon as the shop was shut, "I am going to walk in my garden."

"Does your garden take much to keep up, Gray?" said the senior partner.

"Well, it would cost more than I could afford, sir, if it were properly kept up."

"Now how much, for instance," said the senior partner—"to keep it going properly, you know—do you think it would cost to keep your garden in order?"

"The whole garden?" asked Allan; "I have only a share of it."

"Say the whole garden, then," said the senior partner.

"Well," said Allan, "I could do something with £400,000 a year, if I had the management of it. As it is, I do what I can."

"We were going to increase your salary," said the senior partner, laughing, "by £100 a year, but I suppose that would not be much for your garden?"

"Very little," said Allan; and then, remembering himself, added, "you are very kind to me. I thank you deeply. I will make good use of the money which you intrust to me from God."

CHAPTER XIII.

Allan Gray was walking swiftly away, with his face towards his flower-garden, when he heard himself hailed, and pausing, was overtaken by the junior partner.

'Here is a young gentleman wants you,' he said; 'he has been waiting at the shop-door ever so long, and having given you up, came into the shop. I ran after you.'

'A young gentleman?'

'A regular young swell. He says that he knows you would speak to him if you saw him.'

Allan Gray coming into the shop, saw a slight, deer-eyed youth before him, who held out his hand and said, 'Allan, you have not forgotten me?'

It was Eddy Evans. The few demonstrations of kindly feeling which Englishmen allow themselves were over in a moment. Their eyes did the rest, and then Eddy and Allan were alone in the street together.

'You had not forgotten me?' said Eddy.

'Was it likely that I could forget you? Did I not think you had forgotten me?' said Allan Gray.

'See, then,' said Eddy, with both his hands clasped over Allan's arm, and his face turned up into the solemn face of the other, 'how unfair you can be. Have I not deserted all pleasure, as they call it, to come here for the higher and more real pleasure of seeing you?'

Allan said nothing, but he somehow noticed Eddy's hands, which were clasped over his left arm. Eddy's hands were very small, and he had on the most beautiful made lemon-colored kid gloves.

These attracted Allan's attention so much that he took one of Eddy's hands in his, and held it there, and passed his brown fingers up and down the seam, and said, 'What pretty gloves!' For he loved the lad as much as he could love any one, and he permitted his love to demonstrate itself so far.

'I doubt you are an old brute' said Edward. 'You are not a bit glad to see me.'

'I am very happy,' said Allan.

'Yes, but you don't show it,' said Eddy. 'I am happy to see you again, but I don't look like a—Memnon. I want to spend the evening with you. Where are you going?'

'I will go anywhere with you,' said Allan. 'Where are you going?'

'I was going to dine at the Bedford with the others, and then we were going to the play, and then we were going to Cremorne. But I gave it all up to come to you, and you don't care for me.'

'I care for you more than for any living being, Edward,' said Allan.

'Hush, man, I know you do,' said Edward. 'Have I not come to you? Have I not proved that I, also, care for you—after Roland?'

'Friendships will settle in a few years,' said Allan. 'We will see how this sentimental fondness for one another will settle itself. Which is a great problem.'

'Not such a great problem as this,' said Edward. 'Where are you going to take me?'

'I was going to my flower-garden. Will you come? Dare you come?'

'I dare any thing. I am an Evans, and I would sooner go to Newgate with you than to Vauxhall with another. I will come.'

'Then we will go. How did you come to London?'

'Our fathers gave us money to come and see the town, and we have come to see it. I Roland, and Johnny and Jimmy Mordaunt, and I. And we have been to St. Paul's, which is 340 feet in height; and to the Monument, which is 202; and to the Tower, which was built by Augustus the Stark, King of Saxony; and I found it very slow, for tastes vary. Indeed, Jim Mordaunt quarrelled violently with his brother on the basis object on the very summit and top of the dome of St. Paul's. Jimmy declared that any one could have built it if he had had the money, and Johnny accused his brother of trying to be fine. I took of all this giddy dissipation, and asked Roland for liberty. So he took away the money, and let me come to you.'

'Why did he take away your money?' asked Allan.

'He always does. I give it away when people ask me for it, and so does Jim Mordaunt. John Mordaunt used to take his brother's money away until he got too big. Johnny won't stand it now, and fights.'

'You fight Roland, then?'

