Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

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

$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE] GODERICH, C. W., THURSDAY, AUG. 4, 1864. [VOL. XVII.—NO. 27

THE SORROWS OF Mr. GOLIAH GOSPRIGHTLY.

The rays of the morning sun glared through the lofty window of a snug parlour, shedding warmth and light on a cosy home picture. A glass folding-door separated the apartment from an apothecary's shop, over the street entrance to which was suspended the brazen figure of a Pelican.

Although the house was tolerably large and spacious, still the snug parlour was the favorite resort of the very small apothecary and his enormously stout wife, from the simple fact that it commanded a commodious look-out, or observatory. The window was octagon shaped, and afforded a complete view of the High Street. The furniture of the room was simple, yet tasteful, and had evidently been effected with a greater regard for comfort than mere outward show. The presiding mistress of the house had an irresistible fondness for criticising the fashion of her neighbor's garments, and could tell to an hour the age of almost every shawl and bonnet in the town.

Fifty summers had passed lightly over her round cheerful face, although they had added considerable weight to the prodigious rotundity of her shapeless figure. Gay hearted, and of good-natured disposition, she was still a true type of her mother Eve in the pardonable foible of curiosity. Her word was law, not only amongst the domestics, but also with her meagre spouse. Day by day, in her capacious chair wheeled up to the window, sat Mrs. Goliah Gosprightly, attired in a silken dress of nut-brown hue, and an elegant cap poised coquettishly on her head, her hands mechanically plying her kitting needles, and her face returning the smirks and smiles of the passers by.

Mr. Goliah Gosprightly formed a severe contrast to his wife, both in mind and person. He bristled at all points like an animated *chevaux de frise*, and his tongue went like the splash and dash of a water mill, throwing off as many harmless bubbles. His weazened figure had a ghostly aspect, and was sharp enough in its outline to split the wind, whilst his shrivelled features and peaked nose wore a bleached and wintry hue.

On that sunny morning Mrs. Gosprightly was seated on her throne of observation taking her usual survey around. Within the last few weeks a new source of attraction had gladdened her curiosity, and at the same time planted a thorn in her husband's tenderest point. A rival establishment on a grand and elaborate scale, with plate-glass windows, brilliant gas-lights, enormous globes of rainbows, and other paraphernalia, had been in progress of completion, and was on the eve of opening.

Had the brazen Pelican, which for more than half a century had graced the entrance to Goliah's mud-st shop, have suddenly flapped its wings and flown away, the slim apothecary could hardly have been more dismayed or terror-stricken than he was at the daily sight of the rival establishment. It haunted him in his dreams, sat on him like a nightmare, and threatened to disturb his reason.

While Mrs. Gosprightly was seated at the window, her husband was busily engaged in the shop, compounding a draught for a young girl. As he labelled and handed the mixture to the damsel, a fretful sigh escaped him.

'You are like everybody else at Midgeburn, Jane,' he said, fruddy and full of health.— Your cheeks look as fresh and blooming as——'

Before the apothecary's smile was completed, the girl interrupted him, saying, with an arch laugh, 'I never take doctor's stuff,' and bounded merrily into the street.

A moment after the tinkling of a small bell fell on his ear, and he darted through the half-opened doorway into the parlor. As he came bustling into the room, he rubbed his hands apologetically, and dipped his chin into the folds of his white handkerchief.

'Mrs. Gosprightly,' he began, 'what is the use of my keeping an assistant, when the only assistance he bestows is to assist himself?'

He perched his eye on his wife as if waiting for an answer; but as she seemed charming y unconscious of his speech or presence, he uttered a heavy groan, and meekly retired to an open desk, on which rested a ledger and several other neat account books.

There was an air of profound stillness in the room, which, after a long interval, was broken by a sharp click as Goliah emptied his pen of the ink and jumped from his seat.

'There, Mrs. G.!' he said, approaching his wife, 'I have finished the accounts, but when shall I get the money in?'

Seating his diminutive figure opposite his wife, and filling his pipe with the fragrant weed, he began to puff forth seemingly inexhaustible clouds of smoke until he was shrouded in a kind of hazy mist.

'Ah!' he groaned, as he puffed still more vigorously at his pipe, 'when shall I get the money in?'

'G.!' exclaimed his wife, with sudden animation, 'come here.'

'What is it?' cried Goliah, promptly jumping to the side of his portly wife.

'There is Mrs. Titmouse, G.,' pursued the lady.

'I see,' nodded Goliah.

'And that is a new bonnet she has on,' continued his wife.

'Ah!' said Goliah, feebly.

'Is it not a duck?' asked his wife, blandly.

'A duck? No. It is a bonnet,' replied Goliah, in a kind of mental aberration.

'G., I must have one like it,' said his wife with a prompt decision.

'Are you in a state of lunacy, wife?' shouted the little man, aghast. 'I ask again whether your vanity has driven you to the verge of——'

'Mr. G.! vociferated the lady, with a majestic frown.

Goliah instantly returned to his pipe, and hid his face behind a cloud of smoke.

'I wish it could be done, wife,' he began, in a dismal voice, after a long pause; 'but reflect, my dear, what Midgebourne is about. Look at the sturdy inhabitants, are they not all full of the most robust of health? Is this breezy town ever blessed with an epidemic? No, not even the whooping-cough or the measles. Even the very water contains a medicinal and restorative quality, and I am left to luxuriate on the barren profits derived from an average of six daily customers.'

Mrs. Gosprightly dropped her knitting needles in her capacious lap, and, sinking into a more recumbent posture, gave a formidable yawn.

'Ah,' pursued Goliah, 'I am the most miserable apothecary that ever spread a blister. I have a wife with the icy temperament of a fish, whilst an inward fire is constantly burning up my——'

'Liver,' suggested Mrs. Gosprightly, dreamily.

'No, madam,' said Goliah, indignantly; all the refined and delicate feelings of my nature. My life is a continual torment. I am plagued——Confound the pipe! it is out again.'

Mrs. Gosprightly adjusted her portly figure into a more comfortable position, and, after two or three preliminary yawns, closed her eyes, and sank into a gentle slumber. A large cat blinked lazily at her feet, and a linnet warbled a dulcet strain from its cage above her head, whilst the old clock in the corner ticked drowsily on.

'Ah,' sighed Goliah, as he deepened the fleecy atmosphere around him with huge puffs of smoke, 'if I I could but bring back the good old times when I was an apprentice! There were no new-fangled quack elixirs and balsams then; no hydropathy, and homœopathy, and infinitesmal doses; but a strong, wholesome blister, cupping, bleeding, and copious droughts. Ah, an apothecary could live in those days; but now my heart bleeds when I think upon what I have lost by leeches alone. And then there is my rascally assistant—a perfect human vulture! a huge cormorant, with the lungs of a stentor, and the stomach of an ostrich! And as for the doctors, now-a-days they scribble new-fangled Latin balderdash on their prescriptions, that was never thought of in my worthy father's lifetime; and he fattened and grew rich under the wings of the Pelican.

The apothecary's lamentations were interrupted by a loud snore. He started indignantly to his feet, and beheld his wife reposing in a gentle slumber. Exasperated beyond the limits of his patience, he dived into the shop, muttering between his teeth,

'I'll rouse her!'

He shortly returned with a bottle of strong smelling-salts, which he held under the lady's nose.

A faint scream betokened her returning consciousness, and, opening her eyes with a bewildered stare, she cried fiercely,

'What have you been doing, you brute?'

'Heaven be thanked!' said Goliah; 'you still live. I hoped—that is, I feared you were dead. Do not frown, dear wife. I was recounting my troubles. Suddenly I looked up, and saw you calm, inanimate, unconscious of my woes, and——'

'Your woes!' sneered the lady; 'have they not lulled me to sleep every day for the last twenty years? Did you not persecute my poor dear child with them until I was compelled to remove her from their pernicious influence? I have, however, one consolation; her mother's fate will be a warning to her never to marry an apothecary.

Every point of Goliah's sharp, angular little body was brought to bear in a demonstrative manner upon his calm, undemonstrative wife, who regarded his savage glare with a freezing smile. He thrust his thumbs into his waistcoat pockets and began playing a menacing beat with his long than fingers most courageously.

'Julia Gosprightly is an apothecary's daughter,' he at length burst out; 'her father is a member of the municipal council of Midgebourne, and her mother is the heaviest—I mean the handsomest lady in the town, not excepting the mayor's wife. Why, then, should not Julia Gosprightly's husband be an apothecary? Am I not the personification of——'

'A lunatic!' interposed his wife, calmly.

'No, madam,—of patience, generosity, mildness, and docility,' returned Goliah.—'Are my purse-strings ever closed against the newest fashions? Goliah, Gosprightly waits a reply,' said the litt'e man, striking a military attitude worthy of Napoleon.

His wife merely raised her plump forefinger admonishing, and exclaimed, 'Goliah!'

His face changed its expression as if by magic, and the fury of the storm died away in a querulous sigh as he seated himself with a look of forlorn patience on the nearest chair.

'Never marry an apothecary!' he mentally soliloquised; 'such is her mother's barbarous mandate!' Then, turning to his wife, he asked in an humble tone, 'Assuming that a clever, noble-minded youth, whose destiny it was to belong to my honorable profession, had seen and loved our child, would not that granite-hearted edict be revoked?'

'Never!' exclaimed his implacable wife.

The unhappy disciple of Galen darted from the presence of his tormentor, closing the glass door behind him with so vigorous a bang that the window trembled in its frame, while his wife indulged in an oily and triumphant laugh.

Mrs. Gosprightly resumed her knitting with an air of the utmost calmness. The refreshing influence of this little domestic storm was already forgotten when Miss Deborah Spice well was ushered into the room.

Although Miss Spicewell had passed that happy epoch when Cupid hopefully tunes the wedding bells, she nevertheless manifested an exuberant joy if she could only have a voice in other people's love affairs. Nature had not adorned her with a superabundance of outside beauty. Her rigid figure, tall and straight, was gorgeously resplendent in the latest fashions. A pair of gold rimmed spectacles concealed her eyes from the common gaze; her lips were perpetually parted in a dreary smile, exposing a row of pearly teeth, for the possession of which her envious detractors declared she was indebted to the dentist's skill. The lady had just arrived from Leychester, where Miss Julia Gosprightly had been residing for several months with some of her mother's relatives, and of course she became the immediate topic of Miss Spicewell's coversation.

'I met your daughter, said Miss Spicewell, after the first congratulations between herself and Mrs. Gosprightly had subsided.

'Met Julia!' cried the delighted mother,—'Where?'

'I was invited, together with my cousin and his youthful bride, to a tradesmen's ball,' replied Miss Spicewell. 'Such a brilliant assemblage! I was in a rapture of delight, Mrs. Gosprightly. Suddenly a form of grace and beauty met my gaze. We looked at and recognized each other. She came towards me at once, and, clasping my hand, asked me, in a silvery voice, such a number of sweet questions, that I was almost overwhelmed by them. Who should it be but your charming daughter,—your enchantress I may call her,—dear Julia!'

A glow of maternal pride gave a more rubicund tinge to Mrs. Gosprightly's round, fat cheeks, as she dropped her knitting, and turned her merry eyes upon her visitor. At that moment Goliah entered the parlor, and saluted Miss Spicewell with a corkscrew twist of his slim body.

'Julia!' echoed the delighted mother.

'Yes, Julia,' resumed Miss Spicewell, ecstatically; 'and I can assure you I never beheld a more lovely ideal of a poet's dream: such swanlike grace, such an elegant elasticity of form! Her voice, so musical and soft, and her conversation so overflowing with pensive sentiment! I think the little syren told me she had been absent from you nearly a year.

Mrs. Gosprightly folded her plump hands devotionally as she listened to her visitor's rhapsodical strain. Her husband at the same time scratched his head thoughtfully under his brown wig.

'I thought I was in the presence of an angel,' continued Miss Spicewell, 'and when she left me to join her partner, in the first set of quadrilles, I felt as though——'

The lady appeared to be searching for a simile.

'You had been transported to Greenland, suggested the apothecary.

'I had suddenly emerged from sunlight into darkness,' continued the lady without noticing the interruption; 'I also observed, although she had numerous solicitations, she danced only with one young gentleman throughout the entire evening.'

'Do you know who he was?' inquired Mrs. Gosprightly.

'Oh, yes,' returned Miss Spicewell; 'he is well known to you. His name is Albert Melrose, formerly your apprentice, and at present occupying the position of assistant to the principal apothecary in Leychester.'

Had a hand grenade, laden with combustible materials, suddenly dropped into Mrs. Gosprightly's expansive lap, her face could not have betrayed a more intense look of horror.

Goliah gave a prolonged whistle, and screwed his left eye into darkness.

'The presumptuous puppy!' at length cried Mrs. Gosprightly.

'Do not be angry, my dear,' said Miss Spicewell; 'I assure you he was the most charming young man in the room, the most fascinating dancer, and the most entertaining in his conversation.'

'Permit me to remark, Miss Spicewel,' said Goliah, in a confidential manner, 'that Mrs. Gosprightly had no intention of applying the offensive epithet, which inadvertently escaped her lips, to the prepossessing youth you have named—the apothecary's assistant; and if our daughter should form an alliance in that quarter, my wife's future life would be one of—of——'

'Ethereal bliss, said Miss Spicewell.

(*Continued on 2nd page.*)

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., JULY 29, 1864.

NORTH ONTARIO ELECTION.

DEFEAT OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

At the close of the poll on Wednesday the following was the result, as recorded:

	McDougall.	Cameron.
Uxbridge	320	212
Reach	369	356
Scugog	65	13
Brock	156	381
Scott	129	155
Thorah	84	148
Mara and Rama	148	74
	1271	1371
Majority for Cameron		100

So, the Hon. Wm. McDougall has suffered the last penalty of popular displeasure for his unpardonable sins of political omission and commission. How could he expect anything better? In this age of politic l consistency and immaculate integrity on the part of our public men, he basely and of malice aforethought, forsook the ark of Rep, by Pop, and turned his back upon the principles of his earlier life—in this age of suavity and general good-fellowship on the part of public functionaries he dared to shut himself up in his office and answer his friends in monosyllables when they dropped in upon him, instead of asking them to take a glass of wine, as a sensible man would have done, and now, for his wrongdoing the "dour" man has been sent about his business. Who pities?—Not the conservatives, certainly; and as for many of those who formerly loved him despite his faults, they are compelled more in sorrow than in anger to exclaim, as he takes his hat and stalks off the stage: "Sorry for ye, Willie, mon, but ye ken nae inconsistency's alloo'd; we packet aff Foley fo't, an noo ye maun gang the same gait!" While we hold that Mr McDougall was an able departmental officer, we freely admit that he would never do to set up as a model of consistency. Nevertheless, it is a great pity that he should have been beaten at the polls *by a conservative*, at the very moment when the British Press is congratulating Canada upon having buried the hatchet of political discord, and entered upon a new era of harmony and brotherly love. We do not know what course Mr. Brown intends to pursue, after what has happened, but one thing is certain: No man of spirit, and Mr Brown is not deficient in this respect, can think otherwise than that the blow thus given points directly to an irreparable breach in the harmony we have enjoyed for such a brief space of time. The following is the first article in the *Globe* in which Mr McDougall's defeat is spoken of. It expresses much regret at the result of the election, but does not hint at the *effects* which may flow from it:

"From the returns published elsewhere it will be seen that Mr. McDougall has been defeated in North Ontario by a majority of one hundred. We shall not attempt to conceal our astonishment and deep regret at this result. We know well the peculiar character of the constituency—the bitter party spirit which has prevailed in it since last election—the keen hostility exsisting between the friends of the two candidates—and the purely personal issues on which Mr. Cameron has waged and obtained his election. We are well aware of all this, but we cannot see in it any justification for the result of the election. We can only deplore that for the sake of gratifying partizen feelings that have been simmering for the last year, a majority of the electors of North Ontario and their candidate, should have closed their eyes to the vastly higher interests affected by their verdict. Had the union of parties recently formed for a great national object been disapproved of by the electors, we could have understood perfectly the vote they have given; but knowing, as we do, that the union of parties and the policy sought to be carried out are heartily and almost unanimously endorsed by the people of North Ontario—and that the vast importance of the movement to all the people of Upper Canada is strongly felt—the result does very much astonish us. A member of a Government pledged to obtain that justice for Upper Canada which she has so long demanded in vain, is met at the polls by an avowed supporter of the same Government, who exclaims:—"Return me—I go "for the Government measure—I can promote it better than the Provincial Secretary—I am the true representative of the "Government policy—I have always been "true to it—return me!" That such an appeal should be successful, in defiance of the injurious results that might flow from it, proves, we submit, that partizanship is more potent in North Ontario than patriotism. The public men of Canada have agreed to bury their party feelings for a time in view of the great public end to be accomplished—and the electors of North Ontario won't!

