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

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IN THE BOX.

(From Chambers's Journal.)

MR. SUNNYSIDE'S STORY

(Continued.)

Before daylight next morning, M. Papplignol, his wife, Leblanc, and two other confederates, who happened to be in the villa at the time, were all safely lodged in the nearest police station.

The heart of Leblanc failed him before the day of trial; he turned evidence for the crown, and gratified an inquisitive public by revealing all that he knew of the history and antecedents of M. Papplignol. From this confession, it would appear that Leblanc's quondam patron and employer was born in London, of French parents, his father being a scene-painter at one of the theatres. Thrown on the world by the death of both parents, at the age of fourteen, the young Emile, with wits prematurely sharpened, and an inborn distaste for work, went rapidly to the bad; and before he had been his own master more than six months, was convicted of pocket-picking, and underwent a short term of imprisonment, with, to his great disgust, an accompaniment of hard labor. Thinking, after this experience, that a change of scene was desirable, he turned up next in the house of a relative in France, where he seems to have lived quietly and honestly for two or three years. But the taint was in his blood; he could not rest. He had heard much of Paris, and determined to see it; so he set off one night for the gay capital, taking with him all his uncle's hard earned savings. His career for the next twenty years was that of a man at war with society; living by his depredations; rich one day, a beggar the next; hunted from place to place; never feeling sure when he may lay down to rest that he might not be aroused by the tap of Justice on his shoulder. From Paris, he went to Marseille, thence to Lyon, and took in turn all the chief towns of France and Belgium, till finally finding both countries too hot to hold him any longer, he determined to return to the land of his birth. No sooner had he landed in England than he set to work, in conjunction with two French confederates and some London thieves, to organise an ingenious and audacious system of robbery, not of private houses, but of jewellers' shops. M Papplignol himself stood far too high in his profession to condescend to the merely mechanical part of the task; it was his duty to gather up, with laborious accuracy, the necessary details, only to be arrived at by frequent visits in the guise of a customer to the shop selected; to organise the whole affair; to arrange the part which each individual was to play in the little drama; to give his subordinates instructions, and leave them to do the rest; taking himself a minimum of risk, and the lion's share of the plunder. Two successful and highly lucrative robberies, following within a few weeks of each other, had already attested the soundness of M. Papplignol's method of working; and a third scheme was on the carpet, when his career was brought to a sudden and ignominious end.

To explain the sudden flight of the roguish fraternity from the villa, and their triumphant return the following morning, it is only necessary to state that M. Papplignol, who was an assiduous newspaper reader, finding in his evening edition an account of a cab-driver who had been examined that morning before a magistrate on suspicion of being concerned in the recent jewellery robberies, took the alarm, and resolved to decamp at once, never doubting that the man in question was the veritable cab-driver whom he had employed, and who was in reality a confederate. In the course of the evening, however, his emissaries brought him word that the man taken was an entire stranger to all of them, and that their own driver was still a free man.

I have nothing to add except that justice meted out due punishment to Papplignol and his gang, and, in a milder degree, to Madame also.

Laverock Villas were pulled down three summers ago, and a new street of glaring stuccoed houses built right across the site of them. The green fields have vanished for ever; and the whole district now forms one of those suburban elysiums, whither our toiling bees love to retire when their day's labor in the City is done.

A murmur of approbation filled the jury-room when Mr. Sunnyside had finished his narration.

'Well,' remarked Mr. Mooney, 'that must have been a good 'un, to have kept me awake from first to last as it did; the general effect of stories of any kind being to make me feel as if I was between the sheets. That certainly was a story and a half that was, was it not, Mr. Crasket?'

'Sir,' responded the iron merchant stiffly, 'if you mean that the narrative with which we have just been favored was half as long again as it ought to be, I sympathise with you deeply.'

'Why, goodness gracious, Mr. Crasket, you can't mean that,' expostulated Simperton; 'why, I wish it had been twice as long. I got so frightened with that 'ere Papplignol, that if you had given me nitre on a lump of sugar I couldn't have perspired more freely.'

'You are evidently not much acquainted with literature,' returned Mr. Crasket contemptuously; 'otherwise, you would know that Mr. Papplignol is a fictitious character, the offspring of Mr. Sunnyside's imagination: nay, rather he is merely a servile imitation of Mr. Wilkie Collins's *Count Fosco*.'

'Oh, indeed, sir!' said Mr. Simperton humbly. 'But still, how dreadful were the incidents; how terrible it must be to be locked up even for a few days and nights; and then that Mrs. Papplignol—why, she was more wicked than her husband.'

'All foreigners are bad, and foreign women worse,' remarked the iron merchant sententiously.

'Nay, Mr. Crasket, not so,' ejaculated Drumfich. 'It is neither courteous nor correct to speak so. I could tell you a true tale which would disprove that slander.'

'Pray tell us, Mr. Drumfich,' urged I, touched by the mild remonstrance of the insulted foreigner.

'Pray, dont, sir!' exclaimed Crasket, almost with politeness: 'Sooner than trouble you to do anything of the sort, I will withdraw my observation.'

'Nay, sir,' said Drumfich firmly, 'but you cannot withdraw the effect it may have produced upon these gentlemen here. I am the only foreigner in this room; I owe it therefore to my fellow-countrywomen to relate the narrative in question.'

'Certainly,' observed I gravely, 'it is without doubt that he owes it to his fellow-countrywomen: let us have silence for

MR. DRUMFICH'S STORY.'