'We had does as he likes. Nobody ever resists Roland, you know. Besides, he gives me some. I have five shillings more now.'

'How are you, Edward Evans?'

'Seven.'

'You are very childish and simple. I doubt he had better go where we are going, and we will go. Are you too great a child for my pleasure? Why should I not? Let us come?'

The night evening summer's daylight fell cold strong upon the squalor of the streets through which they passed; the houses became more squalid, mean, and dirty, as they passed along. In the middle of the winter's evening, their wretchedness is hidden; under the sun they stand it is patent. Eddy chatted at first less and less as the streets got poorer and more dirty, and at the top of Seven Hill he was quite silent. The people were so wild, so strange, and so very fierce. They scolded one another so much, and when they were talking to one another, their language was loud and wild; and to Eddy, listening with his keen little ears, it seemed that their conversation turned on two things only, money and drink.

'I don's like this place,' said Eddy, very emphatically; 'it is a bad place. I like pretty places and pretty things. What are those bells?'

'The big one?'

'Yes; the one like Tom.'

'That is the bell of the Roman Catholics; they have established themselves here.'

'Do they do good?'

'Every one who works for Christ does good,' said Allan Gray, the extreme Protestant. 'Of course they do good. They work among these Irish, whom they have, for their own purposes, kept sitting in outer darkness, and they do good. And they'd need.'

'What is the little sharp bell' said Eddy, getting interested.

'That is the Puseyite church,' said Allan, with a smile. 'We tried that together, you know, at Shrewsbury.'

'I liked it,' said Eddy; 'you did not. Do they do good?'

'No end,' answered Allan. 'I got into trouble for saying so, though.'

'Do you Low Church and Dissenters do good, Allan?'

'We think so; you must come and see. Stay here a moment; there is a row. Keep quiet.'

The narrow steep lane before them was crowded with people of the very lowest order, all talking in that dreadful, hoarse, London voice, which, I confess, I have never heard elsewhere. As Allan and Eddy had been looking down that lane, they had seen it swarming with 'roughs,' male and female, intermingling, and swearing; but now there was an incident. Ask the next policeman, or read your newspaper, before you say that I exaggerate here.

From the door of one of the houses came stumbling, impelled by some blow from behind, a woman, bareheaded and mad, who recovered her balance in the middle of the street, and confronted the door from which she had come. Her fierce, bruised face, her demoniac fury, and her horrible wild words, made Eddy tremble and cling to Allan. In another moment a man had dashed out of the door and confronted the woman, who was as fury, and the cowardly crowd parted. It was an Irish row, and they were man and wife. No one had a right to interfere.

Then began once more the fierce, wild objurgation, rising to a scream on the part of the woman and a roar on the part of the man, until there was an instant's silence, as he went at her. Then inarticulate curses, worse than the worst roar of any wild beast, as he seized her by the hair, cast her heavily down and began kicking her on the head.

Not a soul of all the soulless crowd around interfered. They were Irish; the man was a dangerous character; and, moreover, they were man and wife. Not one soul interfered. Allan Gray uttered an oath which was strange to his vocabulary, and made a dash forward against the crowd; but there was one more nimble than he.

While he was stopped disputing by three or four heavy costermongers—who had the strongest objection to any interference, on any grounds, between a man and his "misis" Eddy, with that rapid dexterity which is gained at foot ball and cricket, had parted the crowd—nay, had done more, He had delivered his two little fists straight into the eyes of the Irish gentleman, and was apparently prepared to do so once more.

(To be Continued)

A Brave Girl.

There are not many brave girls about in these days, let the girls say what they please to the contrary. We have been watching to see how they manœuvre, and this is the conclusion to which we have come. Many of them are real cowards—they are afraid to keep on the right side of truth. They may not be afraid of the dark, nor of dogs, and spiders, but they are afraid to do what they think is right.

There was Hattie Stone, a bright-eyed, intelligent, sprightly, lovable creature, sitting by her mother who was trimming her winter bonnet with gay ribbons and beautiful feathers, when Nellie Larkin, one of her playmates, called.

'Is that your bonnet?' inquired Nellie.

'Yes,' replied Hattie. 'Isn't it very pretty?'

'It is very pretty indeed, I think,' answered Nellie. 'Mine is a poor looking thing beside that.'

'Are you not going to have a new one, Nellie?'

'No; mother says my old one must answer this winter, with a little repairing, and I think it will myself.'