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, GODERICH.

The Midsummer examinations of these schools terminated to-day. They were conducted by Dr. McLean and the principal, Mr. H. D. Cameron. These gentlemen, judging by what we saw, have discharged their onerous duties impartially and in a very thorough manner, the system pursued being such as to test the proficiency of each pupil in a *positive* rather than a negative manner, as is too frequently the case. Taken altogether, we are very much pleased with the result. The progress of the Central School is nearly every branch is quite satisfactory, the only deficiency observable being a want of proper elocutionary training in one or two of the classes. It is highly desirable that each scholar should be taught to read his or her mother tongue with perfect exactness and in a pleasing manner. The exercise of *writing*, another very important branch, has been well attended to during the past term, the result being a large number of copies which would compare favorably with anything of the kind we ever saw. In this respect, the school comes up to a high standard of excellence. The Ward School, on East street, demands notice. It has been open only three or four weeks, but is well attended by a flock of nice innocent little things, whom it must be a pleasure to teach. Miss Longworth, the teacher, seems to be admirably qualified for her work, and already her little pupils have progressed wonderfully. If we are not mistaken, her teaching will be attended with marked success.

At ten o'clock this morning the scholars and a number of their friends met at the Central School to witness the distribution of prizes, awarded by the examiners. The distribution was made by Mr. Longworth, and the proceedings were varied by a number of songs, &c., from the scholars. Of course, all the expectants were not satisfied, but most seemed to bear disappointment in a spirit which speaks of renewed efforts in the future. The following is

THE PRIZE LIST.

SENIOR DIVISION.

Mathematics.—Geometry, Alex. Cameron; Algebra, Harry Johnston.

Writing.—Frank Bissot, Elizabeth Hadden.

Spelling.—Mary Ann Dack.

General Proficiency.—Alex. Cameron, Matilda Trainer, Hannah Andrews, Mary Allen, Harry Johnston, Priscilla Nolan, Jane Arthur, Neil Campbell, Eliza A. Donogh, Elizabeth Hadden, Frank Bissot, Mary Ann Dack, Margaret J. Fraser, Sarah Platt, Mary J. Lester, Annie McDonald, Annie McFarlane, Agnes Goldthorp, Margaret Amann, Robert Starman, Thomas Dixon, Margaret Ferguson.

INTERMEDIATE DIVISION.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

MARY WALKER, teacher.—Agnes Blackett, 1st in writing, 4th book; Wallace Arthur and Mary Ann Amann, honorable mention; Anne M. Gordon and John Cain, 1st in writing, 3d book; Mary Porter, good conduct.

General Proficiency.—William Kayler, 1st; Wallace Arthur, 2d; Mary Cameron, 3d; William Robinson, 4th; John Barnes, 5th; Mary Ann Amann, 6th; Charlotte Hick, 10th; Hector McLean, 11th; Elizabeth Black, 12th.

3rd Book.—Samuel Pentland, 3d; Ellen Porter, 5th; Anne M. Gordon, 7th; Eliza beth Wilson, 9th; Thomas Newone, 10th; Isabella Simpson, 12th.

Sequel Class.—Charles Irvine, 1st; Emily Marston, 3d; Margaret McLeneghan, 4th; Robert Gatenby, 7th; Mary Pollock, 8th; Timothy Quinn, 11th.

Total number, 25.

JAMES A. STREET, teacher—Special prizes.—James Gibson, Archibald Hadden, Sarah Andrews, all first in writing, 4th book; John Ball and Elizabeth Kay, honorable mention; Abraham E. McGregor, 1st in writing, sequel class; good conduct.

General Proficiency—3d Book.—Mary Miller, 11th; Caroline Frazer, 12th.

Sequel Class.—Nelson Frink, 3d; Alex. E. McGregor, 3d; Georgina Colson, 10th.

Total number, 10.

JAMES THOMPSON, teacher—Special Prizes.—Lydia Morris and Catharine Sullivan, honorable mention in writing, 4th book; Mary Ann Cantelion, 1st in writing, Sequel class; Adeline Holmes, good conduct.

General Proficiency—4th Book.—Hannah Kneeshaw, 5th; Lydia Morris, 6th; Caroline Payne, 6th; William Gordon, 8th; Charles Nairn, 9th; Mary Aspinall, 10th; Peter McFarlane, 11th.

3rd Book.—Adeline Holmes, 1st; Isabella Nasmyth, 2nd; Charles McIntosh, 4th; Rosa Amann, 6th; Sarah Walker, 8th.

Sequel Class.—Agnes Porter, 1st; Andrew Donogh, 5th; Catherine Wedge, 6th; Mary Ann Black, 6th; Thomas Saunders, 7th; John McCara, 9th; James Thomson, 11th.

Total number, 21.

FIFTH DIVISION—TAUGHT BY MISS AUGUSTA MORGAN.

General Proficiency.—Peter O'Rourke, Lachlin Paterson, Jane McPherson, Alex. Millar, Elizabeth Gordon, Mary O'Rourke, Hannah Wilson, Christina Kay, Catharine Griffin.

SIXTH DIVISION—MISS CHRISTINA CAMERON.

General Proficiency.—John Kaylor, Samuel Hick, Geo. Stuart, Jane Waddington, Jessie Murray, Catharine Donovan, Elizabeth Sharp, Gilbert Wilson, Mary Jessup, Maria Eliza McFarlane, John Fraser, Elizabeth Walker, Elizabeth Dark, Timothy Mahany, Jas. Osler.

SEVENTH DIVISION—MISS CLARA MORGAN.

General Proficiency—James Gordon, Maria L. Brooks, James Ball, Talfourd Johnston, Sophia Gordon, Robert Jonas Watson, Grace Bedford, Homer Colerick, John Griffin, Margaret Bates, Sarah S. Elliot, Mary J. Reid, Bernard Trainer, James McFarlane, Melvina Morrison.

WARD SCHOOL.—MISS LONGWORTH.

General Proficiency.—Sarah J. McCue, Catharine Shaw, James Reid, Christina McKay, Alice Jane McGregor, William Edward Doyle, Robina Barton, Horace Henry Mann, Mary E. Barton, William C. Cox, William McKay, Catharine Jane Saunders, J. Mitchell.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The August number of this magazine has been sent by the publishers, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. It is a fine number, in so far as the literary articles are concerned, but the political papers are far from being tasteful to Canadians.

PRESS ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Canadian Press Association intend having an excursion trip from Toronto by the Northern Railway and by boat around Lake Simcoe, on Thursday, the 18th of August. A multiplicity of engagements will, we fear, prevent us from accepting the kind invitation sent, but we hope the brethren will enjoy themselves famously.

Great Fire in Brampton.

(*By Special Telegraph to the Signal.*)

BRAMPTON, July 29th, 1864.

A most destructive fire broke out here about 11 o'clock, last night. The whole village is being consumed! Ten stores and a hotel have been burned already, and the fire is still raging furiously.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The *American* has the following highly exciting intelligence:—The city last night was full of rumors of Confederate movements in the Shenandoah Valley, together with vague accounts of disaster to the force under Averill, which had week attacked and defeated a portion of Early's raiders near Winchester. Among the rumors prevalent were the deaths of Gens. Kelly and Averill, as well as of Col. Mulligan. The facts, as far as we have been able to learn, are, that Averill, after his successful encounter with Gen. Early's forces, pursued them to the mountains beyond Winchester, where Early made a stand, and, after heavy fighting on Saturday and Sunday, the Confederates having in the meantime been reinforced, Averill was compelled to fall back to Harper's Ferry, bringing with him the forces at Bunker Hill, and causing also the evacuation of Martinsburg. The Confederates appear to have pursued him in his retreat, and yesterday evening again occupied Martinsburg, when they cut the telegraph wires and commenced again the destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Our forces, according to the best advices we could obtain, are now concentrating at Harper's Ferry, under command of Gen. Hunter.

The Rebel leaders left Martinsburg, and rumor states them to be in large force; but this, can hardly be possible, beyond the strength of the forces under Early and Breckenridge. The object of the Confederates in returning is, doubtless, to give time for the safety of their trains of plunder, and to secure the collection of a portion of the crop in the Shenandoah Valley.

That they may again come into Maryland for more plunder is highly probable, especially if they find the way open to them, as is generally the case in the military management of affairs along the borders.

As to the extent of disaster to our forces in the fight beyond Winchester, we have no authentic information, nor have we any confirmation of the deaths of Averil and Kelly and Col. Mulligan. It is not likely, however, that all these officers have fallen and we are inclined to doubt the story of their deaths.

We learn that orders were sent to remove the army and medical stores from Frederick last night as a matter of precaution to prepare to evacuate the city in case of the advance of the Confederates unchecked in that direction. That the official intelligence from the Valley last evening was not as favorable as could be desired, may be inferred from the fact that Gen. Wallace convened the loyal leagues last night to advise with them as to holding themselves in readiness in case their services should be required for the defence of the city. These precautions are, of course, advisable, and our citizens should be in readiness at all times to meet the invaders.

The despatch received here last night merely announced that Averill had been compelled to retire before a superior force to Harper's Ferry, but mentioned no serious disaster as having occurred.

At an early hour yesterday afternoon, despatches were received from Sandy Hook and other points by the master of transportation of the B. & O. R. R. to the effect that hostile movements had been resumed on the part of the enemy and that it would be hazardous to attempt to run cars through as usual.

Yesterday afternoon and evening the rumor prevailed that the Confederates had returned in heavy force in the vicinity of Martinsburg, and had met and routed the Federal forces, and that they were damaging the railroad.—A large number of persons were congregated at the Camden station yesterday afternoon, and remained there until night.

NEW YORK, July 26.

A special despatch from Nashville, Tenn., to the *Herald* says that sensation despatches, dated Atlanta, July 22nd, published in Western papers, create a totally false impression. We have not yet occupied Atlanta. It is believed here that we have done better than that, and are telling Hood's army in it. Hood appears to have been much disgusted regarding the fight of the 22nd. There had been no fighting since the 22nd.

Gen. Gresham, wounded in the engagement, passed through the city yesterday going North.

All the railroads leading from Atlanta, except the Macon Railroad, have been destroyed.

There appears to be no disposition on our part to hasten the occupation of Atlanta.—Other things can be done than attacking the enemy in their works, and Gen. Sherman is not likely to force an engagement in which the enemy will have a very great advantage. Some days may elapse before a general engagement recurs. The situation is described in my despatch of the 22nd, in which we lay east and south of the city, and it does not appear to have been much changed, except that we have approached closer to the enemy's works. Reliable information is received that everything is going right.

The steamer Prussia has arrived. News anticipated.

The *Tribune's* special from Harper's Ferry, dated the 26th, says the statement in the Baltimore *American* of to-day, that Gen. Hunter's force has met with a disaster and that Generals Kelly and Averill were killed, is untrue.

General Crooke, who was in command at Winchester, retired in good order, before a superior force, after a severe fight, bringing all his artillery off the field. A portion of the cavalry were stampeded, but have since been re-organized.

Every precaution has been made to give the Confederates a warm reception, if they should cross the Potomac. Information received from a trustworthy source places their numbers at about 25,000.

There is no truth in the statement that Hill and Longstreet are with them. It is Early's command returning, having heard that the 6th and 19th corps had desisted from the pursuit.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says that Colonel Mulligan is wounded and a prisoner.

The reports from the valley create no excitement here. The report about Longstreet is not believed.

The *Herald's* Washington special says that Washington and Baltimore are not considered in any danger from the present movement, and unless the Confederate force is much larger than there is any reason to suppose, its career will be a short one.

Gen. Wright is assigned to the command of the 6th and 19th corps. Gen. Pickett has command of the 6th corps.

The *Herald's* Baltimore despatch, dated July 26, p. m., says:—

At last accounts Gen. Crook had succeeded in driving the advance of the enemy, which was pushing north, back to Bunker's Hill, 10 miles south of Martinsburg.

Rumors are now current of a fight near Harper's Ferry, in which Gen. Hunter was badly worsted. They are very indefinite however.

The *Times'* Baltimore special despatch says, so far as known the Confederates have halted at Martinsburg. No force was seen on the Potomac. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad was unharmed. The Confederates appeared before Martinsburg at 3:30 p. m., yesterday, showing two lines about 25 000 strong. The commands of Early and Breckenridge have been joined by Morgan's cavalry and all under Hill.

New York, July 27.

A Harrisburg despatch of the 26th states that after hard fighting in the streets of Martinsburg our forces were compelled to retire. Col. Mulligan was killed in the battle of Sunday.

The *Commercial's* special says General Rawlings and Col. Bowers, of Grant's staff, returned to headquarters last night.

A Wheeling despatch of the 26th states that Gen. Kelley telegraphed Governor Bowmon on the night of the 25th that Crooke had a desperate fight with Early near Winchester, was defeated, and was retreating on Harper's Ferry.

A fight was reported on Sunday, at Bunker Hill, in which Gen. Mulligan and Lieutenant Nugent were killed.

There was great excitement in Wheeling.

THE BATTLE AT ATLANTA.—The Confederates have made a stand at Atlanta, and have at last given battle to the army of General Sherman. The operations of Thursday, of which we have already had mention, were evidently but the skirmishing preliminary to the real battle, which opened on Friday, and was continued on Saturday. Of the details or character of the action we know nothing, other than that it is telegraphed from Washington last night that results thus far were favorable. The loss of Major General McPherson, however, is a very heavy one for the army.

Horrible Murder in a Railway Carriage.

[From the Manchester Guardian.]