The date is 18—; the place Karlsruhe; the name of her who is no more was Anna Tannhauser. Karlsruhe, as you know, is the capital of the grand duchy of Baden; it stands in the plain of the Haardwald or Stag-forest; and it had its name from the Margrave Karl Wilhelm, who, in 1715, there built for himself a lodge, where he might rest from his hunting. Around that hunting-box, which gradually grew to the dimensions of a palace, rose little by little a town, whereof the houses were all at first of wood. Brick is daily displacing the wooden tenements; but in the early days of Karlsruhe, even the grand-ducal palace was of that humble material. It was in one of the old-fashioned wooden houses that Herr Karl Tannhauser and his two daughters lived; for Anna had an elder sister, Adelaida. Now, Adelaida was at this time eighteen years old. She resembled no particular heathen goddess; she had neither the large eyes of Here, nor the piercing eye of Athene, nor the laughing eyes of Aphrodite, but she had exactly the eyes that Herman von Adelmann liked. Her form put no one at all in mind of Hebe, but there was none that Hermann was better pleased to encircle in the waltz. Her feet were small, and so were her hands; the latter, moreover, had fingers like those of Eos; and such was the magic of their touch upon a pianoforte, that all Karlsruhe wondered. Besides, she dispensed the simple hospitality of her father's house with a grace that charmed the lucky guest; and she displayed towards her aged father himself a sweet commingling of deference and tenderness, that bore witness to her sense as well as to her affection. Her younger sister she preferred to herself—that was evident to all beholders; and her younger sister returned the preference. This should have been a happy family; and happy it was when Hermann von Adelmann wooed Adelaida. Hermann was of good family, and of tolerable fortune, and held an appointment in the grand-ducal household. Herr Tannhauser played first violin at the Karlsruhe theatre, and gave lessons in music and singing; but forasmuch as in Germany talent is considered by no means vulgar or ignoble, and music holds towards other professions much the same position that poetry holds towards prose, he was rather looked up to than looked down upon, and the well-born Hermann felt honored by his acquaintance. So Hermann and Adelaida met and loved. The secret of each had been made known to the other, and the moon had witnessed the plighting of their troth one happy night as they walked home from the forest a few weeks before the date of our story.

'But we must wait till dear Aennchen has made her debut,' Adelaida had said. 'The dear father, I know, will give his consent; but I cannot leave Aennchen till her trial is over.'

'And when,' Herman had replied, rather disconsolately, 'does your father intend to bring Aennchen out?'

'Certainly not for a year at least: you know, dear Hermann, she is only sixteen, and seventeen will be sufficiently early.'

Adelaida had prophesied rightly of her father; he gave his consent willingly, for he loved Hermann well; but, the marriage was to be delayed till Aennchen had made her grand debut at Vienna, or some other great capital. In six months she was to appear on the boards at Karlsruhe. Of her success there, Herr Tannhauser had no doubts, for already, in so small a city, her fame had gone abroad; and in six months after her appearance at Karlsruhe, she was to face the fashionable, critical, capricious audience of Vienna, or Paris, or London.

'Then, my son,' said he to Hermann, 'my Aennchen will know her fate; whether our sweet Blackbird is a match for the famous Nightingale, or whether she must retire altogether from the contest: then your marriage will be to us either the celebration of our success, or the consolation for our failure.'

Hermann was fain to acquiesce.

Anna Tannhauser, or, as her family affectionately called her, Aennchen, had from her earliest years been a marvel to all for her wonderful voice. Her mother had died some years before, but not without prophesying Aennchen's success, and, on her death-bed, she exacted from her husband a promise that he would spare no pains to make their little daughter the first songstress of Europe.

And truly Nature had been gracious to her.

At five years old she would wander with her mother or her nurse in the forest, and imitate the notes of birds till all who heard her marvelled at her. The feathered *prime donne* themselves would peer down from branch and twig, toss up their beaks amazed, ruffle their plumage offended, and finally, feeling upon their mettle, pour forth matchless carols. At ten years old, she could sing from note, and her natural shake was perfect; and as she grew in years, she grew not only in vocal excellence, but in those external charms without which it is doubtful whether Calliope herself would win favor from certain audiences. Yet she was not beautiful, she was not even pretty; but a high pure soul beamed through her face; the *pose* of her head was elegance itself; the hair was golden-tinted; her figure would have vexed Atalanta, and her arms would have angered Here. Her voice was the common care and common anxiety of Herr Tannhauser and Adelaida; he attended laboriously to its culture, she to its rest and preservation. 'Aennchen,' she would remonstrate, 'you really must not sing any more,' when a too complimentary visitor would have had her repeat for the third time some difficult passage; for, as has been said, the fame of Aennchen's voice had gone forth into all Karlsruhe, and the inhabitants called her *die Amsel*, or the Blackbird; and of the many who visited Herr Tannhauser, three quarters, one might say (who cared to be on the right side of truth), came solely to hear the Blackbird warble. They inquired earnestly after the health of the old gentleman, with one eye on the piano, and they combined their questions as to the well being of the two sisters with a request to be informed what part Fraulein Anna was studying at present, and with a hope that they might not be allowed to interrupt their performance; for Adelaida of course accompanied her sister.—But the person most interested (to judge from appearances) in Aennchen's progress was Hermann von Adelmann. He was always present to turn over the leaves; he applauded with the voice of Stentor; and took umbrage at the least whisper of failure. Had they no good singers, he asked, at the Karlsruhe theatre? Why, it was notorious that some of the best singers ever heard had come from there. Herr Tannhauser recollected several who had achieved European reputations; and yet none of them, by universal consent, could sing like Aennchen. Bah! failure was an impossibility.

And so six months glided by; Herr Tannhauser toiling assiduously, Aennchen practising hopefully, Adelaida aiding sisterly, and Hermann abetting loverly. At last the eventful night arrived when Aennchen was to make her first appearance before the blazing footlights, face the inquisitive stare (paid for at the door) of hundreds of curious eyes, hear unmoved the envious whispers of her scenic sisterhood, and bear unruffled all the fuss of the querulous, nervous manager. But her father gazed fondly up from the orchestra; Adelaida and Hermann whispered courage from the side scenes; and here and there amongst the audience a well-known face smiled cordial sympathy. The grand duke and the whole court were there; and the opera was the *Sonnambula*. Suffice it to say, Aennchen was more than successful; boquets fell thick from the grand ducal and other boxes; the whole house rose in a mass, and there was a triumphant shout of '*Es lebe die Amsel!*' (The Blackbird for ever!)

There was joy that night in the little wooden house at the corner of Friedrichstrasse.

(Continued on Second Page.)

☞ General Dumont, member of Congress from Indiana, is the father of nineteen children, ten of whom came into the world in couples.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., FEB. 5, 1864.