'You will be the only girl in the meeting house with an old bonnet on,' continued Hattie, 'and that will make you feel very badly.'

'No, it will not make me feel badly at all,' said Nellie. 'I like my new bonnet very much and at the same time I am contented with my old one.'

'Well, I should be afraid that people would laugh at me when everybody else had new bonnets,' said Hattie. 'I want to look as well as the rest.'

'Mother says it is cowardly to be afraid of what people will say about us, if we are doing what we think is right.'

'Then there are a good many cowards in the world,' said Hattie, 'and I suppose I am one. But you mean to be brave and wear your old bonnet,' and Hattie smiled as she said it, for she evidently meant to ridicule Nellie's idea of bravery.

'I don't think it is necessary to be very brave to wear a last year's bonnet,' replied Nellie. 'I am sure that it is not a great cross to me, although I don't like to be laughed at any better than you do. Mother says she can't afford a better one, and that is enough for me to know, to be satisfied with what I have.'

Now, Nellie really did not know that she was a brave girl in deciding to wear the bonnet that she had worn for a year. But she was the bravest girl in the neighborhood. Hattie—poor little mincing coward—was afraid somebody would laugh at her if she did not have a bonnet as gay as a peacock's tail, and be in the height of fashion. She had not courage to say, 'Let others think as they please, I shall do what mother thinks best.' Poor weak thing! Suppose everybody else should take it into their heads to go without bonnets, she of course would not dare to do otherwise, and so the world go bareheaded. How much better is Nellie, who dares to follow her mother's counsels, though she may not appear quite so fashionable! Yes, she is the genuine brave girl, unlike thousands who always stop and ask, What will be thought of this or that? what will Mrs. A. or Jemima B. say about me if I do this and so? not having courage to do right, ever, lest some one laugh or sneer.—*Home Monthly.*

It must bring home to our readers the murderous extent and horrors of war, when it is announced that the Prussian government has ordered a supply of 200,000 wooden legs.

Owners of horses ought to get leather bits for their horses during the winter. It is cruel and dangerous to keep to the iron, which produces cracks and ulceration, bad health, bleeding mouths and general mischief.

Salt Intelligence—The building for the second boiling block at the Coleman & Gouin lock well is up, and the brick work ready for the pans.—Drilling, at the Merchants' well, was progressing very rapidly, up to a few weeks ago, when an extremely hard stratum of rock was struck which some what retarded the hitherto speedy rate. However, a depth of some 490 feet has been attained. The frame of the building for the boiling block is up and the enclosing is being proceeded with.—*Exposito*

Montreal intends to give a million dollar bonus to the Canada Central Railway.

Ontario Carriage Shop,

(Hamilton St, Goderich.

R. J. WHITELY,

Is still in full operation, and is turning out superior

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons

of all kinds, SLEIGHS CUTTERS, &c.

A number of first class Buggies on hand, and for sale cheap for cash Prices of all articles in the line that will compare favorably with any in the County

☞ All work warranted

Particular attention paid to Wagon and Carriage Repairing

R. J WHITELY.

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

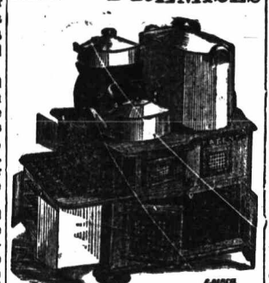
PLUMMER'S SNOW FLAKE BAKING POWDER

Is UNRIVALLED for Purity and heapness. It saves Eggs, Butter Milk, etc., and is warrante to contain nothing injurious. For sale by the Grocers.

ROBINSON & HOWELL,
Agents for Goderich.
E. PLUMMER & CO.,
Chemists, London, Ont

w8y

EXTENSIVE NEW PREMISES



G. N, DAVIS

HAS THIS DAY REMOVED TO HIS COMMODIOUS NEW BRICK BUILDING

(NEARLY OPPOSITE F JORDAN'S **DRUG STORE**)

Convenient to the Market.

His stock of stoves &c.

IS LARGE AND COMPLETE

☞ PARTIES IN WANT OF ANYTHING IN his line will save money by inspecting his stock before purchasing elsewhere

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK WILL BE DONE THE SAME AS USUAL.