An atrocious crime was perpetrated late on Saturday evening, in a first-class carriage on the North London Railway, when a Mr. T. Briggs, engaged in the banking establishment of Messrs Roharts, Curtis & Company, of Lombard street, was murderously assailed, plundered, and thrown out of the train. Between 9 and 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, Mr. Briggs, who was in his seventieth year, left some friends in the Old Kent road, stating that he would go by omnibus to the city, and then take the train from Fenchurch street station for Hackney. From the time of his getting into the omnibus in the old Kent road until his body was discovered on the line, between Old Lord bridge and Hackney Wick stations, nothing has been gleaned of his movements and it is not known whether any one was in his company. The atrocious outrage was discovered about a quarter or twenty minutes past ten o'clock in the evening. On the arrival at Hackney of the 9:45 train from Fenchurch street station, a gentleman called the attention of Haines, the guard, to the state of a compartment of a first class carriage, No. 69. He had opened the door at Hackney with the intention of getting in, and had placed his hand on one of the cushions, which he found to be covered with blood. The guard on looking in found such to be the fact. Not only the cushions, but the floor, sides and windows were besmeared with blood; in some places their was quite a pool. He also found inside the carriage a gentleman's hat, a walking stick and a small leather bag. The guard at once took charge of the articles, and locked the door. Some ladies who were in the adjoining compartments then called the notice of the guard to the circumstance that some blood had spurted through the carriage window on to their dresses as the train came from Bow. About the same time that the above discovery was made, the driver and stoker of an engine which had been working the Hackney Wick and Stratford traffic was returning from the Wick station to the Bow locomotive works of the North London Railway. As they were approaching the railway bridge over Ducker's canal, by the side of the Mitford Arms tavern, Mr. Briggs was found bathed in blood. He was at once conveyed to Mitford Arms, and suspicions of foul play were at once aroused. His clothes where at once covered with blood, and a broken link or hook of a watch chain was hanging to a button-hole in his waistcoat. Neither watch nor the other part of the chain was found, and this at once led to the supposition that he had been plundered. On the left side of the head, just over the ear, which was torn away, was found a deep wound, the skull was fractured, and the bone driven in. On the base of the skull there were four or five lacerated wounds, there were more blows on the other parts of the head, and the medical gentlemen expressed their surprise that the unfortunate sufferer should be alive, the wound over the left ear being alone sufficient to cause death. Stimulants were applied with a view to restoring consciousness but to no purpose. In his trousers pockets were four pounds and ten shillings in gold and silver, and there was a silver snuff-box in his coat pocket. Only once, it is thought, did the unfortunate man show any signs of sensibility; an old female servant called him by name, and a slight trembling movement of his frame and a gurgling groan seemed to indicate that he knew the voice, but it was only a momentary action. Several medical gentlemen remained in attendance nearly the whole night, and in the course of the morning the sufferer was removed in a litter from the tavern to his house at Hackney. He died at midnight on Sunday. On examining the waistcoat it was seen that a watch had been torn from the waistcoat pocket, and the chain had been broken short off the link or hook, which still held to the waistcoat pocket. The gold eye-glass was also missing, and subsequently Mr. Briggs, Jr., indentified the stick and bag which was found in the compartment as those belonging to his father. The carriage has three first class compartments. On opening the door of the compartments the interior as before stated, was found to be in all directions besmeared with blood there being clotted pools on the cushions and on the floor. There was ample evidence of a deadly struggle having taken place. The unfortunate man was found in the six foot way. On inspecting the outside of the carriage, which would be the off side of a train going to Camden, the body of the carriage was seen to be besmeared with blood, as if it had been spurted on as the train flew by. The window was down and on the brass handles were marks of a bloody hand, leading to the belief that the door had been opened to throw the unfortunate man out on to the line, and then closed. On the step beneath the door was found a portion of the hair guard attached to the gold eye glass, and on the floor of the compartment was discovered one of the broken links of the watchchain. Reference has already been made to some ladies complaining to the guard at Hackney station that some blood had been spurted through the open window of their compartment when the train was passing near Victoria. The medical men account for this by suggesting that in the struggle, when he was forced out of the door of the carriage, one of the arteries in the wound on the side of the head burst from the frightful exertion, and so would spurt in the manner that the ladies described. It does not seem, however, that any cries were heard at the time. It is certain that Mr Briggs must have been lying on the line at least twenty minutes before he was discovered. The train in which he was, left Bow at 10:02 o'clock, and in another two or three minutes the deed must have been committed; for the train was due at the next station, Hackney Wick, five minutes after leaving Bow. An up train passed the spot about ten minutes afterwards, but those in it and upon it saw nothing on the line. The spot where Mr. Briggs' was thrown out of the train is about the same place where a smaller outrage was committed some four or five years since, when the thief jumped out of the carriage through the quaishes, but was captured and transported for life. The hat found in the carriage turns out to be that of the murderer he having taken Mr. Briggs' hat in mistake.

THE NEW STAMP LAW.—On Monday, the 11th of the present month, we published in full, the new stamp act; the provisions of which are to come into operation on the first day of August next; and our present object is to re-admonish our commercial friends that they may govern themselves accordingly. We understand that the necessary arrangements which have been numerous and somewhat novel in application in Canada, are now completed. The task was left in the hands of the new Audit board, and Messrs. Bouchette, Langton and Griffin have been most indefatigable in their endeavors to have all appliances ready by the time the law comes into operation; namely, on Monday the first. Through the exertions and energy of these gentlemen, who have been engaged on this matter since the close of Parliament, everything is so prepared that the commercial community will find no further difficulty than may arise from the novelty in the use of stamps where before they were unnecessary. The inconvenience which may so arise will quickly wear off, and we shall shortly become as used to this as to any other custom which has long prevailed. Due notice will doubtless be given in an official form.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Arrival of the Scotia.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Steamship Scotia, from Liverpool on the 16th, and Queenston on the 17th, has arrived. The reported fight between the Kearsarge and Florida, off Jersey, is untrue. A rumor was current at Cherbourg that the Federal and Confederate officers had agreed on a sea fight off Cherbourg, within 10 days to the 15th. On the 15th, an influential deputation, consisting of the Marquis of Clanricarde, Bishop Chichester, several members of Parliament, Mr. Spence, of Liverpool, and others, waited on Lord Palmerston to urge mediation in America on the plea of humanity. Lord Palmerston said that the government did not consider that this was a moment when mediatory proposals would be accepted, both sides being equally sanguine of success, while the North was especially jealous of interference. If an opportunity for mediation arose, the government would gladly avail themselves of it. Mr. Mason had an official interview with Lord Palmerston, being introduced by Mr Lindsay. The meeting was satisfactory to all parties. The withdrawal by Mr. Lindsay of his intended recognition motion in parliament is said to have been the result of the interview. Lord Palmerston having given a sort of implied promise to support the motion at a more opportune moment.

Parliamentary proceedings are unimportant. It is confirmed that Denmark has proposed a truce, but nothing is known as to the terms or concessions offered. It is reported that the Danes were repulsed while attempting a landing at Dolbeck and Frederick's Haven, The King of the Belgians is about to visit Napoleon at Vichy. The bourse is steady at 66f.45c. The bank of France weekly returns shows a loss in cash of nine and three-quarter millions of francs.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening, July 16.—Breadstuffs' market firm; provision firm and upward tendency. LONDON, July 17.—The Princess Clothilde is confined with a son.

DISTURBANCES IN LIMERICK.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* says there were serious disturbances in Limerick on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 29th and 30th ult., between the military and some of the inhabitants. There were violent collisions in the streets, which were near leading to loss of life. In consequence of these disorders the local magistrates held a meeting on Thursday to make arrangements for the preservation of the peace, should the attempts to disturb it be resumed that evening. The constabulary for miles round were brought by the railways to do duty in the city. The troops in

THE SORROWS
OF
Mr. GOLIAH GOSPRIGHTLY.

(*Continued.*)

'Thank you, miss, the very words, ethereal bliss,' said Goliah, rubbing his hands together until they joints cracked, and accompanying the operation with a sardonic chuckle worthy of Mephistoles.

'By-the-bye,' said Miss Spicewell, 'do you think that the rival establishment that is about to be opened over the way will seriously injure you?'

Goliah's mirth came to a sudden halt.

'Of course it cannot, though,' continued Miss Spicewell, 'as you have already amassed a considerable fortune, and competition is beneath your notice.'

Goliah sought immediate refuge in his pipe. From behind his fuming fortress he took a silent survey of the silent spinster.

'You are quite right, my dear,' said Mrs. Gosprightly; 'it would be a matter of no consequence to us if all the apothecaries in Great Britain were to flock to Midgebourne. Still, I shall prudently avoid admitting another of the fraternity into my family.'

The conversation was opportunely interrupted by the entrance of the maidservant, crying in bewildered accents,

'Oh, sir! oh, ma'am! do come! He has been at it again.'

'What do you mean?' inquired Goliah and his wife in the same breath.

'The assistant, sir; he's in the wine cellar, sir,' replied the girl.

'No, base menial!—the assistant is here!' he vociferated.

The servant uttered a faint scream and vanished. The inebriated assistant had staggered into the room. He was an ill-made, gaunt-looking man, of an uncertain age. His small nose lifted itself inquiringly upwards between a pair of large sleepy eyes. A thin fringe of red, fiery hair crept half way round his head, leaving the crown and forehead bare and smoothly bright. He came forward with a reeling step and triumphant voice, crying, with a familiar leer,

'Goliah, old boy, you are the best fellow in Midgebourne, and I'll stick to you like a leech.'

His voice suddenly wandered into a song. It was no dulcet tone, but more a mild resemblance to a lion's roar: Long live love and pleasure!'

'I'd give you a taste of love and pleasure,' you drunken scoundrel!' exclaimed the in furiated Goliah, as he started to his feet and seized a walking cane.

Thick and heavy rained the blows across the assistant's shoulders, smash fell the bottle from his hand, shrill rose the scream from Mrs. Gosprightly's throat, and bleak was the look of horror that mantled the decorous Miss Spicewell's face.

The caning had a sobering as well as smarting influence upon the assistant.

By a dexterous movement he hastily snatched the implement of torture from Goliah's relentless grasp, and in turn became the assailant. He carried out the law of retaliation to its most rigid letter, until, writhing, foaming, and gasping for breath, the little man escaped from his foe's castigation, and flew for refuge under the broad shield of his wife's expansive form.

'My honor is vindicated, and the stately shelter of Mrs. Gosprightly guards you from my vengeance!' cried the assistant with heroic generosity.

'Base dog!' snarled Goliah.

'That is not my patronymic appellation, thou worthless Galenite,' returned the assistant.

'Leave my house, or I will send for the police,' screamed Goliah.

'Yes, thou purveyor of second-hand leeches. I will leave this ungrateful roof,' replied the assistant.

'Mrs. Gosprightly, I retire reluctantly from your majestic presence. My lacerated feelings, madam, are filled with anguish at the thought of leaving you—and the cat. That feline animal is alone worthy of your sleek society. Treasure the domestic creature; take it to your maternal bosom, and——'

His eloquent speech was finished with a musical variation, which bore an artistic resemblance to the discordant yell peculiar to the feline race. Then, with a polka like movement, he curvetted into the shop, and seizing his hat from its customary peg, vanished from the house.

'Well, Miss Spicewell,' said Mrs. Gosprightly, triumphantly, is not that a pretty specimen of an apothecary's assistant? Am I wrong in refusing to risk my daughter's happiness with such untamed lunatics?'

Miss Spicewell's eyebrows were lifted in a state of shocked decorum above her ornamental spectacles, whilst her face and figure grew so very hard and rigid that she sat embodying the idea that she was the only reputable person in the room.

'If my opinion is of any value, Mr. Gosprightly,' said the spinster, without changing her look or attitude, 'I should say that the sooner a rival establishment to yours is opened in Midgebourne the safer it will be for the lives and health of the inhabitants. I cannot believe that the horrible being who has just now taken his departure is any more a type of his profession than is Mr. Gosprightly himself.'

Goliah seized his nether lip savagely between his teeth: his wife turned her full moon face luridly on the lady, who rose from her seat with a frigid stateliness.

'You may depend upon my silence respecting the unseemly scene which I have been an unwilling witness,' she continued.

'Still, if a curious coincidence should hereafter arise from it, I trust that you will hold me blameless. Good morning.'

The eyes of Goliah and his wife followed the retreating figure with distended gaze, until the closed door obscured Miss Spicewell from their view.

'What did she mean by a curious coincidence?' asked Goliah, nervously.

'That she intends to transfer her custom to the rival establishment when it opens,' replied his wife.

'Her custom!' sneered Goliah—'what does it amount to? A pot of rogue and a bottle of eau de Cologne once a month. Let her go to the——'

'Rival establishment!' interrupted his wife.

'Eh!' cried Goliah, with startling emphasis, as he abruptly stopped in his rapid measurement of the length and breadth of the room before the octagon window. 'Can it be?—or am I dreaming? Look, and tell me, wife, whether it is real, or a mocking vision?'

Mrs. Gosprightly followed the direction of his pointed finger, and—oh, horror of horrors!—beheld Miss Spicewell in laughing and familiar conversation with the proprietor of the new rival shop opposite. The lady looked on with dignified composure, but Goliah's agitation broke out in a succession of spasmodic groans. His pallid cheeks assumed an azure hue; and a helpless feeling resembling sea sickness overcame him.

'What do you say to that, wife?' he feebly asked. 'Could our greatest enemy act more malignantly?'

'It is merely the 'curious coincidence!' observed Mrs. Gosprightly, calmly.

Goliah stood rooted to the spot, his gaze fixed serpent-like on the spinster and his abominable rival. He saw them take each other's hands and chat with the familiarity of old friends; saw the laughing expression of their faces; and when, after a lengthened interview, they parted, he beheld Miss Spicewell walk up the High Street, and his rival cross the road, and come under the nose of the Pelican, with a loud knock at his own door, the culminating point of his misery seemed fairly reached.

'What!' he cried, 'has he dared to place his hateful shadow across my threshold?'

Before his pent up wrath had time to escape, the jolly figure of a pleasant-featured man came bustling, with a cheery voice, through the shop into the parlor.

'Ah! Mrs. Gosprightly,' he cried, in a merry voice, 'I am proud to know you, madam. I have lived in the world nearly fifty years, and never saw a more genial, happy countenance than yours. And this is your worthy husband?' he continued, as he held his hand out to Goliah, who took it as though he was touching a burning coal.

'We are neighbors now, you know, and of course ought to be friends.

Goliah shivered, and made a futile effort to stammer a reply.

'I have bought that house there facing yours,' continued the rival apothecary, glibly. 'It was not in very first-rate condition, but I have given it a new constitution; and, when I open it to-morrow, you will see what a holiday face it presents. Being situated in the heart of the town, of course it is well adapted for business. I shall superintend it myself for a few months, and then place my nephew in it. He is a clever young man, and my heir. I hope he will make a fortune for himself.'

'A fortune!' sneered Goliah, as he mentally wished to see his rival and nephew impaled. 'A fortune in a town like Midgebourne! Why sir, I have seldom more than three customers a day. What will it be when there are two of us?'

'Don't claim yourself!' laughed the visitor. 'My nephew is a wonderful young man.—He would grow rich where another would starve.'

'But, surely, people have no need to swallow medicine unless they are ill?' said Goliah.

'We don't want them to swallow it,' laughed his rival; 'we merely want them to purchase it.'

'Midgebourne is the healthiest town in England,' said Goliah.

'Ah!' smiled his opponent, 'how many doctors are there?'

'Three,' groaned Goliah.

'We must have three more!' shouted his rival. 'The more doctors there are the more sickness there will be; I speak from experience. However, you must excuse me from prolonging my present visit, as I have a multitude of things to attend to. Mrs. Gosprightly, you will perhaps honor me with a call to-morrow. Do not say no, madam, as I never take a refusal. You will be delighted with the house; and, if you are fond of music, there is a superb piano—almost plays itself. When you have once tasted my medicine, Mr Gosprightly, you will renew your visit. I always keep everything of the best quality. Before I have been here three weeks, people will come ten miles out of their way to taste my physic,' said the jolly visitor, as he bustled out of the room through the shop and into the street, leaving the sound of his merry laugh ringing in Goliah's ears.

'The Pelican is a blighted bird,' groaned Goliah, as he sank into his chair.

'For nearly a century he has been vainly striving to rend his own breast, and now——'

'You have made a snug fortune under his wing,' interrupted his wife. 'Let some one else have a turn.'

'Order my coffin, wife, order my coffin!' cried Goliah; 'I feel my end to be approaching.'

'You had better consult your own taste in that respect,' returned Mrs. Gosprightly, with a laugh.

'The partner of my bosom laughing at me!' said Goliah, with a plaintive sigh, as he rose from his chair, and turning a reproachful look on his wife, dashed furiously from the room.