THE ASPECT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The frantic efforts made by the opposition organs to prop each other up in the belief that the Ministry is "doomed," about to be hurled into the "Erebus of oblivion," "as good as dead," &c., &c., is really amusing. Yesterday we were told that Mr. Dickson would be called upon to offer himself as a sacrifice on the altar of his party in order that the Solicitor General might secure a seat, and behold, today—so fast does one story crowd upon the heels of its predecessors—we are coolly informed that Mr. Richards has resigned in abject despair. At one moment the veracious organs declare that in the immaculate ranks of the opposition there is not to be found, even with the closest sifting, another renegade O'Halloran or treacherous Sicotte, and yet, in the very next breath, a fear is implied that the blandishments of the premier may prove too strong for some stray adherents of Her Majesty's most loyal and virtuous Opposition. The pet organs of Mr. Cartier rejoice in the prospect of the immediate return to power of the plucky *wee* Frenchman, but alas some of the less thick-skinned journalists clamor for a "new set," in the well-grounded belief that the country will never submit to the rule of the corrupt and unprincipled triumverate that in the fat days of yore bled the public chest and borrowed money to fill up the vacuum, which, figuratively speaking, has always been held in as much abhorrence by the gentlemen who are now in opposition as by dame Nature herself. There is a marked want of cohesion in the ideas promulgated by the various mouth-pieces of that model body, the Opposition. Like a great many people in the ordinary relations of life, they are wondrous wise with regard to the business affairs of their neighbors, but reticent, if not completely at sea, when attention is turned to their own plans and prospects. Mr. J. S. McDonald is dubbed a "buyer and lier,"—he is set down as guilty of practicing "villainous blandishments," and so on, but in case of a change of Ministers, are we promised anything more politically pure than a repetition of the misrule of the halcyon days of Cartier the plucky, and his noble coadjutors, assisted, it may be, by the eloquence of one who was so recently one of the most rankling thorns in their side? Oh, no! That is quite another thing. Is the country told that the old Ministry, which could never agree upon a rational Militia law, should be called in to place the country in a state of defence against any set of Philistines that may come upon us with intent to devour the fat of the land? No such thing. There is not the slightest attempt made to do other than cram down willing throats assertions which, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, have not the slightest foundation in fact. The simple fact is, that all the hue and cry made by these gentlemen is because they belong to the *outs*.—That is a word of terrible import to them. For eight long years they waxed fat on the milk and honey of government favor, and to be driven from the flesh pots renders them ferocious. We sincerely trust that they will be kept out for many a long day to come, and that they may have an opportunity of admiring the extravagant and burthensome political ideas of the great Powers of the earth without having a chance of ingrafting them on Canada.

THE FINANCES.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Finance Minister is keeping up the credit of the country. He has remitted £305,000 stg. to England to pay in full the interest on Provincial debentures to January last, and a further sum of £35,000 on the Provincial debt to the English creditors. $800,000, also, it seems, has been paid to anticipate debentures not yet due. It is only by such prompt action as this that our credit can be raised, and the financial position of the country established upon a sound basis. The retrenchment policy of the present Government is already making itself felt, and when the financial statement is brought before the House, which we are assured will be in the first week of the ensuing session, we may hope to see a more satisfactory state of things than has been hoped for for many years past.

UNDRE DRAINING.

To thee xclusion of several other articles, we, to-day, by special request, publish an article on Farm Drainage from the able pen of Prof. Buckland, of Toronto. The lessons it contains may be of eminent service to many of our readers throughout the County of Huron, the more especially as the subject is beginning to attract a considerable amount of attention in the older settlements.

☞ BLACKWOOD for January is before us. The contents are deeply interesting. The article on Capt. Speke's discoveries in Central Africa is worth the price of the book. Maga. may be found at this office.

THE VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.

According to announcement previously given, the Goderich Volunteers were inspected on Wednesday evening last by Col. Grant, commanding the Royal Canadian Rifles. It having been decided to inspect the Companies separately, the Rifles, headed by their Drum and Fife Band, which, by the way, will soon be quite an acquisition, marched into the Drill Room at 6 o'clock, P. M. The Company numbered about 40, including officers. After having carefully scrutinised the appearance of the men and their accoutrements the inspecting Colonel stepped aside and Capt. Seymour proceeded to put the corps through the various exercises and evolutions, which were performed in a very creditable manner. The wheeling by subdivisions and sections, as well as the marching, was excellent. Without attempting any very elaborate description of the manner in which either corps acquitted itself, we will give the exact words of the veteran Colonel himself, whose opinion in such matters is entitled to great weight. After the officers had discharged their various duties the Colonel advanced and said that he was highly pleased with the soldierlike appearance of the Huron Rifles, and equally so with the steady manner in which they marched and went through the various portions of their drill. Their performance was creditable to their officers and themselves, and he had no hesitation in stating that they were everything that could be expected of Volunteers. He regretted on this account that their number was a few short of the strength required by the recent Government regulation as to Companies competing for prizes. The state of the arms and accoutrements also afforded the Col. much gratification, it being impossible to have them in a higher state of order.

Capt. Seymour thanked the Colonel for this expression of his good opinion, and the Rifles took their departure.

The Artillery Company marched in about seven o'clock, every man belonging to it, we understand, being at his post.—The personal appearance of the men, their arms, &c., having been examined, Capt. Ross took command and displayed the efficiency of his corps in the various evolutions proper upon such an occasion. It is needless for us to say more than that the men never behaved better or made a finer appearance. The bayonet exercise, at the conclusion, which we never had the pleasure of witnessing before, was really beautiful. The Colonel, when the exercises terminated, expressed himself exceedingly gratified with the appearance of the company, its proficiency in drill and soldierly bearing generally. He said that he neither expected nor desired to see anything better in the shape of a Volunteer Company. Since the commencement of his tour of inspection he had seen no better corps, and he had no hope of seeing anything equal to it. He hoped the men, as far as their avocations would admit of it, would pay strict attention to drill, so that they might lose none of the proficiency they had attained, with regard to which he could hardly say too much.

Capt. Ross, on behalf of the company, thanked the Colonel for the commendation he had been pleased to bestow, after which three cheers were given for the Volunteers of Goderich, three for Sergeant McLean, three for the Rifles, and the same for Capt. Seymour, when the Room was speedily cleared, everyone being well satisfied with the result of the evening's proceedings.

Before concluding, we may be allowed to say that our Volunteers are largely indebted to the zealous labors of Sergeant McLean and Captains Seymour and Ross, for the proud position they have attained.

We understand that Col Grant and the officers of the several corps, with a few of the more prominent civilians of the town, dined together at the Maitland, after the inspection.

☞ The siege of Charleston has been virtually abandoned, and the hot-bed of secession will have a breathing spell.