Goderich, 1st July, 1870. w22-tf

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED GUN SHOP WEST OF TORONTO,

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO MANUfacture

RIFLES,
SHOTGUNS,
PISTOLS, of all kinds,

and every thing in his line, on the shortest notice, Repairing of all kinds done on the shortest notice, and warranted.

REMEMBER THE PLACE

(in rear of F. Jordan's, Drug Store.)

J. C. McINTOSH.

Goderich August 8th, 1870. w29-6m*

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

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

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

and all kinds of

CIRCLE WORK,

such as Circle and Gothic Sash and Frames

They think from their experience in Factory Work, that they can give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

N.B.—Albera discount to the trade.

20,000 feet of Dry inch and a quarter Flooring on hand.

JAS BUCHANAN,
DAVID LAWSON,
WM. ROBINSON.

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

NEW BOOKS, WALL PAPER &c., &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

AT BUTLER'S.

A Beautiful Assortment

OF

JEWELLERY OF ALL KINDS

JUST RECEIVED,

and to be sold

CHEAP AT BUTLER'S.

Fishing Tackles,

OF ALL KINDS. CONSISTING OF REELS, BASKETS, BAITS, HOOKS, and LINES of a superior kind

AND

SELLING AT COST

AT BUTLER'S.

Goderich, 19th Aug., 1870. sw104

TWO FARMS for SALE

FOR sale two very valuable FARMS in the Township of Goderich. For particulars apply to JOSEPH SHAW, Huron Road.

Goderich Township

August 15, 1870 w30

THE LITTLE WANZER.

THIS LITTLE FAVORITE IS THE MOST COMPLETE

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

EVER INTRODUCED INTO NORTH AMERICA OR EUROPE

OVER 15,000 FAMILIES HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED WITH THIS MACHINE within the last two years, and have made for themselves hosts of friends, and earned the reputation of being an indispensable article. These Machines are patronized by all grades of society from the modest Farmer's Wives and Daughters to the Nobility and Royal Families of Europe.

THE LITTLE WANZER

Is the simplest, will do the greatest variety of work, is more easily managed, less liable to get out of order, and runs lighter, than any other Shuttle Sewing Machine manufactured. Every Machine is complete, with Tucking Gauge, Quilting Gauge, Hemmer, Self-Sewer, Friller, Braidholder, "Thread Oiler," Oil Can filled with oil, Screw Driver, 4 Bobbins, 6 Needles, 1 Spool of thread, and Printed Instructions so full as to enable any person to use and keep the Machine in order.

Every Hand Machine is mounted on a Marble Slab, and packed in a neat little case, and is sold for	$25 00
LITTLE WANZER, on a nice Iron Stand, with Treadle	30 00
" " large Stand and Wood Case, with Drawers	32 00
" " large half Case	40 00
" " full Case	50 00

R. M. WANZER & CO,

FACTORY—CORNER KING AND CATHARINE STREETS, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

SHOW ROOMS—64 KING STREET EAST.

AGENT AT GODERICH

ABRAHAM SMITH, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Hamilton, Aug. 30th, 1870. w4-3mos

WOOL, WOOL, WOOL.

THE undersigned would beg to inform his numerous customers and the public that his

New Woolen Machinery is now in Full Operation and in First Class Working Order

AND THAT HE IS MUCH BETTER

PREPARED TO EXECUTE FARMER'S WORK EXPEDITIOUSLY

than last season while starting his machinery all new.

Custom Roll Carding, Fulling & Cloth Dressing Spinning and Manufacturing,

will receive prompt attention. Having now on hand the largest, best and cheapest stock of of home made

FULL CLOTH, TWEEDS, FLANNELS, & WINCEYS,

ever before offered to the public in this part of the Province, he would respectfully request those wishing to exchange their wool to call and judge for themselves before appointing themselves elsewhere.

P. S.—He would likewise call the special attention of farmers to beware of wool teamsters and agents seeking their wool for carding, as he has proved it from the experience of former years to be a perfect source of annoyance to them in various ways, that they cannot see until perhaps too late to guard against it.

☞ The highest Market Price paid for any quantity of good Clean Wool.

THOMAS LUGAN.

East Street, Goderich.