On the following morning, when Mrs. G. took her customary seat at the octagon window, her eyes rested for the first time on the revealed splendour of the rival establishment. A crowd of people were gathered round the large plate-glass window, some to admire, some to gossip, and some to purchase. She had scarcely been there an hour when her curiosity received a severe strain as she beheld a carriage and pair drive up to the door of the house opposite. Presently a young man alighted, and assisted two females to follow his example, whom he politely escorted into the shop. Mrs. Gosprightly called to her husband, who instantly answered her summons.

'Come here, G.' said she, 'and judge for yourself. Carriage customers already!'

The apothecary looked at the carriage, and the throng of people round it, and gnashed his teeth. He tried to move away from the window, but an irresistible fascination mesmerised him to the spot. After the lapse of a few moments, his rival came bounding with a jaunty air and a face wreathed into merry smiles across the street. He paused under the wings of the Pelican, opened the shop, and flinging open the glass door, stepped into the parlour.

'Now, Mrs. Gosprightly,' he began, as he gleefully rubbed his hands together, 'I know you are a lady of taste. Will you step across to my house, and just pass your judgment upon the style of the furniture, and tell me what you think of the pictures and statues? Besides, I am in possession of a marvellous curiosity, the sight of which will repay your visit, and I shall be much mistaken if it does not astonish your husband too.'

'No, sir,' said the little apothecary, with offended dignity, 'I am not to be astonished.'

'A marvellous curiosity!' exclaimed Mrs. Gosprightly, with a broad smile. 'Is it alive?'

'Come and see, my dear madam,' replied the visitor. 'Come and see.'

'No,' growled Goliah.

'Nonsense, G.,' smiled Mrs. Gosprightly, 'let us thank the gentleman for his kind and neighbourly conduct.'

'And you intend to go?' cried the bewildered apothecary.

'Certainly,' replied his wife, in her blandest tone.

'Into the camp of the Philistine,' muttered Goliah to himself, pushing his wig from his forehead. 'Feminine Judas!—Descendant of Eau!—selling thy birthright for a marvellous curiosity!'

'Come, G., get your hat and lend me your arm,' said his wife.

'Permit me, Mrs. Gosprightly, to be your escort,' said the visitor, as he gallantly linked the lady's arm through his own, and moved towards the door.

Goliah stood like a sculptured statue, transfixed and motionless, whilst his rival walked off with his corpulent wife, laughing in the merriest humor.

'Am I to play the Sir Pandarus?' he at length burst out. 'No, never! The Gosprighly blood is roused! They shall find I can resent an insult!' he exclaimed, seizing his hat and darting across the street after his wife.

His rival led the way through the shop into a spacious hall and broad staircase, adorned with graceful statues. They then passed into the drawing room, and a look of pleasure and surprise manifested itself on Mrs. Gosprightly's beaming countenance as she gazed around. The walls were hung with white and blue, the window curtains were of pale blue silk with a clear cobwet net over them. A superb Brussels carpet, with a running pattern of blushing rosebuds, softly caressed the feet. The gracefully shaped chairs and sofas were covered with azure damask silk, and the rosewood tables were adorned with elegant vases of fresh flowers, intermingled with albums and choice books.

'Come, Mrs. Gosprightly,' laughed the cheerful master of the house, 'don't be afraid to speak your mind. If you have anything to find fault with, tell me.'

'A perfect paradise!' smiled the lady—'You really seem to know how to enjoy life without grumbling.'

'And you are pleased with the place, eh?' said the host.

'It lacks only one essential,' replied the lady.

'And what is that?' he asked.

'A wife!' smiled Mrs. Gosprightly. 'Then its attractions would be complete.

'Don't believe it!' growled Goliah, in an undertone.

'The fact is, my dear madam, I am too old to marry,' continued the host; 'but my nephew, who is destined to be the master here, is very decidedly of your opinion.'

'Indeed!' exclaimed Mrs. Gosprightly. 'Then we may expect a wedding shortly?'

'I am half afraid not,' returned the host. 'You must know that my nephew is deperately in love with a young lady, as amiable as she is beautiful, but her mother is fixedly opposed to having an apothecary for a son-in-law.'

'Then,' said Goliah, 'her mother is a——'

'Silence, G.!' cried the lady, wincing under the home thrust.

'Perhaps I shall yet be enabled to convert the lady,' said the host; and for these reasons:—

First, this house and all it contains belongs to my nephew. Second, he will one day inherit five thousand pounds in ready cash, and four hundred acres of land. Thirdly, he is handsome and amiable; and, lastly, he is not only clever and accomplished, but he loves the lady of his choice with all his heart, and she returns his affection with equal sincerity. Now, what is your opinion of such a match, Mrs. Gosprightly?'

'I think it would be an unpardonable blunder in any mother to refuse such a marriage for her daughter,' replied Mrs. Gosprightly, frankly.

'Oh, spirit of Galen! weep, if not for the apothecary's assistant, at least for the apothecary's wife!' cried Goliah, sinking into a chair, with hands outstretched towards the ceiling.

Mrs. Gosprightly only turned a majestic frown upon him.

'You have a daughter, I believe, Mrs. Gosprightly,' continued the host; 'making the case yours. Would you consent to give that daughter to a youth possessing the qualifications I have named, even though he chanced to be an an apothecary's assistant?'

'I can answer for my wife!' shouted Goliah, jumping from his seat. 'She would say *No!* a thousand times *No!*'

'Silence, G.!' frowned his wife. Then turning to the host, she said, with a benignant smile, 'I should certainly give my consent most joyously.'

'My dear madam, permit me to embrace you!' cried the host, as he danced up to the lady, and flinging his arms round her expansive waist, left a smacking kiss on her cheek. Goliah threw his wig into the air; shouted 'Hurrah!' with shrill force three times, and wheeled his little body round on one leg, until he was threatened with a rush of blood to the head.

'Now,' said the host, when something like order was restored, 'in the name of my nephew, Albert Melrose, I formally demand the hand of Julia Gosprightly.'

'A pretty trap you have laid for me!' cried the lady.

'A beautiful trap!' exclaimed Goliah, adjusting his wig the wrong way.

'Your daughter invented it,' laughed the host. 'It appears that my nephew and Julia were one in heart and soul even before he had completed his apprenticeship. Chance threw them into each other's society, as in Leychester. The affair came to my knowledge, and when I saw, your charming daughter I was almost in love with her myself, so could easily make allowance for another. I at once determined to start him in business here, trusting that he would be able to overcome your scruples. However, I have done that for him. You have given your consent, your daughter will always be near you; and in time, perhaps, you know not, but there, I must not turn prophet. All I have now to perform is to show you my 'marvellous curiosity.'

As he ceased speaking he walked to the lower end of the drawing room, and threw open a pair of folding doors, exclaiming,

'Here it is!'

'Julia!' cried the enraptured mother.

'My daughter!' exclaimed Goliah.

Yes, it was indeed Julia, her sweet face suffused with blushes, and leaning on the arm of Albert Melrose; whilst behind them rose the rigid figure of Miss Deborah Spicewell, who had been despatched to Leychester by the uncle to accompany the lovers to Midgebourne.

'Dear mother!' cried the blushing girl, throwing herself into Mrs. Gosprightly's arms, who laughed and wept herself to the verge of hysterics.

'You young rascal!' shouted Goliah, as he seized Albert's hand; 'and so you have come to steal away my daughter, and demolish the Pelican! You are an ungrateful dog!—but I must forgive you.'

'And Julia?' inquired Albert

'Take her—take her!' shouted Goliah, at the top of his voice. 'You are a clever boy! You have accomplished more than I could ever do, for you have outwitted Mrs. Gosprightly.

In the exuberance of his joy the little man commenced a grotesque dance, with one of the chairs for his partner, and finally seized Miss Spicewell round the waist, and dashed wildly into a waltz with that decorous lady.

A month from that day Miss Julia Gosprightly became Mrs. Albert Melrose; the Pelican descended for ever from his nest, and in his retirement, Goliah grew contented and fat, for whenever a storm threatened to arise between himself and Mrs. Gosprightly, it only required a laughing allusion to the apothecary's assistant to restore mirth and good humor.

THE END.

PRESSURE.—Some of the radical press are trying to varnish Old Abe's ingloriously backing out from the initiation of negotiations with the Confederate agents for peace, by saying that he snubbed Greeley in his voluntary efforts for peace and Union. But, says Mr. Greeley, in a note to Mr. Jewett, on leaving Niagara Falls:—"I have had no intercourse with the Confederate gentlemen at the Clifton House but such as I was fully authorized to hold by the President of the United States, and that I have done nothing in the premises but in fulfilment of his injunctions." "Events" and abolition "pressure" controlled the President, and he was made to believe that peace now, as in 1861, would be the ruin of the abolition party.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A New Plan for taking Richmond.

The *American Coal Trade Review* suggests to Gen. Grant a new method of taking Richmond, viz: by shutting up the rebel supply of coal, which it thinks could easily be done. The greater part of the coal used by the Confederates for manufacturing and other purposes, comes from the mines lying on both sides of the James River, a few miles above Richmond. The area of this coal-field is about twenty miles from north to south, with an average breath of five miles. The coal is bituminous, and it has been largely used for steam purposes, and for the production of gas. Those mines were probably the earliest worked of any mines in the United States, mention being made of them in the *American Journal of Science*, of 1818, as having been in operation thirty years previously. The works, as now carried on, are at a greater depth than have ever been reached at any other mines in the country—the deepest shaft sunk being about eight hundred feet. All other mines in Virginia and Tennessee being either in our possession or to a limited extent, it is suggested that if the mines above Richmond should be seized, and the supply of coal shut off, we might "freeze the rebels into submission.

American Stock in Germany.

The advices from Frankfort mention that the great rise in the exchanges at New York had been met by a corresponding fall in the prices of federal stocks, but that at the reduced quotations buyers came forward in such numbers that not only large sums brought from New York, but even various parcels sold out by bankers for small speculators, could still be disposed of at an advance of four per cent. on New York prices. As soon as these sales were over, quotations recovered between one and two per cent. "The eagerness of our public," it is observed, "to invest in American funds after so many disappointments, is wonderful. In spite of the bad political and yet worse financial reports, every reduction in the price brings new purchasers, mostly small capitalists." Much of the existing delusion is attributed to the efforts of the German democratic press. Money remains plentiful at Frankfort.

THE HARVEST.—The Dundas *Banner* says:—It appears to have been decided by the harvest this year that the Mediterranean sample of wheat is the only wheat that is free from the ravages of the midge, although there were fields here and there of Soule's wheat nearly free from the scourge. The old Red Chaff appears to be the most liable to be destroyed by the midge. Farmers should bear these facts in mind. The crops in Wentworth, although very miserable in some parts, will on the whole be a fair average one, that is if we depend upon the statements of those most directly interested therein.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., AUG. 2nd, 1864.

LEE, GRANT, McCLELLAN.

When, in future years, the impartial historian undertakes the task of recording permanently the leading events of the Great Revolution upon which our eyes are now fixed, there can be no doubt that the palm of military genius will be unhesitatingly and cheerfully accorded to Gen. Lee. Out of eight or ten millions of people, he was the man with soul great enough, mind clear enough, and fortitude indomitable enough to render him the arbiter of his country's destiny. Nobly has he, hitherto, performed the work given him to do. Encompassed by dangers as great as those of Hannibal when he addressed his army on the banks of the Po, environed by obstacles greater than those encountered by Wellington on the Peninsula; hemmed in by difficulties greater, perhaps, than those which stood thick in the pathway of Scotland's heroes of old, he has ever found a way of escape, and his admirers, in the darkest day, when the enormous material resources and overwhelming odds piled up by his foes seemed like an avalanche ready to crush him to death, have rested calmly in the belief that if human sagacity and heroism could avert the blow, Lee and his handful of troops were safe. Like a mighty rock on some storm-beaten coast, this great man has stood between his country and impending destruction, and, although the brave and good have fallen around him, there he stands to-day, calm and unmoved amidst the strife, free from vainglorious boasting, and as free from doubt, apparently, with regard to the result of the conflict, as when he struck the first blow. Sensible Northern men, whilst they are forced to admit the greatness of Lee as a commander, deplore the fact that they have never been able to bring a general into the field fit to cope with him. When all the rest had failed, the hopes of the Federal Government and Republican party centered in Gen. U. S. Grant. Surely the hero of Vicksburg could cope with the giant! Grant undertook the command of the Army of the Potomac. He was to be untrammeled in the exercise of authority. No red-tapeism was to bind up his strong limbs, the garrison of Washington, long idle, was drawn into his army, and, with an immense force, abundantly supplied with every element of destruction, he set out on a line direct to Richmond—a line which he would follow, if it took him all summer; and what was the result? His *line* cost the North 100,000 men, and, after making a series of flank movements, he settled down before a second rate town, which he was unable to take. In the trial, Grant found himself a child in the hands of Lee. And now the kaleidescope turns again, Grant has fallen in public estimation, and the cry is, give us back "Little Mac."—"McClellan must be the savior of the country!" We believe the removal of General McClellan was the gravest blunder ever committed by the Lincoln Government, as, in the opinion of competent judges, he was the best general the Federals have had. He was slow, it is true, and cautious,—but what have the fast men done? Let the heaps of bleached bones in Virginia answer! It is not wonderful, then, that people begin to call for McClellan's return, and yet it is highly improbable that he, a strong Democrat, will be placed at the head of the army, on the eve of a Presidential election. Politics are much too far in advance of patriotism amongst our neighbors for that!

WAR SUMMARY.

"GREAT EXPECTATIONS."—The reporters think it unnecessary to smother up in their bosoms the fact that General Grant *expects* a new movement he is making upon Richmond to result in something *decisive*. Perhaps the decision will be painful to the Federals when it arrives.—Grant can hardly hope for greater success than his predecessors in the on to Richmond line. One report is that he has set out for the Confederate capital by the north side of the James River, another that the siege of Petersburg has opened in earnest, a Confederate battery having been blown up. Which are we to believe? Senator Wade, of Ohio, *expects* to hear of the fall of Richmond. Sherman *expects* to bag the whole of Hood's army at Atlanta.

THE NEW RAID is assuming formidable proportions. A considerable body of confederates has crossed into Maryland, and on the 30th another body, the numbers of which are wrapped in mystery, enter'd Pennsylvania in three columns. Chambersburg, a town of 4000 inhabitants, was entered by the Confederates and the authorities, as the story goes, failing to pay down a ransom of $100,000 in gold, Gen. McClausland ordered the place to be destroyed. Fire balls were procured, and very soon the town was in flames. 265 of the most valuable public and private buildings were consumed. The act was, doubtless, one of retaliation for the indiscriminate burning and pillaging indulged in by Federals. The invasion has created great consternation amongst the wealthy farmers of Southern Pennsylvania, and Governor Curtin is doing all he can to arm and organize the people for the defence of the State. The raid seems to be a very formidable one, and, if the reports concerning it are true, the invaders are likely to carry things with a high hand. Washington is considered safe for the present. A dispatch from Frederick on the 30th says: "The most experienced men at this point are now convinced that the invasion of the State is by a large force, composed of some of the best troops of General Lee's army. It is also too gigantic to be regarded any longer as a mere raid. The telegraph operator at Shippensburg has left, and the presumption is that the Confederates have thrown out strong advance parties in that direction. Since three o'clock this morning we have had no communication with Chambersburg. At that hour the Confederates entered the place, and now hold possession of it. Major-General Couch is at Carlisle directing the necessary means of defence, the details of which cannot, of course, be alluded to. The presumption is, however, that Gen. Couch will be able to offer a stern resistance to any advance that may be made by the Confederates in this direction. Gov. Curtin has just issued the following proclamation:—'Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, July 30. To the people of Harrisburg: The enemy have once more entered Pennsylvania; they occupied Chambersburg at 3 o'clock this a. m. with cavalry and artillery. A few hours will develope their force and intentions. It is possible their movements may be directed against this city. In view of such a contingency, I therefore call upon the people of Harrisburg and vicinity to organize at once to defend their homes. Arms and ammunition will be delivered to each organized company upon application to the Adjutant-General. No muster into the service, either of the State or of the United States, will be required.'" In another place we give an interesting account, from Southern sources, of the recent battle before Atlanta, which leads to the conclusion that the Northern public has been blinded with regard to the result.