☞ The Americans have ordered the stoppage of a drove of cattle from their border to Canada, over the Suspension Bridge, on the somewhat extraordinary ground that they were *munitions of war*.

☞ A great explosion of gunpowder took place on the Mersey, at Liverpool, on the 12th ult. A vessel lying in the river and having 11½ tons of powder on board took fire accidently and blew up with aterrific report. The shock was felt throughout the whole city and did a great deal of damage to property.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Mr. Henry Macabe, employed in the stores department at the Great Western Railway station here, met with a serious accident yesterday afternoon. It appears that a number of the employees were engaged in moving some heavy iron plates, when one of them fell on Mr. Macabe's left leg, fracturing the thigh bone. He was removed to his residence, and the necessary medical assistance immediately procured.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

☞ A Washington correspondent says that the President's call for 500,000 men is construed as indicating a conviction that the tug of war is to come in the approaching campaign. Large veteran re-enlistments, filling up the former call, have something to do with it.

FARM DRAINAGE.

BY PROF. G. W. BUCKLAND.

The subject of farm drainage is one that of late years has occupied so large a place in the public mind that its principles and advantages may now be considered, to a very considerable extent at least, as being generally understood and appreciated. It must be known, in the present day, to every practical farmer of ordinary enterprise and intelligence, that by draining land is made not only dryer but warmer—more easily and therefore more cheaply worked—affording an earlier and better seed bed, and producing, accordingly, an earlier and more productive harvest. In well drained land cultivation can be more deeply effected by a smaller amount of motive power than under opposite conditions—manures act with greater vigor and certainty—and plants pass through a season of drouth comparatively unharmed. It may not have occurred to such as are inexperienced in these matters, that well drained and deeply cultivated land is actually more moist in summer, however dry the weather, than undrained—a circumstance readily explained by the increased capability of soils so treated to absorb moisture from the air, and the increased force of capillary attraction in bringing moisture from below to the roots of plants, which are thus enabled to extend more freely and widely in search of food. Every case of good drainage will more or less illustrate the principle herein laid down. I will refer to one coming within my experience in this country. A few years since I had to lay out and superintend some draining in the park attached to this University. The soil is a sandy loam of unequal thickness, resting on a deep bed of tenacious clay. In the spring and fall the surface was very wet, producing coarse and inferior grasses, some of them of a decidedly aquatic character. But in summer the surface got exceedingly dry and hard, and the scanty herbage became perfectly parched. In this condition it was drained, and afterwards subsoiled eighteen inches deep. The average depth of the drains—made of pipe tiles—was four feet, at a uniform distance of twenty four feet. Many that saw this operation in progress during the summer pronounced it useless, if not a positively injurious work, quite unnecessary; and could only tend to make land dryer that was already too dry. About one hundred acres were sown with different kinds of grass seed the following spring, for permanent pasture. Persons inexperienced in these matters will often express astonishment on being told that, while draining makes land dryer during the greater part of the year, in the heat of summer it causes it to be more moist. I have frequently directed the attention of such people to our park, where the line of each drain may be distinctly traced—particularly in seasons of drouth—by the greenness and luxuriance of the grass for two or three feet wide, as compared with the parts more remote.

It was not my intention in commencing the writing of this article to descend to any details relative to the advantages of draining, as it may fairly be assumed that the generality of the readers of so widely circulated a paper as the ARGUS must be more or less acquainted with them—my principal object being to point out, or perhaps rather suggest such methods of draining as are adapted to the wants and means of farmers in a new country.

It may safely be asserted that a judicious system of draining—modified, of course, to meet varying wants and conditions—occupies a foremost rank among the means of improving the agriculture of the North American continent. This will be regarded as an indisputable or self-evident proposition by all that are acquainted with its terms, its science and practice show that it is physically impossible for the generality of soils in the temperate zone to reach this maximum productiveness without efficient underdraining. It is, therefore, a question of great moment, coming home to the understanding and pockets of every farmer desirous of advancing the practice of his pursuit, how this indispensable operation can be best performed in a new and extensive country, where population is sparse, the value of agricultural productions low, and wages high.

In attempting a brief answer to this question, it may be observed that no *system* of draining, however admirably it may be found to answer in older countries, can be followed, with profit, on the greater portion of this continent. The British system—usually designated "*thorough* draining," that is, the constructing of drains at small, uniform distances throughout the extent of a field, irrespective of variations of soils as to wetness, density, &c.,—can only be practiced, profitably, on an old farm, contiguous to great centres of population, where the value of land and its productions are high, and where the natural stamination of the soil has gradually been seriously reduced by a long series of imperfect cultivation and over-cropping. In such situations the modern English systems may, with certain modifications required by local conditions, be advantageously adopted. I have seen a few instances of this in Canada, and I have read of others in the Eastern States.—Mr. Johnston, of Geneva, N.Y., for example, among the foremost, I am clearly of opinion, after several years' observation and experience on this side the Lake, that, as a general thing, we do not require to make drains so near together as is found requisite in the British Islands. New soils are always more porous than such as have been long cultivated; and the duration and intensity of our frosts are attended by great mechanical changes in their texture, opening them up to atmospheric influences, whereby they are more easily worked, and a better and warmer seed-bed becomes more effectually prepared in the spring. We require drains to be made deep—say, if the outfall will admit, three or four feet, at least; and they may, in commencing, be placed forty or fifty feet apart; and should the ground be subsequently found not uniformly dry, the remedy may be readily applied by inserting a new drain in each interval.

But it may be said, and to some extent justly, that draining in the manner above indicated, however well suited to older and wealthier sections, is altogether impracticable, and if it were practicable, it would be unprofitable in newer settlements; and it is to this point in particular I wish to draw the reader's attention. To urge farmers, situated at considerable distances from the centres of dense populations, to commence an improvement, the completion of which would cost at least from twenty to thirty or more dollars an acre—as much it may be as the market value of the land—would be simply absurd. The cost of all sound territorial improvements must bear a just proportion to the money value of the results obtained. Besides, it is impossible, except by an enormous expenditure of labor and capital to bring land in a state of nature or of partial improvement, into a highly productive and finished condition in a short space of time. Prairie land will of course more readily admit of this than such as heavily timbered; but in either case it will be found far more easy and profitable to allow a series of years for the ameliorating forces of nature, such as alternations of heat and cold, sunshine and rain, to aid the farmer in the exercise of his skill and industry in causing "the wilderness to blossom as the rose."