Goderich Woolen Works, 15th Aug, 1870 w30

GODERICH WOOLEN FACTORY,

(KNOWN AS PIPER'S MILLS)

J. INGLIS & SONS,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to farmers and others that they are prepared to fill all orders in

ROLL CARDING- MANUFACTURING,

Cloth Dressing, Custom Spinning, Dyeing, Satinetts,

Fulled Cloths, Winceys, Flannels, Blankets,

On the shortest notice. Parties wishing to exchange their wool for good home made goods, will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we are satisfied we have the goods you require. Parties coming from a distance with wool to get carded may in nearly every instance rely on getting their wool home with them the same day.

☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Goderich Woolen Factory,
Aug. 15th, 1870. w11

REMOVAL.

ALEX. WALLACE,
WATCHMAKER
AND JEWELER,
WEST STREET,
GODERICH.

THE Subscriber having removed to the Store lately occupied by A. Naysmith, West Street, opposite the Post Office, wishes to thank his friends and the public, for the liberal support with which they have favored him for the last 25 years, and begs to assure them that no effort will be spared to merit a continuance of their patronage, his anxious study will be to supply

Watches Clocks and Jewelery

which will give satisfaction to the purchaser, and as all work has been done by myself, customers may depend on having it well executed.

☞ A good assortment of Gold and Plated Jewelry Watches, Clocks &c., always on hand.

ALEX WALLACE.

Goderich Aug. 15th 1870. w30

NEW CABINET AND UPHOLSTERING SHOP.

WEST STREET

OPPOSITE BANK OF MONTREAL,

GODERICH.

ERIC McKAY,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANnounce that he has opened a new shop in the above line, on West Street, opposite the Bank of Montreal, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS.

Having on hand an assortment of Upholstering material, he will be prepared to fill promptly all orders in that line.

☞ A quantity of Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings on hand.

Picture Framing to Order.

☞ He trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

Goderich, Aug. 15, 1870 w30

GUINNES'S CELEBRATED DUBLIN PORTER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER, and sold extremely low by

GEORGE GRANT, GROCER,
WEST SIDE SQUARE, GODERICH.

PRICE ONLY $1.75 PER DOZ. BOTTLES.

AN EARLY CALL SOLICITED.

To be Had in Wood or Bottle

HOTELS PROMPTLY SUPPLIED.

Goderich Sept. 23, 1870. sw10-tf

GODERICH

WAGON & CARRIAGE

Manufactory

THE Subscriber would announce to the public of Huron and Bruce, that he is now manufacturing first-class

Carriages, Waggons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c.,

which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

JOHN PASMORE,
Victoria Street, Goderich

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

Extensive New Premises AND SPLENDID NEW STOCK

C. Barry & Bro.,

Cabinet Makers, Undertakers & Wood Turners,

HAMILTON ST.

Have removed across the street to the store next door to Wm. Acheson's Harness Shop, where will be found

A GOOD ASSORTMENT!

of Kitchen, Bedroom, Diningroom, and Parlor Furniture, such as

TABLES, (with their cane and wood seated,) CUPBOARDS, BEDSTEADS, MATTRESSES, LOUNGES, SOFAS

WHATNOTS, LOOKING GLASSES,

GILT FRAMING.

☞ C. B & B. are prepared to sell everything in their line

Cheap for Cash.

N. B. A complete assortment of Coffins and Shrouds always on hand and a Hearse to hire; all on reasonable terms.

A CALL SOLICITED.

Goderich, 15th Aug. 1870 w30-tf

MONEY TO LEND.

EASY TERMS.

J. B. GORDON.

Goderich, Aug. 15, 1870 sw1

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore existing between THE PARKER & CATTLE as Chemists and Druggists in Owen Sound, Durham and Goderich, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said Partnership in Goderich are to be paid to GEORGE CATTLE (who will continue the Business in the old stand), and all claims against said Partnership in Goderich are to be presented to said George Cattle, by whom the same will be settled

Dated in Goderich the 10th July, 1870 sw95

LANDS FOR SALE AT BAYFIELD.

LOTS NOS. 71 & 72 BAYFIELD CONCESSION Township of Goderich, comprising 146 acres of the best quality of land, within about 2 miles of the Market place of the Town of Bayfield. There is a clearance of 35 acres which could readily be prepared for crop. The remainder of the land is closely covered with the best of beech and maple timber of splendid growth, an excellent road passes on two sides of the property, which is situated in an old and well settled neighbourhood.

ALSO—Lot 14, Range A Township Stanley, containing 50 acres of well reserved timber land, which would produce a large quantity of stewood to the acre. The lot runs to the River Bayfield with a considerable waterfall which could be made available for milling or manufacturing purposes.