THE POLICE CASE OF LAST WEEK.

On Saturday, the 23rd ult., about 11 o'clock, a man by the name of Frank Vert entered the Post-office of this town and, being under the influence of liquor, created such a disturbance that Mr. Watson, very properly, ordered him to be sent to gaol and to be brought before him on Monday morning. Constable Trainer took the man in charge and conveyed him a few steps along the side-walk, when he showed a disposition to hold back. Just then, constable Smaill came to Trainer's assistance and the two endeavored to get Vert to gaol on foot. To this he offered so much opposition that Mr. Polley was requested to bring a buggy for his conveyance. The constables, in the meantime, held on to the prisoner and urged him forward. He planted his heels in the side-walk, grasped the verandah-posts, and in every way opposed their object. When nearly opposite Mr. Watson's store the constables let Vert go and he fell backward with considerable force. They then, each holding an arm, forced him on as far as Mr. Frederick's shop, where Mr. Smaill seems to have got out of patience. He (Smaill,) according to the evidence for the prosecution, tripped Vert from behind, threw him violently upon the side-walk, and, drawing back his foot, kicked the prisoner in the head, cutting his ear. Mr. Thomas, of the Bank Montreal, saw the act from the opposite side of the road and, after Vert had been finally conveyed to gaol, entered a complaint against Smaill, the information being so worded as to make the affair an indictable offence—there being no prayer for a summary trial. On the Monday following the case was opened before Wm. White, esq., J. P., and evidence, in accordance with the facts stated above, adduced on behalf of the prosecution. After the whole of the witnesses on that side had been heard,—no light task, as there was a great number of them—Mr. Cameron, who appeared for Smaill, submitted that the case should be discharged, 1st, because Vert did not complain in person, although it was proven that he was quite able to do so were he inclined, and 2nd, because he had reason to believe that a civil suit had been entered against Mr. Smaill—it being a rule in English law that two suits for an offence of this kind could not proceed at the same time. Mr. M'Dermott, for complainant, endeavored to meet the points raised, and, after a good deal of cross-firing had taken place, his Worship, after taking a night to consider the matter, decided against Mr. Cameron. The witnesses for the defence were then heard. The fact of Vert's violence and making a liberal use of blasphemous language was fully established, Vert himself said he had nothing in particular against Smaill, and Trainer testified that Vert's fall was not very forcible, and that, in his opinion, the kick given was not a very severe one, it being doubtful whether the cut in Vert's ear was caused by that or by the fall on a projection of the sidewalk. It is proper to state that when he gave the kick Mr. Smaill wore a cloth gaiter. After hearing all the evidence *pro* and *con*, the presiding magistrate decided to send the case to the next Sessions. In the above synopsis our readers have the main features of the case before them, and, as is our custom when a case is sent to a higher court, we refrain from any comments of our own, further than the remark that the public will hardly measure the importance of the affair by the time consumed in the examination, which covered *five* days, although we are given to understand that the constables in attendance are instructed to limit their charge for such service to *three* days.

FOX-HUNTING INSIDE THE CORPORATION OF GODERICH.—A few day's ago Mr. Platt's workmen espied a fox at the breakwater on the Goderich side of the Maitland, near the harbor, and at once gave word of the fact to their employer. Urged by the good old English sporting instinct, Mr. Platt hastened to the spot, and, by pelting stones, kept the fox in a hole until Mr. B. Seymour could bring his hounds into action. They were soon ready, and then the chase commenced. Reynard darted up the hill-side, the hounds, catching the hot scent, darted off after him, making the hills echo with their "loud-mouthed" baying. The cries of the hounds aroused the curiosity of every heterodox cur within a quarter of a mile, and very soon a crowd of canines, of every breed and size, joined in, and then the fun became fast and furious—the hounds bayed, the curs yelped, men and boys rushed to the scene from all sides, and the poor fox, frightened out of his seven senses, doubled about the steep bank in utmost despair, his assailants, after each of his dodges, turning head over heels over logs and brush. At last, however, the red denizen of the forest, who had come, possibly, to weep over the graves of his forefathers, and to mourn over the scenes of the former triumphs of his tribe, submitted to his fate,—the jaws of a hound closed over his panting heart, and he meekly "shuffled off this mortal coil."

THE AMERICAN WAR.

Confederate Victory in Georgia.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, July 25.)

The glorious news from Northern Georgia absorbed the public attention on Saturday and yesterday; the city was lively with delightful excitement; and even the grim savans, who affect to see an almost interminable war, grew buoyant with hope. The fate of Sherman, and its bearing upon the result of the general campaign and the war, was liberally discussed; and it was generally accepted that, should the effect of Hood's initiatory engagements be sustained and culminate in a decisive victory, no fears, not even doubts, need be entertained as to the result of the campaign in Virginia. Grant, having expended the force of numbers at his command in vain, strategic force may then be employed by him to about the same purpose. The following is the official despatch of General Hood:—

ATLANTA, July 22—10:30 P. M.

Hon. Secretary of War:—

The army shifted its position fronting on Peach Tree Creek last night, and Stewart's and Cheatham's corps formed line of battle around the city. Hardee's corps made a night march and attacked the enemy's extreme left to day at one o'clock, and drove him from his works, capturing sixteen pieces of artillery and five stands of colors. Cheatham attacked the enemy at four o'clock, p.m. with a portion of his command, and drove the enemy, capturing six pieces of artillery. During the engagement we captured about 2000 prisoners.

Wheeler's cavalry routed the enemy in the neighbourhood of Decatur, capturing his camps.

Our loss is not fully ascertained. Major-Gen. Walker killed; Brigadier Gen'ls. Smith, Gist and Mercer wounded. Prisoners report McPherson killed. Our troops fought with great gallantry.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

THE PRESS DESPATCHES.

ATLANTA, July 22, 1864.

About two o'clock this afternoon the enemy attacked our left, under Gen. Stewart, with great vigor. They were received with a galling fire from both artillery and infantry, which caused them to falter, when the order was given to charge.

Among their killed is General McPherson, who was shot through the heart; Brigadier General Giles A. Smith, and (the Yankee) General Hood. Gen. Gresham lost a leg.

Our troops left their breastworks and charged with great rapidity, driving the enemy from two lines of entrenchments and inflicting great slaughter, capturing a large number of prisoners and twenty two pieces of artillery.

General Hardee having passed around the enemy's flank, is now in their rear, doing great execution.

The fighting still continues.

SECOND DESPATCH.

ATLANTA, July 23, 1864.

Gen. Wheeler, last evening, attacked the enemy's left, in the neighborhood of Decatur, and drove them back, capturing 500 wagons, with supplies, and a large number of prisoners. He is still pursuing.

There was very little fighting after dark yesterday.

Two thousand prisoners, including seventy five commissioned officers, twenty-five pieces of artillery and seven stands of colors have been brought in.

The losses on either side are not yet known. Ours was severe in officers.

Comparative quiet reigns this morning.

There is some little skirmishing on our left.

EXCITEMENT IN RICHMOND.

(From the Richmond Inquirer, July 25.)

The news of the victory at Atlanta, which the telegraph brought to Richmond on last Saturday, delighted the public as much as any that has been received during the war; it caused a general joy throughout the city, and will carry the same to all quarters of the country. General Hood has signalized his acceptance of the command of the army of Tennessee with a brilliant victory and justified his selection by success, the highest evidence of its propriety. The tide has turned, the army has faced about, and the strategy of advance takes the place over that of retreat. The initiative of attack has at last been taken by our army, and its prestige and *morale* wrested from the enemy. General Hood has turned upon the enemy, and been successful. It is impossible to convey any idea of the gratification which the news of this victory caused. The press despatch was at first doubted. So often had the community been elated by the first news from the army, only to be disappointed by subsequent intelligence, that men hesitated to believe what they read; but soon the official despatch of Gen. Hood dispelled all doubt, and the public felt that a change had not only taken place in commanders, but that a new policy had been successfully inaugurated, that may lead to the recovery of all that has been lost, and eventually carry our victorious banners into the territories of our enemy. General Hood was known to be a man ever ready to fight and his appointment was regarded as practical orders to take no steps backward. It was felt that he might be defeated; but it was believed that he would not retreat without first trying the ordeal of the battle. He has justified the confidence of the President. He has fought a battle within the first week of his command, and won an important victory. Of the completeness of this victory, at the time of writing, nothing is known; but the army is now, notwithstanding its losses, much stronger than before it measured strength with its adversary. The attack was made, not received; the enemy were driven, not repulsed. These terms are new to be applied to the battles of the army of Tennessee. General Hood, we believe, is not the man to rest satisfied with even attacking and driving the enemy. He will follow up his advantages, and now, that he has broken up the old policy of that army, he will, he must press on, and cease not to drive the enemy back and eventually out of Georgia.

Light breaks from the only dark point in our lines. Atlanta is now felt to be safe, and Georgia will soon be free from the foe. The central army of the Confederacy has recovered its prestige and defeated the exultant enemy.

The Campaign of Lee's Army.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, July 22.]

This campaign of Lee's army, in its conduct and results so far, much resemble the famous Italian campaign of Napoleon, in which, by the rapidity of his movements, his strategic skill, and the dashing courage of his troops, he overcame three armies, each as large or larger than his own. In the number of troops engaged, and in the area of country pervaded, as well as in the number killed, wounded and missing, the campaign of Lee, and the officers and soldiers under him, already greatly exceed that of Napoleon. We include in our estimate of the achievements of Lee's army the battle's about and beyond Lynchburg, the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, the recent battle near Snicker's Gap, the raids of Sheridan and Kautz, as well as the many bloody engagements beginning at the Wilderness and continued, not ended, at Petersburg.

We believe that our enemy, in killed, wounded and missing, by desertion, by natural deaths, and by the expiration of the terms of services of its three years veterans, has lost fully one hundred thousand men; we not more than one fifth of that number. The losses of the Federals have so far exceeded two thousand per day; and if Grant and Hunter are retained in command, will probably continue to exceed that daily number for some time to come.

The skilful strategic movements of Lee, from the Rapidan to Petersburg, would have done credit to Wellington, while Early's sudden appearance at Lynchburg, his defeat and pursuit of Hunter, his rapid march up the Valley, his dashing invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, his successful return to Virginia, his second meeting with Hunter and his victory over him; in celerity and secrecy of movement, in dashing courage, and in successful achievement, remind us of the most brilliant feats of Stonewall Jackson and Napoleon.

Why the President Backed down and left Greeley in the Lurch.

We learn from a source entitled to credit that the reason why the President peremptorily terminated the negotiations he had entrusted Horace Greeley was the following: Mr Greeley's despatch to the President asking for additional instructions, fell into the hands of Secretary Stanton, who repaired with it to the White House, and demanded to know what it meant. We are not informed of the purport of the high words which passed between these public functionaries; but the result was that the President backed square out of his undertaking with Mr. Greeley, and left Mr. Stanton master of the situation. Major Hay was then despatched with the courtly and dignified letter. "To all whom it may concern," which our readers have perused.

We learn that Stanton on the receipt of the despatch to the President, ordered the arrest of the telegraph operator at the Falls; but Greeley saved him. The next time the President orders negotiations for peace, he had better take Mr Stanton into his confidence. Mr. Greeley left the Falls in a towering passion, and possibly somebody may be hurt.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Day of Fasting and Prayer.

The President of the United States having recommended that the 4th day of August be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, Bishop Potter, of this diocese, has issued an address to the clergy and congregations under his charge. The Bishop, in his address, says. "That our past, as a nation, has been marked by acts of violence and rapacity toward the weak, which must needs provoke the anger of heaven. Our present is characterized by a levity and presumptuous self-confidence; by a want of calm trust in God and the justice of our cause, which ill-accord with our condition as dependent beings, or with the enormous sacrifices of life, and virtue, and property, through which we are called to pass. We need to be excited to more abstinence in pleasure and all luxurious expense, and to a clearer perception of the great ends of life. We need to reach a profounder sense of the insufficiency of all human wisdom and strength, when forsaken of God. We need, by earnest repentance and continued prayer, to invoke His presence and aid, who alone can deliver from sedition, privy conspiracy and rebellion, or restore us to that solid, abiding and righteous peace, for which we long. Unless the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."—*Phil. Ledger, 23rd.*

A Newspaper Telegraph.

Dickens' *All the Year Round* contains a graphic account of the manner in which the *Daily Telegraph*, a London cheap paper of great circulation, is got up, and describes a novel appliance of the electric telegraph as follows:—"I proceeded to a suite of rooms occupied by the sub-editor and principal reporters. In the outermost of these rooms is arranged the electric telegraph apparatus, three round discs with finger stops sticking out from them like concertina keys, and a needle pointing to alphabetic letters on the surface of the dial. One of these dials corresponds with the House of Commons, another with Mr. Reuter's telegraphic office, the third with the private residence of the conductor of my journal, who is thus made acquainted with any important news which may transpire before he arrives at, or after he leaves the office. The electric telegraph, an enormous boon to all newspaper men, is especially beneficial to the sub-editor; by its aid he can place before the expectant leader writer the summary of the great speech in a debate, or the momentous telegram which is to furnish the theme for triumphant jubilee or virtuous indignation; by its aid he can "make up" the paper, that is, see exactly how much composed matter will have to be left "standing over," for the tinkling of the bell announces a message to the head of the reporting staff in the House,

negotiation, that, too, would have accorded with the views of most of their present accusers. Had they threatened war, and fulfilled their threat, then they would have come under that popular definition of the English gentleman's duty, which consists in meddling with your neighbor's affairs because you are ready to fight him. Nay, if they had tried, but suffered another sort of failure; if they had landed on the Danish peninsula and sailed into the Baltic, single-handed, in order to make their word as good as their deed, but had lost as much as we did in the Crimean war, without even that passable amount of success, then a respectable majority of the House of Commons would have been ready to do full justice to the honest intentions and generous spirit which had impoverished England, filled her homes with mourning, and ruined Denmark into the bargain. But the course actually taken had no redeeming grace in the eyes of the gentlemen who had constituted themselves protectors of the public interests and guardians of the national honor.

CONFISCATED PROPERTY.—The Washington *Constitutional Union* tells us:—"When Bradley Johnson entered Frederick, he directed his steps to his old dwelling, where he and his family once resided. He found his old homestead occupied by a Northern man, who had purchased it from Government. He asked for the occupant, who appeared, and after a few pertinent inquiries, Bradley informed him that he was the rightful owner of the house, and at once demanded the rent of $1400, at the rate of $100 per month—the man residing in it fourteen months. He gave him thirty minutes to collect the rent, which was done. Bradley asked him if he wanted a receipt. The man said no, and then Bradley gave him two hours to move his goods out; which was also done. The house was then set on fire, and in a little while it was a mass of ruins. A man who purchases confiscated property must run just such chances of loss, especially if the property is on the borders."

The War in New Zealand.

Amongst the names of the officers killed in New Zealand we observe Capt. Lloyd's

This gallant officer served for some time in the East Indies with the 63rd, now quartered here, and on the return of the regiment to England he was transferred as a Lieutenant to the 59th Regiment, then at Templemore. Capt. Lloyd embarked with that corps for China, and was appointed Adjutant of the regiment.

During the Crimean war, the lamented deceased was promoted to a company in the 59th, or "Die hards," and it was whilst serving with this regiment that he lost his life. The rebels having obtained possession of his body, cut off the head, which they sent from tribe to tribe as a trophy of victory.