In draining, then, an artifice which only belong to old cleared farms and wealthy agriculturists; and is it wholly beyond the reach of the new settler? The true answer is a negative. Draining either on or beneath the surface ought to commence as soon as a clearance has been made. No absolute system of doing to the work can be laid down particularly at this stage; the new settler will have to make himself acquainted with the physical geography of his farm; if such a phrase is admissible, before he decides on any extensive operations. He will carefully observe the nature and variations of the soil and subsoil, the inclination of the surface, and the character and position of the underlying rocks; and particularly the natural drainage and outfall of the farm, that he may be able to commence with certainty and advantage the improvement of any particular part, with an enlightened reference to the whole. The first and most obvious thing to do is the improvement of the natural drainage, where necessary. A little attention and labor in this way will often be productive of most valuable results, and constitute, as it were a firm, basis for future and more refined operations. Cutting through a few rods of obstruction in a creek, or making a few scores of open ditch, will frequently relieve a number of acres of the most fertile land from the effects of freshets in spring and fall, prevent stagnant water, and greatly promote the salubrity of the local climate. After surface drainage has been attended to, effected by the spade or the plough, under or covered drains follow in the natural order of improvement. And here I would remark for the encouragement of farmers in the more remote districts that such may be accomplished without expensive materials and implements. People are so much accustomed in present day to associate with the execution of drainage, special and costly tools, spirit levels, pipes or tiles, that the backwoodsmen or needy farmer is apt to conclude that this important means of agricultural improvement is wholly placed beyond his reach, and belongs only to the more advanced stages of the art of culture.—Whereas, the truth is, a good spade, wielded by a strong arm, under the guidance of a thinking head, with some boughs, old rails, or boards, so put together as to form a conduit, a practical eye, in most cases, being sufficient to decide on the sufficiency of the inclination or fall of the drain, are all that is really essential in commencing the practice of draining, under the circumstances assumed. As time rolls on, stumps will decay and the surface improve, and the farmer's means increase; and he can adopt, by degrees, those rules and refinements which observation and experience, aided by the teachings of modern science in older and wealthier communities, have of late years discovered and applied.

About twelve years ago I went over a partially cleared farm of 800 acres, situated in Central Canada, which had been abandoned on account of freshets and stagnant water. A sturdy English laborer, with a family of strong and willing boys, and some hundred sovereigns brought from the old country, took hold of it, and with some aid from his neighbors, after the manner of a "bee," he soon got rid of the pent up water by removing the obstructions in the natrual courses of the drainage, and making some considerable extent of ditches. The changes produced by these simple operations were the talk and astonishment of the whole country side. Without a single rod of covered drain till within the last three years, that farm is now one of the most productive in the Province.

It must not be supposed that the drains made of old rails, cedar poles, or boards nailed together, are either imperfect in their operation or of necessarily short duration.—Much of course will depend upon the nature of the soil, depth of drain, and other circumstances; but it may be maintained that drains when properly made even of perishable materials, especially in stiff soils, will generally continue effective for a number of years. I know drains on the heavier clay lands of England, made of heath (heather) or even ropes of straw, closely packed on the bottom, only an inch or two wide, and the clay tightly rammed over, that have continued to discharge water freely for a quarter of a century. The materials will of course perish in a much less period, but the aperture, formed by the packing of the clay, will often keep open for a long time, thereby sustaining the necessary functions of the drain. In making deep drains, however, the labor of which is necessarily costly, it is the best economy to employ the most durable material that is available. Stones answer admirably when properly used; but tiles or pipes, when they can be procured near the spot at moderate rates, say seven or eight dollars a thousand of two inches diameter and a foot long, are decidedly to be prefered for durability, effectiveness and economy to anything else. But from what has already been advanced it will be seen that an advantageous commencement may be made in draining where such materials are not, at present available.

The writer in offering these simple observations, founded on somewhat extensive experience both in England and Canada, is anxious that there should not be any misconstruction as to their intent and meaning. Nothing would be further from his thoughts than to depreciate the advantages derived from the thorough and most approved system of draining, so successfully practiced in the present day among wealthy and advancing agriculturists on both sides of the Atlantic. These draining operations are often conducted upon an extensive scale, so as to comprise the advantages of a division of labor, and, in some cases, the application of machinery, and even steam, as a motive power. Some considerable acquaintance with the nature and composition of soils, and the stratification and inclination of the subjacent rocks, the causes of wetness, the theory and action of springs &c. is now required in them who are intrusted in carrying out the most approved methods of draining, with reference to efficiency, permanency and profit.

In speaking of underdraining, there is some little risk in the present day that another and simpler kind may be overlooked, viz; surface or furrow draining. There are but few situations in which the latter can altogether be dispensed with. It is true that land thoroughly underdrained requires but few open furrows, still some will be found advantageous when judiciously allocated. In arable land that is undulating or hilly, a few surface drains made across the inclination of the field will prevent during heavy rains the water from washing down the finer and more valuable portions of the higher ground to the lower levels, and thus preventing a permanent injury of the soil. In these northern latitudes the frost is usually so intense as to freeze the ground to a great depth, particularly when not covered with snow; and one often sees stagnant water lying in spring on flat or hollow surfaces, although the ground may be underdrained, it takes some time before the frost is sufficiently out to allow the water from the melting of snow, &c., to find a ready exit into the subjacent drains. In all such cases an open furrow, made by the plough and finished by the spade, will be found to answer a good purpose.

In bringing these hastily written remarks to a close, the writer, as a friend to the advancement of human happiness, and therefore of the American people, as members of the great fraternity of nations, may be allowed the privilege of further observing, that the amount of treasure, to say nothing of human life, which has already been wasted in carrying on a war, over which all true patriots must weep and one common humanity shudder, would go far to drain effectually the farming lands of every State in the Union; a result that would be fraught with unfold blessings, not only to the American nation, but to the worldat large! His worst wish is that "swords may be speedily beaten into plow-shares," and that unity, peace and prosperity may be re-established upon sure and lasting foundations.

Arrival of the America.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The steamer America, from Bremen *via* Southampton on the 20th of January, has arrived.

£300,000 sterling specie has been sent by the Bank of England to France. A project, for the better regulation of the Romania, will be submitted to the powers who signed the treaty of Paris.