For terms apply to, JAMES D. ALLEN, Guelph.

or W. W. CONNOR, Esq. Bayfield.

Guelph, Aug 15, 1870 w30

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT 10, CON. 10, W. D. COLBORNE, 100 ACRES, 60 cleared, good dwelling house, frme 22x30, with a commodious kitchen attached, also good barn and shed accommodation, good bearing orchard, well watered by two creeks running through the farm, and good wells. One mile from gravel road, 5 miles from Goderich. For particulars apply on the premises to undersigned, or to Mr. D Ferguson, grocer, Goderich.

August 15, 1870 C. STEWART. w30

FARM FOR SALE,

LOT 24, CON 4.

Township of Goderich, containing 80 acres about 55 acres cleared,

A STORY CONCRETE HOUSE, ON THE GROUN floor, Dining Room, Parlor, Kitchen, Hall and Bed, room; on the second floor, Sitting Room, Large Family Bedroom, and four other bedrooms; on the Basement, Dairy Room, Fruit room, Store room, Meat room Frame Barn 52x32 feet. 7 miles from Clinton and 7 from Goderich. Good large orchard of over 200 superior fruit trees. Soil, deep clay loam, well-watered by spring creek and flowing well. The property is situated 1½ miles from Lake Huron, of which a good view can be had from the door. Apply to James Wilkinson, Esq., on the premises or to

G. M. TRUEMAN

Land Office Goderich

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE SOUTH HALF OF THE NORTH HALF OF Lot 9 in the 11th Con. Western Division, Ashfield Township, 50 acres. The land is partly cleared and fenced. Also the South half of Lot No 1, 6th concession, Western Division, Ashfield 100 acres bush.

For further particulars &c.,

Apply to DAVISON & JOHNSTON, West Street Goderich.

Goderich Oct 12th, 1870. sw16-3m

FOR SALE.

THOSE building Lots No's 485, 486, 569 & 570 Arthur street and St. George's Crescent, Town of Goderich. Apply to J. A Callender, Esq., Insln Buildings, Edinburgh Scotland.

Goderich 25th Aug. 1870. w31-3in

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM for sale, 100 acres being West half lot 17, con. 4th, W Wawanosh 40 acres cleared, 8 acres Fall Wheat, 15 acres ploughed ready for crop, free from thistles or other rubbish. 100 choice fruit trees, a well of excellent water with pump in it. Frame dwelling house, frame barn 60x36 with stone stabling underneath for 20 head of cattle, with root house. Frame driving house and horse stable and other out buildings The lot is 1½ miles from Dungannon. A Steam Saw Mill at one corner of it, there is a quantity of pine on it. Title indisputable and immediate possession given. For further particulars apply to J. G. TRUAX on the premises, if by letter prepaid.

Dungannon, Nov. 15th, 1870. w43-tf

FARM FOR SALE ON THE BAYFIELD GRAVEL ROAD,

BEING lot 22, first concession Goderich Township 116 acres, 50 of which are cleared, a never failing creek runs through the land. The lot is situated on the Gravel road about 5 miles from the town of Goderich. The land is a rich clay loam, being very suitable for wheat or fruit growing. The lot will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Possession can be given 1st October, for particulars and terms, apply to G. H. PARSONS or to J. DAVISON, Esq. Goderich.

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

Farm for Sale.

LOTS 53 and 54, Bayfield Concession, in the Township of Goderich Containing 68 acres, of these over 50 acres cleared with good Frame Barn, and Log House, about 2½ miles from Clinton. For Terms of sale apply at the Division Court office at Goderich, or to Mr. WIGGINGTON on the premises.

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

A BARGAIN.

50 ACRES, East ½ of Lot 29, 10th con. Culross, Co. Bruce 7 acres cleared and good log house. Clear title for $500 cash or for $600 one third down and the remainder in 4 annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent per annum.

Apply to

ABRAHAM SMITH

Lumley 5th Sept, 1870 w35-10t Merchant Tailor.

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE IN BAYFIELD.

THE subscriber offers for sale four eligible lots in in the Village of Bayfield. On the premises are a good frame dwelling, barn and vinegar factory. For particulars apply to

JOHN CROOK.

Goderich, July 18th 1870 sw26

**THE RIDGE TO