Captain Lloyd was a native of the County Londonderry, Ireland, of a highly respectable family, had been educated at the Royal Military College, and was esteemed and respected by the officers of his former and late regiments.—*Hamilton Times.*

GREAT FIRE.

ST. CATHERINES, July 27.

About five o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the livery stables owned by Mr. James Cairnes, destroying 14 horses, 11 carriages and waggons, 18 to 20 sleighs and cutters, 25 setts of harness, and two frame dwellings. Loss about $12,000 to $15,000. Stables and contents insured for $3,500.

☞ SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—In Hartford the following inscriptions may be found on street signs: 'Washing, ironing, and going out to days works done here.' 'Breakfast, dinner and supper, at all hours.' 'Saws filed, and set up stairs.'

THE MARKETS.

GODERICH, Aug. 2nd, 1864.

Fall Wheat,	$0.90	(@	0.95
Spring do	0.78	(@	0.80
Oats,	0.45	(@	0.00
Barley	0.60	(@	0.65
Hay, ⅌ ton	8.00	(@	10.00
Wool washed ⅌ lb	0.00	(@	0.33½
Peas	0.40	(@	0.45
Pork	4.50	(@	4.75
Beef,	3.00	(@	4.00
Lambs,	2.00	(@	0.00
Turkies, each	0.45	(@	0.60
Geese, do	0.30	(@	0.45
Chickens, ⅌ pair	0.20	(@	0.00
Ducks, do	0.00	(@	0.25
Hides (green)	3.50	(@	0.00
Butter	0.00	(@	0.12½
Potatoes	0.00	(@	1.50
Wood	2.00	(@	0.00
Eggs	0.08	(@	0.10
Black Currents	0.06	(@	0.07
Red "	0.05	(@	0.06
Green Peas, per bush	0.50	(@	0.00

TORONTO.—Fall Wheat 90c to $1. Spring 90 a 91c. Oats 47c. New Hay $10, old do $12; Butter 11d. Eggs 9d.

New York Markets have an upward tendency and observant Produce dealers evidently anticipate high rates this fall, the crops throughout the country being far below the ordinary average.

New Advertisements.

STORE TO RENT.

ON East Street, near the Square. For terms, &c., apply at Logan's Wool Factory Office. to the subscriber. THOS. LOGAN.

Goderich, August 2nd, 1864. w27 4t

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS,

PISTOLS, &c. &c.

FOR SALE!

AND

MADE TO ORDER,

BY

J. C. M'INTOSH.

Opposite the Market.

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

Goderich, August 2nd, 1864. sw94

Miss Macdonogh's

SCHOOL will be re-opened on the 20th of August.

Goderich, July 28th, 1864. sw94-1d

HURON HOTEL,

J. J. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER having resumed the management of this First-class Hotel, trusts, by attention to business and moderate charges, to secure a share of support from his old friends and patrons.

Goderich, July 27th, 1864. sw94-2w27-2t

A Good Farm for Sale!

LOT 14 in the 4th con. of the township of Stanley, in the County of Huron, containing 100 acres, more or less, having considerable clearings thereon. Terms liberal.

Apply to

D. SHADE GOODING,

Sol. &c., Goderich.

Goderich, April 29th, 1864 w17-tf

Latest from Petersburg!

THE FDEERALS REPULSED!

On the morning of the 30th the Federals exploded a mine which extended 400 feet under the Confederate works. Immediately after the explosion, the Federals commenced a terriffic cannonade with nearly 100 pieces of artillery, and the troops advanced through the breeches made in the works.

The Confederates met the assault nobly and completely demoralized a negro division which had been thrown against their position. The Federals were finally driven out of the works, and the fact then stared them in the face that the deep-laid plans of their general had completely failed. The loss on both sides was severe.

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At the Lowest Rates,

AT THE

"SIGNAL" OFFICE.

WHICH IS THE

OLDEST, LARGEST & CHEAPEST

MART OF LITERATURE

West of Hamilton.

July 12th, 1864. w20

VALUABLE FARM

TO SELL

OR TO RENT!

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

THOMAS LOGAN.

Goderich, June 9th 1·63. w56

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP

A FARM of 100 acres of land, 6½ miles from GODERICH, 60 acres cleared, with good roads leading thereto. Time will be given for a large portion of the purchase money. For further particulars apply to J. B. GORDON, Esq., Solicitor, Goderich, or to

WM. SEYMOUR & CO.

Goderich, 9th November 1863. w41-tf

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

100 ACRES of excellent land, being Lot No. 3, 10 con. W. D. of Colborne, 6 miles from Goderich and half a mile from the Gravel Road, 60 acres cleared, log house, barn and goose sheds. Also an excellent orchard of the choicest fruit. There is a never failing creek running through the centre. Apply to JOHN HARRIS, Proprietor, or to

G. M. TRUEMAN,

w4-6m Goderich

HUGH DUNLOP,

Merchant Tailor,

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

E. L. Johnson's Picture Gallery,

MARKET SQUARE,

Where he has a large supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

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

THE LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Goderich April 26th, 1864. w67

Thomson & Hazlehurst,

(LATE SMALL & THOMSON,)

Auction & Commission Merchants,

Cameron's Block, Kingston St., Goderich;

And next Door to Strong's Hotel, SEAFORTH.

SALES of Household Goods, Horses, Waggons, &c., at the mart, every Saturday, at moderate rates. Particular attention paid to the Sale of Bankrupt Stock, Farm Stock, &c. Cash advanced on goods left on Commission. Goods appraised, debts collected, landlord's warrants executed, mortgages foreclosed, houses rented. Division Court Business attended to. Sales at the Branch Auction Mart, Seaforth every Thursday.

County Sales attended to on reasonable terms.

Goderich, July 12th, 1864. w22-1yr

MATT. ROBERTSON,

MANUFACTURER

OF ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE!

SUCH AS

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

WOOD TURNING

Promptly attended to. UPHOLSTERY, in all its branches.

UNDERTAKING, &c., &c

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

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

☞ Warerroom on Elgin Street.

Goderich, March 24th, 1863. 8W59

VANEVERY & RUMBALL,

Forwarders, Commission Merchants

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS

DEALERS IN

Flour, Salt, Pork, Whisky, Coal, Lumb'r &c

Harbor Quay, Goderich, C. W.

THOS. B. VANEVERY GEO. RUMBALL

G. M. TRUEMAN

LAND AGENT,

Market Square, Goderich.

attends CLINTON every Wednesday, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. 81:10

MONEY TO LEND!

AT

7 PER CENT,

ON

IMPROVED FARMS.

Apply to

D. SHADE GOODING,

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

Goderich, June 9th, 1864. sw81 w20-tf

MONEY.

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

SHAW & SINCLAIR.

Goderich, 1st July, 1864. w23-6m

AUCTION SALE

OF VALUABLE

FARM AND MILL PROPERTIES.

BY VIRTUE of powers of sale contained in certain Mortgages, which will be produced at the Sale, on

Friday, 12th day of August, 1864,

At Twelve o'clock, noon,

At the Huron Hotel,

IN THE

TOWN OF GODERICH.

LOT No. 1.

Valuable Mill property in Culross

Part of the North halves of Lots Nos. 14 and 15 in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Culross, County of Bruce, adjoining the Village of Teeswater, containing sixty-three acres, one rood and four perches of land, more or less, on which are erected a frame Grist Mill, a frame Saw Mill, and a frame Dwelling-house.

LOT NO. 2.

Improved Farm in Greenock.

Lot No. 30 in the First Concession south of the Durham Road, in the Township of Greenock, County of Bruce, adjoining the Village of Riversdale, containing fifty acres of land, more or less, of which about sixteen acres are cleared. There are erected on the property a log Dwelling-house, a small frame building, and a frame barn.

TERMS:

One tenth of the purchase money to be paid down; for balance, terms will be made known at the Sale. For further particulars apply to

JONAS AP JONES, esq.,

Sol., Masonic Hall, Toronto.

G. M. TRUEMAN,

Auctioneer.

July 16th, 1864. w25td

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

THE Assignees of the Estate of ROBERT CLENDENNING, Dungannon will offer by sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION!

At Dungannon, on

Wednesday the 10th of August,

at 12 o'clock, noon, the following

REAL ESTATE

CONSISTING OF

Village lot number 9, on Southampton street, in the said Village of Dungannon, containing by admeasurement one quarter of an acre of land, on which is erected a

Good Frame Dwelling House and Stable,

Also Village lot, being composed of a part of lot No. 12, in the Fifth Con., Eastern Division, Township of Ashfield, in the said Village of Dungannon, and containing one quarter of an acre of land; also,

Village Lot No. 6, being south of and fronting on Durham Road, in that part of the Village of Walkerton as shewn on a plan of Survey made by Wm. H. Rossington, P. L. S., and bearing date July 29, 1857; also,

All and singular the right, title and interest of the said Robert Clendenning, in and to the west half of lot Number 7, in the 7th Concession of the Eastern Division of the Township of Ashfield in the County of Huron, containing by admeasurement 100 acres of land, more or less, 20 acres of which are cleared.

TERMS MADE KNOWN at SALE.

Further information may be had by inquiring of

ROBERT CLENDENNING,

Dungannon,

or of YOUNG, LAW & Co.,

Hamilton.

Hamilton, July 6, 1864. w25-td

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

At H. GARDINER & Co's

Market Square, Goderich.

May 13th, 1864. w43

MORTGAGE SALE

OF

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by James Summers, of the Township of Wawanosh, of the first part, Elizabeth Summers, his wife, of the second part, and John McHardy, of the Township of Morris, gentleman, of the third part, default having been made in the due payment thereof, will be sold at the Auction Mart of MESSRS. THOMSON AND HAZLEHURST, Kingston Street, Goderich, on TUESDAY, 16th DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property, viz., East half of Lot Number Thirty-eight, in the first concession, Wawanosh, containing 100 acres of land more or less. Deed under Power of Sale. Full particulars can be had by applying to the Solicitor.

M. C. CAMERON,

Solicitor for Mortagee.

Goderich, July 5th, 1864. w23

ISAAC FREDRICK,

REMOVED

To F. Nitsche's old stand.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

WEST ST., GODERICH,

Next door West of Mr. Stotts' Saddlery,

ALL KINDS OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

REPAIRED ON SHORT NOTICE.

In the best Style & Warranted.

ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Gold & Plated Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand and warranted to be as represented if not, money refunded.

Goderich July 27th, 1864. w16:tf

EXAMINATION

OF

SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION for the County of Huron, will meet in the

Court Room, Goderich,

ON

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,

the 10th & 11th days of August next,

For the purpose of Examining candidates wishing Licenses to teach. Those wishing *first* or *third* class licenses will be examined on Wednesday, and *Second* class on Thursday. The examination will begin each day precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M., but before being admitted to an examination candidates will have to produce certificates of good moral character, signed by a clergyman or Justice of the Peace.

All First and Second class certificates granted prior to December, 1862, are by order of the Board recalled, and Teachers holding the same are requested to present themselves for re-examination.

Goderich, July 8th, 1864. } D. H. RITCHIE, Secretary.

w25 4t

CHANCERY

NOTICE to CREDITORS

IN CHANCERY:

IN THE MATTER OF PARTITION,

BETWEEN

Isaac John Quick and Emily Miller Quick and others;

PURSUANT to an order made in this cause dated the sixteenth day of May, 1864, the creditors of the late John Quick, late of the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, deceased, in the pleadings mentioned, who died on or about the 22nd day of May, 1854, are in person or by their Solicitor on or before the twenty fifth day of August, 1864, to come in and prove their debts before me at my chambers in the Town of Goderich, otherwise they will be peremptorily excluded from all benefit under the said order.

Saturday the 27th day of August,

1864, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at my said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated at Goderich this sixth day of July 1864.

R. COOPER, Dep. Registrar,

Master at Goderich.

BLAKE, KERR & WELLS,

Solicitor for the Petitioner.

w25 5t

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas and Fieri Facias for residue issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of James McCool and John Dennis, at the suit of Thomas M. Thompson, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the south half of lot 24 and south half of lot 20 in the ninth concession of the township of Goderich, in the County of Huron, with the buildings thereon erected; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday the sixteenth day of August next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 20th July, 1864. } w53

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Emanuel N. Davey, at the suit of the Huron District Building Society; I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lot number 37 north side of Mechanics' Avenue, and Lots numbers 17 and 18 South side of Mechanics' Avenue in that part of the Village of Kincardine known as Williamsburg; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the First day of November next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, July 23rd, 1864. } w26

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of G. F. Durand and William McDonald at the suit of Josiah Second; I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lots numbers 18 and 19 in the First con. of the Township of Kinloss in the County of Bruce, containing 100 acres; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the First day of November next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 23rd July, 1864. } w26

COAL! COAL!!

A LARGE QUANTITY

OF

BLACKSMITH'S COAL,

just received and for sale by

VANEVERY & RUMBALL.

May 30th, 1864. Harbor Quay, Goderich. sw77

$700 TO LOAN

ON FIRST-CLASS MORTGAGES.

Apply to JOHN DAVISON,

Barrister, &c.

GODERICH, June 16th, 1863. sw82tf

JOHN FAIR & CO.

HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR

NEW STOCK

OF

Spring and Summer Dry Goods,

COMPRISING ALL THE

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They would call particular attention to their stock of

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

of which they have a better assortment this season than usual; and which, having added a

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

to their business, they are prepared to make up in first-class style.

Corner of Market Square and West street.

Goderich April 20th, 1864. sw67

DENTISTRY.

Dr. T. B. Montgomery,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL

DENTIST,

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, GODERICH

(ROOMS OVER F. JORDAN'S DRUG STORE.

HAVING taken advantage of the depreciation of American currency and purchased a very large and select stock of dental material, at greatly reduced prices, is now prepared to do all work pertaining to the profession in a skillful manner, and at prices not to be competed with in Canada!

Dr. Montgomery solicits particular attention to the following

LIST OF PRICES,

Which are less than half of the former prices.

Beautiful Upper Sets, on Vulcanized Rubber, from	$15 00	upwards
" Lower "	15 00	"
" Double "	30 00	"
" Partial setts of one tooth	1 50	"
" For each additional tooth	1 00	"
Pivot teeth, each	1 00	"
Beautiful Gold Fillings	75	"
" Silver "	50	"
Other fillings in proportion.		
Extracting teeth	25	"

A supply of Tooth Powders, Gum Washes, Toothache Drops, Tooth Soaps, &c., always on hand.

Ether and Chloroform administered when required.

N. B.—No charge for extracting when teeth are to be inserted. Parties not wishing the old teeth extracted can have artificial teeth inserted over them.

References are kindly Permitted to

Revs. E. L. Elwood, A. McKidd, P. Schneider, Goderich; J. C. Usher, Brantford; L. M. Jones, New York; J. W. Sims, Dungannon; P. A. McDougall, M. D., G. C. Shannon, M. D., — Hamilton, M. D., Goderich; W. R. Smith, Seaforth; J. E. Waldron, M. D., London; H. L. Hunter, M. D., Toronto; J. Birch, Brucefield; J. B. Meacham, D. D. S., Brantford; W. Allaugh, Chicago; J. McDonald, Esq., Sheriff, G. Rumball, Esq., W. Seymour, Esq., J. Fair, Esq., J. V. Detlor, Esq., Ira Lewis, Esq., Goderich.

Goderich, May 23rd, 1'64. 11

MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH

B. WILSON, PROPRIETOR. THE above is most pleasantly situated on an eminence 120 feet high, overlooking the Harbor and Lake Huron;—good Orchards, Gardens and Rural Walks attached. Board $1 per day; single Meals or Beds, 25 cents.

v15n10viv

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Daniel McCauley, at the suit of the Bank of Montreal, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the south halves of lots numbers 31, 32, 33 and 34 in the first concession of the Township of Morris, in the County of Huron, containing two hundred acres, with the buildings thereon erected; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday, the Eleventh day of October next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, July 1s, 1864 } w23

Valuable Farm For Sale.