The *Diritta* had been seized for publishing Garibaldi's address announcing the formation of a committee to promote Italian union.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

Berlin jounals assert that Denmark is ready to participate in the conference proposed by England provided France will. Prince Charles leaves Berlin on the 20th with his staff. 32,000 Prussian troops had been despatched to Holstein via Hanover, who would cross the Eibe without halting. The Austrian troops for Schleswig were forwarded on the 20th by special train, carrying 1,000 men each *via* Berlin. It is asserted that the Austrian Lower House refuses the ten millions credit demanded by the government for the expenses of the occupation of Schleswig.

La France asserts that Prussia's and Austria's first act will be to order Prince Augustenberg to quit Holstein. The Danes are engaged breaking up ice in the Schler. The *Weiner Zeitung* says, if the small states had foreseen that the great powers intended to uphold the London treaty under all circumstances, they would have voted for occupation at the outset.

The 'Dagbladet' says:—Denmark cannot comply with the Austrian and Prussian ultimatum. What happens depends on eventualities in Europe and Germany. In case of war the German armies require four weeks to collect necessary strength. By then the Danish army will be larger than ever and fortified with with works able to hold in check an enemy twice as strong. The Austrian force at Schleswig will hardly number 20,000.

The Princess of Wales was so far recovered that no further bulletins were issued. The infant prince was quite well. It was stated that the English squadron will be ordered to Hellgoland.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.—Breadstuffs tending upwards. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat advanced 1d to 2d under the warlike aspect. Corn firmer; mixed 30s 6d. Provisions steady. Lard steady from 42s 6d to 43s. Tallow dull. Ashes quiet and steady.

KIEL, Jan 20.—It is reported that the Saxons and Hanoverians are to be withdrawn from their positions in Holstein and concentrated in Altona, in order to allow free passage for Austrian and Prussian troops.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Prussian and Austrian troops march without delay into Schleswig. Marshal Von Wrangel commands the Prussian forces.

HAMBURG, Jan. 19th.—Prince Carl, brother of the King of Denmark, has arrived from Schleswig. He left the country after refusing to take the oath of allegiance to his brother. One brigade of Danish infantry was transferred lately from Schleswig to Flensburg. All battalions of Schleswigers and Holsteiners are to be distributed among Danish regiments. The first Prussian troops are expected here to day. The Austrian troops quartered here leave for Schleswig.

STUTGARD, Jan. 20.—The Chamber of Deputies to day resolved to placed the army of Wirtembergh on a war footing, and place a certain number of troops at the immediate disposal of the Confederation.

The London 'Times' of the 21st has a report that Denmark has offered to suspend the obnoxious constitution and address. It such an offer has really been made it will for a time avert the imminent danger of war.

Troubles Ahead!

The *World's* special.—Washington, Feb. 1st.—It is rumored, in high official circles, that we are upon the eve of war with France. Mr. Seward is said to have pursued a course towards the French Government, concerning the Florida, Rappahannock and the rams known to be building in France for the rebels, as to elicit a reply from the French Foreign Minister, in accordance with which the United States must either abandon its pretensions, or go to war to maintain them. Mr. Ewarts was, it is stated, instructed to demand of France the surrender of the belligerent rights accorded to the rebels, and it is certain there is some serious difficulty with the French Cabinet, which talarms all but Mr. Seward. He, in view of the almost certainty of war in Europe, takes the highest possible ground towards France. This may be taken for what it is worth.

PRISONERS ESCAPED FROM SARNIA GAOL.—We are informed that yesterday morning, (Sunday, Jan. 31st,) about 7 o clock, some eight or ten prisoners escaped from the Sarnia gaol, under the following circumstances:—The jailor, Mr. Robertson, was taking breakfast to the prisoners, and had entered one of the cells, in which were confined two convicts, when he was suddenly struck on the back of head, with a stick of cordwood, which knocked him senseless. They immediately took possession of the keys and liberated the other prisoners. While making their exit, the servant girl gave the alarm, when the billet of wood was again brought into requisition, and she received a blow in the face, which stunned her. Having nothing to impede their course, they made good use of their opportunity, and succeeded in escaping. They are supposed to have taken to the "bush;" but up to this time only one of them has been recaptured. In the hurry of flight, two of the cells were forgotten, or a clear sweep would have been effected in Sarnia gaol.—*London Advertiser.*

SUDDEN AND MELANCHOLY DEATH.—A young lad, named Dennis Kinsley, about 17 years of age, a native of this town, but who has recently been in the American army, arrived here at about 2 o'clock on Friday morning, having deserted. He applied at Mr. Michael Kimmitt's, who keeps a saloon or tavern near the canal bridge, for admission, but for some cause was refused, when taking off his coat and boots, and making a pillow of the former, he laid down on the platform in front of the house, where he was found on Friday morning in a semi-conscious state, and was ordered away, but was afterwards taken into the house, where he lingered until the afternoon, when death ended his misery. It is supposed his system had been weakened by exposure and want, and that he died from some affection of the brain. His brother, who works in town, did not learn of the poor fellow's condition until about five minutes before his death.—*St. Catherines Journal.*

A paper remarks that it is cruelly cold up the mountains; but no wonder, for they have no thermometer up there, so it gets as cold as it pleases. This is a good companion for the story of the heat in the South, where water can be boiled until it is red hot.

Important Discovery.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* writes that a curious and interesting discovery has just been made in the Department of State, locating upon the boundary line between the State of Minnesota and the British Provinces.—From time immemorial, all the maps that have come before the public have represented the dividing line as barely touching the infinot southern extremity of the Lake of the Woods, and then passing directly to the westward. A recent investigation of the maps and treaty touching this matter have brought to light the fact that the boundary line, after reaching the lake, passed through one half of its centre, thence westward up an extensive bay or arm, then directly south again until it reaches the main meridian, and then continued to the west. The upshot of the story is, that Minnesota has a big lump of territory land which she did not know belonged to her, and she has full command of the Lake of the Woods.