BEING Lot No. 4, Eastern Division, 7th con., Township of Colborne, with 60 acres of cleared land, in a good state of cultivation, with 14 acres of fall wheat, a young orchard, two wells of good water, also a never-failing spring, two log houses, log barn, stables, &c., only 7 miles from Goderich, on the Northern Gravel Road.—For further particulars apply to J. B Gordon, Esq., Goderich, or on the property to John Michael Darlington. To be sold cheap, and time given for part of the money.

Colborne, 29th March, 1864. w10-1m

GOOD NEWS FOR OUR FARMERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

200	Pairs	Men's Kip Cobourg Shoes,
100	"	" D. S. Calf Boots, [Congress]
200	"	Girl's Calf D. S. Copper Toes,
200	"	Misses' Calf Boots,
200	"	Women's Calf Boots,

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH

AT

D. KERR, Jr., & CO'S.

WE ARE NOW SELLING OF OUR STOCK OF

FELT AND WOOL HATS,

And all Kinds of Hats at

COST PRICE FOR CASH.

D. KERR, Jr., & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS!!

May be obtained in

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

As it is our intention to clear out our

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS,

ON OR BEFORE

THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

The removal of a stock of Hardware will be cleared out either in whole or part at very low prices.

SHOEMAKER'S KIT HALF PRICE.

D. KERR, Jr., & CO.

Goderich, 14th June, 1864. w7

LIQUORS! LIQUORS!!

J. Y. S. KIRK

IS NOW SELLING OFF HIS WHOLE STOCK OF

WINES, BRANDIES, GIN &C.,

In Wood, at Cost for Cash.

A LARGE LOT OF CIGARS AT OLD PRICES

Groceries in all their variety, very low.

CALL AND EXAMINE!

Agent for Labatt's London Ale and Porter.

CHECKERED STORE, MARK'T SQUARE.

Goderich, June 14th, 1864. sw82w20

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INTIMATE THAT HE HAS REMOVED HIS

BOOT AND SHOE STORE

to the store formerly occupied by Mr. McAllister, on the MARKET SQUARE,

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF THE 'SIGNAL' OFFICE,

where he will be happy to receive his old customers and the public generally.

Wm. DUNCAN.

Goderich, June 15th, 1864. sw64

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND

A LARGE STOCK OF

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE!

—ALSO,—

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS.

THOS. RODDY & CO.,

Market Square, Goderich.

Goderich, July 5, 1864. sw13

COTTON YARN

RECEIVED BY

W. & J. KAY!

Goderich, April 4th, 1864. w10

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN (in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided) that the Corporation of the Township of Colborne intend passing a By Law to open and make a public road or highway through Lots Numbers five and six, in the third concession, Eastern Division, Township of Colborne, which road or highway may be more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at a point on the east limit of side road, between lots five and six, said point being a distance of four chains and seventy links (4c. 70l.) measured due south from the north-west angle of lot six, aforesaid; thence due north seventy-six degrees and a quarter East (N. 76¼° E.) one chain and thirty links (1c. 30l.); thence north eighty degrees and one half east (N. 80½° E.) four chains and seventy-nine links (4c. 79l.); thence north thirty-one degrees and a quarter east (N. 31¼° E.) four (4) chains, more or less, to the intersection with the south limit of road allowance between concessions three and four. This deviation to be one chain wide throughout, measured at right angles to its several courses. The whole containing an area of one acre, more or less. Also, commencing at a point in the centre of road between concessions 3 and 4, said point being due east twelve chains and sixty-two links (12c. 62l.) from the limit (produced) between lots 4 and 5. Thence due south twenty-nine degrees and one quarter east (S. 29¼° E.) seven chains and thirty-four links (7c. 34l.) Thence north seventy-six degrees and one quarter east (N. 76¼° E.) a distance of four (4) chains, more or less, to the intersection with the West limit of side road, between lots 5 and 6. This deviation to be four rods wide throughout, measured at right angles to its several courses, containing an area of one acre, more or less. Both portions containing together two acres, more or less.

JAMES TEWSLEY,

Clerk T'p. Colborne.

Colborne, July 7, 1864. w24-4t

CLINTON BOOKSTORE,

NEXT DOOR TO VICTORIA HOTEL.

Victoria Street, Clinton.

GEORGE LAYCOCK,

PRINTER AND BOOKSELLER!

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

School Books,	Envelopes,
Stationery,	Miscellaneous Books,
Paper-Hangings,	Memorandum Books,
Window Papers,	Bibles and Testaments,
Wrapping Papers,	Hymn and Psalm Books,
Writing Papers,	Periodicals and Newspapers,
Blank Books,	Fancy Goods and Toys,
	Music and Musical Instruments,

And all other articles usually kept in large stationery stores.

All the Magazines, Periodicals and Illustrated Newspapers received regularly, and any book not in stock procured to order on the shortest notice, without any extra charge, no matter where published.

Country Storekeepers supplied with School Books at Toronto Wholesale Prices for CASH.

A large stock of cheap Wrapping Papers on hand.

Room Papers! Room Papers!!

The largest and most complete stock of Room Papers in the County, among which will be found some beautiful American satin-finished Papers at prices unusually low. Having been bought very favorably for cash, they are offered to the public at great bargains.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS!

A choice assortment of Pocket, Quarto, Cabinet and Oblong Albums, at marvelously low prices, they having been bought very favorably in the American market.—These are not these flimsy and badly-made Albums of German manufacture, but are well made, of good substantial material, and tastefully and handsomely finished, and they are offered at prices almost as low as the common German ones, and quite as low, if not lower, than at any city book-store in Canada.

GILT MOULDINGS AND PICTURES,

A complete stock always on hand and for sale cheap.

Job Printing! Job Printing!!

At prices far below those of Village Printing Offices generally, where they have to make both ends meet by charging extra prices on jobs in order to make up the losses from newspapers that don't pay of themselves.—Having discontinued the newspaper Printing is executed at the old "Courier" Job Office, on Victoria Street, Clinton, in short time, cheaper and better every way, than at any other village office in the County.

GEORGE LAYCOCK,

Printer and Bookseller;

w19 Victoria Street Clinton.

BLANK BOOKS

AND

BOOK-BINDING.

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

All kinds of Binding not giving satisfaction will be repaired free of charge.

sw46w21 JOHN BUTLER.

NEW BOOKS

ADDEY'S LIFE OF

"STONEWALL" JACKSON!

"THE SOUTHERN WAR,"

BY

PELLARD, of Richmond.

AT BUTLER'S.

MAGAZINES:

Godey's, Leslie's, and Peterson's, for *October*, all received

AT BUTLER'S.

The Load of Mischief

HOTEL

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

Belmore, Walkerton, Southampton,

or any place in that direction, will find accommodation such as he only expects to find at first class city hotels, in all respects.

ICE ALWAYS ON HAND

FOR HIS

Trout-Fishing Friends!

THE BUILDINGS COVER A LENGTH OF

A HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET!

CHARLES DAYS,

w16-1. Proprietor.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

SUITABLE FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR

JUST RECEIVED AT

James Collins, Sen.'s

KINGSTON ST., GODERICH.

A CALL IS SOLICITED.

Commercial Hotel, Mitchell, C. W.

JOHN HICKS, Proprietor. This is the largest and best Country Hotel in Western Canada, and charges as moderate as any House in Mitchell. Stage Proprietor. Good stabling for 100 Horses. Horses and Carriages for Hire on the Shortest Notice. 12-7

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

FORWARDING and General Agents, 26 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal. Agents for sale of Wheat, Flour, Ashes, Butter, Pork, and General Produce. Also, for the Purchase of Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and General Stores. Advances made on consignments. sw20 w65-1t

Town & Counties.

☞ Mr. Wm. Mallough, of Wawanosh, sends in a sample of his fall wheat, which is, indeed, a splendid one, the heads being large and the grain firm and plump.

☞ We see by the *Leader* that the neighborhood of Toronto has been blessed with fine rains this week. What a pity that we, in this burnt-up region, were not equally favored.

EXCURSION FROM STRATFORD.—A large number of Stratford people arrived by special train this morning at 9 o'clock, and have enjoyed themselves greatly during the day, in pic-nicing pleasure sailing, &c. The universal opinion is that Goderich is the *the* place for enjoyment of this kind.

DINNER TO MR. DICKSON.—A complimentary dinner to our worthy member will be given on Thursday, the 4th Aug. at Ainleyville, at 3 o'clock P. M. There will, no doubt, be a large number of the Northern township people present.

☞ During the Summer months the B. & L. H. Railway Co. intends issuing half-price tickets from Stratford to Goderich on Saturdays, to hold good until the following Monday. An excellent arrangement.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening last, as the prop. Niagara was preparing to leave her dock in Goderich harbor, a man named Curtis, who appeared to be under the influence of liquor, attempted to leap from the deck of the vessel to the dock, but missing his footing, he fell into the river and disappeared.—The body has not been discovered yet, and is supposed to have been carried out into the lake. Deceased was on his way to Kincardine, where he leaves a wife and large family.

YOUNG CANADA IN SAGINAW.—One of the young sports of Goderich has had quite a run of it over in Saginaw recently. His horse was backed in several races for considerable sums, and he won. Then he pitted his big white dog against a native canine, on a bet, and whipped it terribly; then, again, as is nearly always the case after dog-fights, somebody kicked up a row, whereupon our Young Canadian offered to compromise matters by "whipping" one of their best men, which offer was kindly received, and, after a few rounds, it is said, the man *was* satisfactorily punished. Quite a *stroke* of business this for Young Canada.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.—A London letter in the Ottawa *Citizen* contains the following observation:—"Might not some of your capitalists, cognoscent of timber, inquire into the extent of the trade between England and Melbourne? I have already pointed out the exportation of timber to Africa, which your merchants have never attempted to gain, although the wood might be sent fully half manufactured as boaring, and even window frames, at any rate as flooring, if only seasoned. They could get sugars back from Natal, and very fair wines from the Cape. A still larger exportation goes on to the Australian Colonies.

A PRECIOUS YOUTH.—"Tommy, my son, what are you going to do with that club?"

"Send it to the editor, of course."

"But what are you going to send it to the editor for?"

"Cause he says, if any body will send him a club he will send him a copy of his paper."

The mother came pretty near fainting, but retained consciousness enough to ask:

"But, Tommy dear, what do you suppose he wants of a club?"

"Well, I don't know," replied the hopeful urchin, "unless it's to knock down subscribers as don't pay for their paper!"

A WOMAN WITH FIVE HUSBANDS.—At the Devonport Police Court, Mary Ann Sharpe, a respectable-looking middle-aged woman, was lately charged with bigamy, she having, in 1819, contracted marriage with William Henry Littlefield, also in 1849 with William Collins, in 1856 with John Smith, and in 1863 with Walter Werring, her original husband, Richard Sharpe, being still alive. These charges were clearly established, and the woman was committed for trial at the Exeter assizes.

A TRIO OF INCAPABLES.—The generals placed in command of the troops intended to cooperate with General Grant are all confessed failures. Butler is shelved at Fort Monroe; Sigel was beaten and disabled; Hunter made a *fiasco* against Lynchburg, lost his artillery, and fled so far into the mountains that he could not even watch the enemy that repulsed him. Butler was appointed to his immediate; Sigel to appease the Germans; Hunter because the President would not recall an incapable General from retirement. These were not General Grant's selections, be it observed, but President Lincoln's.

ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA FALLS.—An accident occurred at Goat Island, Niagara Falls, near the middle stairs, on the 22nd inst. A carriage, containing the wife of Capt. Webster, and wife of Capt. Hart of the Quartermaster's Department, was precipitated over the precipice by the horses taking fright. Fortunately there was a loiloing place some thirty feet down, which broke their fall. The ladies were picked up in trees. One of them was seriously injured, the other slightly.

"I am glad you are going to stay to tea this afternoon," said a little boy to a lady visitor of his maternal parent.

"Why so my boy?" "'Cause we always get lot cakes when there's company to tea." Didn't that boy catch it when the lady left!

Never mind to an acquaintance at an auction. We did so once, and when the sale closed, we found four broken chairs, six cracked flower-pots and a knock-kneed bedstead, knocked down to us. What we intended as goods to a friend, had been taken by the auctioneer as bids for kitchen furniture.—Since then we have made up our minds to know nobody where there is a red flag flying.

RAPE.—Saturday afternoon a man who formerly kept a saloon in Windsor, was arrested at that place for committing the heinous crime of rape upon the person of a woman, the wife of a former member of the Varieties company in this city. The fiend accomplished his purpose by getting in at the lady's window, and perpetrating the act before she awoke and could raise an alarm.—Her husband was absent at the time. The villain was examined before a magistrate's court, and the evidence being conclusive, he was held over for trial at fall assizes.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Visit of an American to the Old Country.

An American set off to travel a few months in Europe, and see what can be seen with his eyes. His impressions will, of course, be superficial, and, in many respects, erroneous. He lands, we will suppose, in England. The first thing he discovers is, that England is a land of roads, new roads, and everybody is in motion. The whole map of the island is covered with a fine net-work of rails and macadamised roads; and yet road making is but just begun. And, among all the English whirling over these roads, he meets, every few hours, one of his own countrymen are waging a crusade of travel. In the mail coaches he travels ten or eleven miles an hour, and upon the railroad from thirty to sixty.—He goes into Scotland, he pierces the Highlands; and here he hears the rolling of the engine; sweeps through the lakes in steam; boats skirts along the shores, rounds the peaks and crags, and across the glens where Rob Roy and the Campbells whistled their clansmen, on a broad, smooth, macadamised road. He remembers that he is in the old world, and he looks about for something old. Occasionally he sees a ruined abbey, or castle, or enters some ancient cathedral. But he is sdrprised to find so general an aspect of newness in the objects he sees. Even old Chester, sufficiently marked by its antique air, is most irreverently disturbed by two or three railroads digging into the walls and through the town. London shows, indeed, a little patch or two of the old city wall, as a curiosity; but, on the whole, it has the air of a fresh modern city. An immense world of creation is going on everywhere, and a young England is rising out of the old, full of power, and visibly stimulated by new thoughts.—[Work and Play, by H. Bushnell, D. D.

CURRANT JELLY.—The following method was recently recommended at a meeting of the N. Y. Farmers' Club:—Pass the currants between rollers so as to burst each currant, and press out the juice. (Any other method will answer to break the fruit; but this is most convenient.) Place the juice in a perfectly clean copper or brass vessel over the fire, and heat it slowly until it simmers, being careful not to permit it to boil, or much of the aroma of the currants will be lost. Skim the juice until the scum ceases to rise; then pour the hot juice on to loaf sugar broken, and placed in a wooden vessel. Stir it until the sugar is melted by the hot juice, then pour into tumblers or other convenient vessels. When cold it will be found thickened to a firm, bright colored, and highly flavored jelly.