A REMARKABLE HOAX.—A singular hoax was played upon the Missouri Legislature recently, Mr. Wolfe of Platte county, a member of the house, having gone home, a dispatch was received by one of his fellow members, announcing his death. The dispatch bore the name of a prominent gentleman and no doubt was entertained of its genuineness. Accordingly the announcement was formally made in the House and Senate.—The customary eulogies were pronounced and resolutions adopted, and both branches of the Legislature adjourned—the House having previously ordered the hall in which it sits to be draped in mourning. This occurred on Thursday the 21st instant. Judge what the surprise of the members must have been when, on Saturday afternoon—two days later—Mr. Wolfe in his own proper person entered the chamber and took his seat.—The funeral hangings of the room were soon removed and the members were equally prompt in tearing off the crape which they had resolved to wear for the period of thirty days. Of course Mr. Wolfe was much gratified to see and read of the estimation in which he was held, but he was still better pleased with the consciousness of his continued existence. Nothing has transpired with reference to the author of the hoax.

FEARFUL SHARK ACCIDENT.—A letter dated Aspinwall, January 8th, gives the following of the death of a seaman belonging to the West India Royal mail steamship Solent, which arrived at this port on the 3rd and remained on the 8th:—A sailor going ashore on a hawser from the bow of the royal mail packet Solent, was seized by a shark which took of one of the sailor's legs at the first bite, the next attack the man lost his left arm near the sho

BANQUET
TO
Jas. Dickson, Esq., M.P.P.
At Seaforth.

Great Turn-Out of Reformers!

BETWEEN 250 AND 300 PRESENT!

The thriving, bustling village of Seaforth was fairly taken by storm on Friday evening last by the crowd of Reformers assembled to do honor to our esteemed member, James Dickson, Esq. Had there been any hope of securing the attendance of prominent members of the Legislature, all of whom are preparing for the ensuing session of Parliament, the demonstration would have taken place in Goderich; but, as it was, it was determined to give the Banquet in Seaforth, in order that the sturdy yeomanry of Huron might have an opportunity of testifying their approbation with regard to the course pursued by their representative, whilst, at the same time, they might hear from his own lips his views with regard to the leading topics of the day. The demonstration was a very successful one, there being a much larger attendance than was anticipated. The Dinner was given in Mr. Strong's large Hall, which had been properly decorated, but which from the lowness of the ceiling and other causes was but poorly adapted to speaking purposes. The viands were such as to reflect credit upon Mr. Strong, as a caterer, and the serving was all that could be wished. The guests, to the number of 150 took their places about half-past seven, but almost before a good commencement had been made, word was brought in that at least 100 more were unable to find seats, which, of course, rendered necessary a slight change in the programme; but the difficulty was good humoredly overcome. The chair was occupied by Peter Ramsay, Esq., the guest of the evening, Mr. Dickson, being seated on his right, and Robt. Gibbons, Esq., Warden of Huron and Bruce, on the left. Among the guests present we noticed P. Adamson, Esq., Reeve of Stanley; Robt. Hays, Esq., J. P.; John Messer, Esq., Reeve of Turnberry; A. Bishop, Esq., Reeve of Usborne; M. C. Cameron, Esq., A. M. Ross, Esq., and Geo. Rumball, Esq., of Goderich; John M'Lay, Esq., dep. reeve of Huron; F. Knell, Esq., dep. reeve of Hay; L. Vauthier, Esq., of Zurich; Messrs. Wm. Wallace, Geo. Parsons, E. R. Owen, A. Nasmyth, R. Walker, L. C. Moore, I. F. Toms, H. B. O'Connor, N. T. Custead, Robt. McKay, R. W. Wallace, Wm. Story, Jno. Kay, and many others from Goderich; Wm. Piper, Esq., Reeve of Goderich Township; D. Walker, Tuckersmith, Jno. Hanna, Jno. Gaunce, Robert Scott, Robt. Duncan, Jno. Logan, Robt. McCartney, Wm. Chartres, the Messrs. Gibson of Howick, Geo. Ingles of Carrick, Castor Willis, Esq., J. P., of Hay; Jno. Watson, Seaforth, John Brett, Duncan McLaren, Esq., Mitchell; Hugh Love, Esq., J. P., Hay; Thos. Smith, Esq., Mitchell; Alex. Proudfoot, J. Evans, Wm. Rastall, Esq., of Kincardine; Jno. Hunter, Esq., do., Henry Chesney and Geo. Sproatt, Esqs., reeve and deputy reeve of Tuckersmith, John Watson, Esq., of Ayr; John Purvis, Esq., Kinloss; Jas. Somerville, Esq., Lucknow; Capt. Ord, &c., every material interest in the Counties being fully and fairly represented. Thos. Govenlock, Esq., Reeve of McKillop, occupied the vice chair. After the table had been cleared, at the request of the chairman, Mr. W. T. Cox read the following letters of apology:

GALT, January 30th, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am sorry that a prior engagement, which the approaching meeting of Parliament will not permit me to postpone, will prevent me from being with you at your great Banquet on Friday next in honor of my friend Mr. Dickson, your worthy Representative. If there is one member in the House more deserving than another of this honor from their constituents, that man is the member for Huron and Bruce. The immense number and peculiar circumstances of his constituents demand no ordinary amount of labor, and he toil's for their interests with untiring energy and zeal. I hope your Demonstration will be a grand affair, and so encourage your member in his truly herculean task.

I have the honor to be
Your obt. servant,
JAMES COWEN.

To Peter Ramsay, Esq.,
Chairman of Com.

STRATFORD, Feb. 5, 1864.

P. Ramsay, Esq., Chairman Reform Committee, Seaforth:

DEAR SIR,—I fully intended being with you this evening to assist in doing honor to your worthy Representive, and indeed regret that I am prevented from doing so. The compliment paid Mr. Dickson by this demonstration is well deserved, and I hope he may long continue your Representative.

Very respectfully yours,
R. MACFARLANE.

SARNIA, Feb. 3, 1864.

DEAR SIR,—Sickness alone prevents me accepting your invitation to the Public Dinner to be given to my friend Mr. Dickson on the 8th inst. Mr. Dickson's integrity and talents have insured him great respect and many friends in Parliament. To them it will be gratifying to record that his constituents appreciate his worth. Please excuse my absence to the committee and accept my thanks for your kind invitation.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
A. MACKENZIE.

Peter Ramsay, Esq.,
Chairman.

BRANTFORD, 2nd Feb., 1864.

DEAR SIR,—My engagements are such as to prevent my being present at your Dinner to Mr. Dickson on Friday. I regret this very much, because it would have afforded me great pleasure to have joined you in doing honor to your worthy representative. I esteem him highly as an honest and high-minded man; and although my testimony is not needed to enhance his reputation, permit me to say that there is not, in either House of Parliament, a representative who is more faithful and diligent in the discharge of his duty to his constituents, and more true to the best interests of the country, than Mr. Dickson. Wishing you a pleasant meeting,

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours truly,
DAVID CHRISTIE.