TWO WOMEN ESCAPED FROM GUELPH GAOL.—Between nine and ten o'clock on Thursday evening last, 14th inst., a young woman, Sarah Ann Shelly, sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labor, at last Quarter Sessions, for stealing wearing apparel from Mr. Coulson, of Fergus, made her escape from Guelph Gaol. She was not missed until about ten o'clock. At the foot of the cast wall in rear of the Court House some sheets were found tied together, which had apparently been made use of to scale the wall, which is about twenty feet high. About one o'clock on Friday, 15th inst., another woman, Margaret Riggs (colored) who was sentenced to six months imprisonment at the June Session for larceny, also made her escape from the gaol, by drawing a bolt from the door within a place of confinement three feet long, which by some means she had obtained possession of.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

LEGACY FOR A DEAD MAN.—Our readers will call to mind, with feelings of sadness the account of the melancholy end of three young Canadians, named Helstone, Thos. Renule, and John R. Wright, who all perished on the Upper Fraser early in the winter of '62, while endeavoring to reach Cariboo by the overland route. Advices received by the last mail state that the mother of Wright became insane on hearing of the loss of her son, and that a grand uncle of the same man had lately died in England, willing him a fortune of £100,000 sterling.—*Victoria, V. I, Chronicle.*

ILLNESS OF THE DUKE DE MONTPENSIER.—The French Orleanists who had just been made happy by the marriage of the head of the house of Orleans, the Count of Paris, are now plunged into an equal affliction by the dangerous illness of the bride's father, the Duke de Montpensir. The Duke and his Duchess having gone down to Wood Norton to visit the young couple in their honeymoon the Duke fell suddenly ill with the erisypelatous fever. His brother the Prince de Joinville, had gone down to Wood Norton, and the *Gazette de France* announces that the last sacrements had been administered to the Duke on the 23rd of June.

CEDAR.

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

J. W. ELLIOTT.

Goderich, Feb. 0th, 1864. w2

FOR SALE.

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

At Five Years Credit,

or longer if required. Apply to

M. C. CAMERON.

Goderich April 8th, 1864. sw62w11

SPRING STYLE HATS

FOR THE

MILLION!

AT

W. M. SAVAGE'S.

Goderich, March 13th 1864. sw56

Business Directory.

Dr. Hamilton.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Office and Residence—At Mrs. Acland's—East Street, Goderich. sw38

Dr. Cole.

LATE OF STANLEY—CLINTON, HURON Road. Office, Lamb's Corner Store. Jan 1, 1862.

R. McIntosh, M. D. C. M.,

PHYSICIAN SURGEON, &c., (graduate McGill College, Montreal) Lucknow. v16w31

A. T. Stoddart, M. D.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Residence at Mr. T. Evered's, Victoria Street, Goderich.

REFERENCES:

A. T. Bell, M. D., London; Thos. Nelson, M. D., Science; John Lee, M. D., New York city. v2w1mos

DR. A. WORTHINGTON,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., will attend, professionally, to cases of and surgical operations upon the eye.

Hours, 8 to 10 A. M. Goderich, Feb. 1862. [w143y

Cameron & Elwood,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, CONVEYANCERS, &c. Office, Square, Goderich.

M. C. CAMERON. J. Y. ELWOOD.

Office in Cameron's block, adjoining the Post Office. v2n17

William Fraser,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Wellington, Town of Bruce. v16n45w

Thomas Wentworth Gale,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Office and Residence, Huron Road, Goderich. v16n3

D. McDonald,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD, Community of Huron, Bruce County, Canada West. v8w1 y

John McLay,

REGISTRAR COUNTY BRUCE; OFFICE, Queen's Bench, Southampton. v8w41

A. Ray,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND Civil Engineer, Goderich. Jan 1, '63.

John Denison,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Civil Engineer, &c. Surveys of every description executed with accuracy and despatch. Lands explored and laid out. Bayfield, 1863. w52w35f

T. B. Hamilin,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR Land Agent and Conveyancer, Kincardine, C. W.

John Campbell,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT Commissioner in Queen's Bench for Upper Canada, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Office on Hurons street, Goderich, C. W. 9y0

John Ross,

COMMISSIONER IN THE COURT OF Queen's Bench, Conveyancer, &c. A Registry kept of Farms and Town Lots for Sale; purchasers locating lots, for sale, or desiring to purchase will receive useful information. Dated Goderich, 24th, 1857. 9y5

Peter M'Rae,

FORWARDER AND COMMISSION Merchant, Port Hanover, C.W. Notes and Accounts collected. Business of a mercantile nature entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. w40-1y8 ex

Alex. Findley,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for HURON and Bruce. Sales attended to promptly. Address, Bedward P. O. w53-6y8o

SASH AND BLIND FACTORY.

The undersigned has on hand a

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SASH, DOORS,

BLINDS, MOULDINGS,

AND

Everything required in the Building Line.

SEASONED LUMBER!

PINE AND HEMLOCK

SCANTLING,

CEDAR POSTS,

LATH, FLOORING,

AND ALL OTHER

PLANING DONE TO ORDER.

WM. E. GRACE,

Goderich, April 28th 1863. Proprietor. sw37w42

THE HAMILTON

EVENING "TIMES."

THE "TIMES" is issued every evening, in time for the Mail going West on the Great Western Railway, and contains all the telegraph despatches from the seat of war, arrivals of steamers, New York Markets, and a compendium of the news of the day. Local and Provincial—Enjoying a circulation more than double any other paper published West of Toronto, and is an excellent medium for advertising. Price of subscription $5 per annum. $1.25 for three months, in advance.

THE WEEKLY TIMES,

CONTAINING 40 COLUMNS OF READING MATTER.

IS issued every FRIDAY morning, and contains all the important news of the day—Editorials, Taxes, Miscellaneous Matter, Markets, &c., &c., and is mailed to subscribers at

One Dollar per Annum in Advance.

The Weekly Times is the cheapest and best Family Paper published in Canada.

Address all letters, post paid, to

C. E. STEWART & CO.,

Publishers of *Evening Times*,

Hamilton, C. W.

A BEAUTIFUL ESTATE FOR SALE.

1000 Acres in One Block.

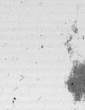
LARGELY IMPROVED and conveniently situated along the bank of the River Maitland, opposite the Town of Goderich and the Goderich Station of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, C. W.

Apply (if by letter post paid) to

J. B. GORDON, Esq.,

sw9. Solicitor, Goderich, C. W.

TO RENT.



A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, with good garden, on CAMBRIA STREET. Apply to M. C. CAMERON.

Goderich, May 2nd, 1864. sw76-tf

MONEY.

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

SHAW & SINCLAIR.

Goderich, 1st July, 1864. w23-6m

CEDAR.

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

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LICENSED AUCTIONEER for HURON and Bruce. Sales attended to promptly. Address, Bedward P. O. w53-6y8o

Land Scrip for Sale,

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

HUNTY GIRST,

Quebec.

Goderich, Dec. 4, 1863. w45sw27

Marble Tops Stone Kept on hand for Building purposes

Such as Cups, Silks, Bibles, &c., Cheap for Cash.

Lands for Sale!

LOT No. 2, [illegible] of Ashfield, County of Huron, containing [illegible] more or less, situate [illegible] and most beautiful [illegible] Road, and [illegible] road in addition thereto.

S. E. ½ Lot No. 16, con. 2, Township of Wawanosh, County of Huron, containing 50 acres, well timbered and one mile from the Northern Gravel Road.

Part of Lot B, in the Township of Wawanosh, County of Huron, containing 26½ acres. This is beautifully located within the Village of Port Albert, on the Lake Shore, and is well adapted for Village purposes, having on it a frame house and barn, also a spring creek passing through the village, within 2 miles of Goderich.

Lot 8, in the Township of Wawanosh, County of Huron, containing [illegible] acres, [illegible] fifth of a mile from the Village of Minnesota, on the Neighbor Road, and within 2 miles of Port Albert.

A [illegible] in Lot 25, 1st Range, Township of Goderich, which is adjacent to the Banks of the Maitland and adjoining the Town of Goderich.

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

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

March 7th, 1864. w43sw40-1yr8f

IN SMALL SUMS.

$10,000 ON loan of FARM PROPERTY. Apply to

A. LEFROY,

Barrister, Goderich.

June 10th, 1864. sw50-3m*osx

THE EMPORIUM!!

Spring and Summer Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST OPENED OUT THEIR

SPRING STOCK

OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Ready-Made Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

STRAW GOODS,

LADIE'S, GENT'S, AND CHILDREN'S HATS.

A GOOD ARTICLE OF TOBACCO

SOLD LOW FOR CASH.

JOHN V. DETLOR & SON.

Goderich, April 27th, 1864. w12

WOOL CARDING!!

&c. &c.

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

THREE DOORS FROM THE SQUARE,

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

Cloths, Blankets, and Stocking Yarn,

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

FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE CARDING MACHINE

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

Work Expeditiously Done!

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

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

THOMAS LOGAN.

Goderich, April 19th, 1864 w12

REMOVAL.

PARKER & CATTLE,

HAVE REMOVED TO THE

Store formerly occupied by Twomey & Black,

PARSONS' BLOCK,

Where, in addition to their usual heavy supply of Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c., they have on hand a large stock of

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS!

Imported directly from one of the oldest and most reliable houses in Glasgow, Scotland.

THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED A LOT OF PRIME

TEAS, COFFEES & TOBACCOES.

Which they offer at very low prices. ALSO,

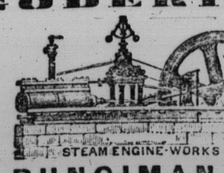
WINES AND LIQUORS,

For Medical and Family use

GODERICH, April 9, 1863. 5sw15n25vly

HURON FOUNDRY!

GODERICH.



R. RUNCIMAN & CO.,

Manufacturers of Grist and Flouring Mills

Circular, Mulay and Sash Saw-Mills,

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS,

THRASHING MACHINES,

SEPERATORS AND HORSE POWERS,

Mowing and Reaping Machines, Wood Saws,

CULTIVATORS, GANG PLOUGHS,

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

COOKING, PARLOUR AND BOX STOVES,

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

Goderich, October, 1862. w39

FOR SALE.

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

FIRST-RATE LAND!

Terms easy, apply to

DONALD SUTHERLAND,

on the premises, or

M. C. CAMERON,

Goderich.

Goderich, April 30th, 1864. w14-tf

For Sale, Cheap:

A GOOD sreviceable MARE, Sulky and harness, for CASH

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN

For further particulars apply to

JOHN ELLIOTT, 3rd con.,

Tp. Goderich.

Goderich, April 27th, 1864. sw63-w. 14

J. & J. SEEGMILLER,

TANNERS!

DEALERS

IN

LEATHER, FINDINGS!

&c., &c

GODERICH, C. W.

February 12, 1864. sw47w.

NEW MARBLE WORKS

KINGSTON ST., CODERICH.

D. McCONNELL,

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, Posts, &c., of every description and style of workmanship, furnished on short notice, and at the lowest prices. Liberal reduction made for cash.

ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

Designs of Monuments &c. may be seen at the shop.

Goderich, April 18, 1864. w12-1yr

LANDS FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN!

LOT 16 and part of lot 17, concession B, township of Turnberry, containing about 150 acres, (a portion of the land belonging to the late Mr. Alexander Beckett) adjoining the flourishing village of Zetland. In consequence of the heirs residing out of the Province, the subscriber is instructed to take $7 per acre, cash, or a small advance for part cash and balance secured by mortgage, running over 3 to 5 year's credit. This is a decided bargain, as the lands are of excellent quality and very eligibly situated.

Apply to G. M. TRUEMAN,

Auctioneer, Appraiser, &c.,

Land Agent.

Goderich, July 7th, 1863. w23

GODERICH

WAGON & CARRIAGE

Manufactory

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

JOHN PASSMORE,

Victoria Street, Goderich.

April 1st, 1863. w49 6m

WAGGONS AND CARRIAGES.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO ANNOUNCE to the Public generally that he has recommenced business in Goderich and will keep on hand and make to order Waggons, Carriages,

JOBBING

AND

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY WORK

in his line executed on short notice and at reasonable rates. Shop on Hamilton Street, between Webb's Hotel and the Store of Messrs. Detlor & Son, formerly occupied by Martin & Passmore.

AMOS MARTIN.

Goderich, Jan. 29th, 1863 w51-1y-f

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit:

BY virtue of two Writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of Alexander Taylor, at the suits of James Beatty and James Stevenson and Archibald Cook Sutherland, I have seized and taken in Execution the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lot number 19 in regular range West of Bruce, and Lot Forty, in concession, south of the Durham Road, all in the Township of Bentinck, County of Bruce, containing 165 acres of land each, more or less, with dwelling houses and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Ninth day of September next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 2nd June, 1863. w40

LANDS FOR SALE!

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

ONE-TENTH ONLY!

OF THE

PURCHASE MONEY IN CASH AT TIME OF PURCHASE

AND THE BALANCE IN

Nine Equal Annual Instalments,

with interest at 6 per cent.

TOWNSHIP OF MORRIS:

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

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK:

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

TOWNSHIP OF GREY:

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

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY:

N. E. ¼ 13 in 1 con., 50 acres.

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

THOMAS GALT, Esq.,

w 43n Toronto

FARM FOR SALE.

ON the ninth concession, the west half of lot number twenty-three, in the Township of Wawanosh, containing One Hundred acres, with about forty cleared, the rest good hardwood land and a never-failing spring on the lot. There is a shanty, a log barn and a small orchard thereon. Title indisputable. Apply to the proprietor,

MAURICE DEVEREAUX.

Feb. 10, 1864. w3-3xto*

TO RENT OR SELL!

AN EXCELLENT

TAVERN STAND!

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

H. C. PUGH.

October 8th, 1863. w37ft

Spring Arrangement

SARNIA, GODERICH, KINCARDINE AND SOUTHAMPTON LINE.

STEAMER

1864. 1864.

CANADIAN!

D. ROWAN, Master,

in connection with the

Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway

AT GODERICH.

and the first-class passenger steamer HURON, D. Cole, Master, twice a week between

GODERICH AND SAGINAW,

and once a week with Propeller NIAGARA, C. McIntosh, Master, between

Goderich and Chicago.

The 'Canadian' having been purchased for this route, overhauled and refitted in a superior manner, will ply during the season of navigation, making the above connections, (wind and weather permitting,)

Commencing on Monday, 18th April,

Will leave Goderich for Southampton every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, a. m. Return same afternoon, leaving Southampton at 2 o'clock, p. m., calling each way at Kincardine, Inverhuron, Port Elgin, (and Ft. Bruce when necessary and practicable.

Will leave Goderich for Sarnia and Port Huron every

MONDAY AND THURSDAY EVNEING,

at 10 o'clock, arriving in time to connect with Baxter Boat for Detroit and G. W. and G. T. R.

RETURNING;

Will leave Sarnia and Port Huron every

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., immediately after the arrival of the Grand Trunk Train from Detroit.

N. B.—Tickets can be procured from any of the agents for Saginaw per steamer Huron, or Chicago by propeller Niagara, from Goderich. For particulars as to rates of freight, &c., apply to

VANEVERY & RUMBALL,

Goderich.

AGENTS:

SARNIA—W. B. Clark; INVERHURON—P. McRae; PT. ELGIN—W. H. Ruby; KINCARDINE—Vankoughnet & Rumball; SOUTHAMPTON—J. A. Burwash; PT. HURON—J. W. Thompson.

Goderich, April 1st, 1864. sw62w11-tf

ROYAL

Insurance Comp'ny

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

Accumulated Funds on hand, $5,000,000.

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FIRE Insurances effected at the *LOWEST RATES* consistent with safety.

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LARGE BONUS AND RATES LOWER THAN MOST ENGLISH OFFICES.

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CHARLES FLETCHER,

Agent.

Goderich, May, 1864. w15

THE

FOLLOWING PROPERTIES

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Very Reasonable Terms!

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

Lot Number 16, South side of Mechanics' Avenue, lot number 4 on Kincardine, and Lots 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53, in the Village of Riversdale, also 75 and 76, West side of Victoria Street, in the Town of Kincardine, County of Bruce.

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

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For particulars apply to

IRA LEWIS,

n26 Barrister, Goderich.

IS THERE

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WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE,

Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

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Log house and barn,

92 ACRES, 28 CLEARED

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Goderich, Feb 26, 1864. w5sw51-tf

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Stoves, Ploughs and Castings of every description. Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, at the Stove Depot, West Street, Goderich.

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"HURON,"

CAPTAIN COLE,

WEATHER permitting, will leave GODERICH for SAGINAW every

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Arriving at SAGINAW early next morning.

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