P. Ramsay, Esq.,
Chairman R. Com.

THE CHAIRMAN said he was very sorry that there was not more ample accommodation for the great number of reformers assembled to do honor to their representative, but these difficulties could not be got over at present. He was glad, however, to see such a splendid turn out of the wealth, respectability and intelligence of the United Counties, and believed it was an omen that those who had chosen Mr. Dickson as their representative on two occasions would do so again if required. (Applause.) Their presence would encourage him in the Herculean task before him, and was a sufficient evidence that he still enjoyed to the fullest extent their confidence and esteem. Without further remarks, he would propose the first toast of the evening, which was

"Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria," which was greeted with repeated rounds of cheering. Song, "God Save the Queen," by Mr. Owen. The toasts of "the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family, and of "His Excellency the Governor General," were loudly cheered. Song by Mr. Gibson, 'Scotland my home,' and the 'Army and Navy' by Mr. R. W. Wallace, after the toast of 'The Army and Navy of Great Britain.'

Capt. ORD responded to the latter. He stated that he once had the honor of holding a position in the regular service of Her Majesty, and related a number of anecdotes illustrative of the trials and dangers of a soldier's life. Song by Mr. Joshua Calloway, 'The Flag that's braved a thousand years, &c."

THE CHAIRMAN next proposed the "Volunteers of Canada," than which there was no body of men more ready to fly to the defence of the country. The toast was received with enthusiasm, and

Capt. Ross, of the Goderich Foot Artillery, was called upon to respond. The Capt. said it should have devolved upon some of the local volunteers to respond, and from the numbers who had retained their seats when the chairman announced the toast, he was sure there were those present fully able to do justice to the subject. The volunteers had a poor representative in him, but it would be remembered that *action* rather than speaking was the soldier's duty, (Hear, hear,) and in the former department the Volunteers of Canada, should their services be required, would, he felt confident, never be found wanting. (Applause.) During the Trent excitement they had manifested a love for the British throne and British institutions which would not soon be forgotten. The struggle now going on in the neighboring Republic had changed the character of the American Continent. Formerly we recognized in them only a people marching rapidly along the highway of material prosperity, but now we had to look upon them as a nation of warriors. That change had imposed upon us new duties, foremost amongst which was that of *defence*. That our shores, might be in no immediate danger of invasion would be admitted, but it was safest to be prepared for any emergency that might arise. (Applause.) They were all Colonists of the British Empire, and he was certain they were all ardently attached to the noble institutions of Great Britain. The position they at present held in reference to England could only be maintained by a close relation to the mother country, to do which Canada must learn to bear a portion of her own burthens. He was certain that should we be invaded, with the assistance of what British troops could be spared us, we would be able to give a good account of ourselves in the day of trial. (Cheers.) The Volunteer force of Canada was a purely defensive one, occupying much the same position as the great body of men that sprang to arms when the shores of Britain were threatened from beyond the Channel. A state of preparedness on our part would be our best defence, and if the present movement was sustained with the proper spirit, those desirous of making aggressions on us would find that they had a "hard nut to crack." The state of the Volunteers of Canada was far different from what it was a few years ago. Two or three years ago they could hardly have found a Volunteer in Canada, and the subject received little or no attention from the people or Government, this form of national defence being considered rather an exotic than other wise. Now, however, they had 25,000 well drilled men, and an additional 10,000 ready as soon as the Government should be prepared to arm them. A new Militia Bill had come into force, which if it did not provide a sufficiency of drill to turn out good soldiers, would at least make better material than could be found in raw recruits. All these things showed that the Canadian Government had taken a step in the right direction, and as for the people, he was certain there was a spirit of loyalty animating the breast of every Canadian. (Applause.) He did not like to see the too common practice of one political party charging men holding different views with disloyalty. As Reformers, they had this charge often laid at their doors, at no time so frequently as during the rule of the Cartier–McDonald Ministry, but they saw that to the new Government belonged the credit of having brought the Militia of the country into such an efficient state. The Militia Bill of the Cartier–McDonald Ministry was voted down, but no conservative believed that Geo. Brown and those who voted with him on that Bill were disloyal; nor does any Reformer believe that I, Buchanan in advocating his peculiar views of protection lately had any design to sever British Connection. There could be no doubt that the great mass of the Canadian people were animated by a spirit of love for the British Throne and attachment to British Institutions. (Cheers.) The Volunteers had shown that spirit to an extraordinary degree, and if the time were to come—which God grant might be far distant—when their services should be required, he felt confident that every man of them would be found doing his duty. (Cheers.)

Song by Mr. Loudon, "Rule Britannia."

THE CHAIRMAN then said he had much pleasure in proposing the principal toast, which was "The Guest of the Evening, JAMES DICKSON, Esq., M. P. P." The toast was received most enthusiastically, and when

MR. DICKSON rose to respond he was unable to utter a word for several minutes, so tremendous was the cheering. When quiet had been restored, he said:—Mr. Chairman, Vice Chairman and Gentlemen, I thank you very sincerely for the kind manner in which the toast has been proposed and received. I desire at the same time to thank you with equal sincerity for your presence at the splendid demonstration given this evening. While, Sir, I feel more than words can express with regard to this turn-out of the Reformers of Huron and Bruce, I must confess that I feel a little disappointed because some of my conferees in the East, who have expressed so much satisfaction regarding my course in the House, have not made their appearance to assist us this evening. (Applause.) Some three years ago you honored me with a seat in the House of Assembly, and I must say that I feel particularly proud that the inhabitants of Huron and Bruce have always said Dickson did his duty in that house. (Cheers.) Having nothing to ask for in going there, I had nothing to expect, and all these rumors concerning me which have been circulated within the past few days by the *Leader* and other insignificant papers are *downright lies!* (Tremendous cheering.) When I supported the Macdonald–Sicotte Government I did so because I thought it deserving of the sympathy and respect of the hard-working men of the country. The present Ministry hold the same position, and if we take into consideration the important questions they have settled since coming into power, I think you will admit that they deserve support from me or some other better representative of Huron and Bruce. (Applause.) In support of the position I take, I ask you to take into consideration the reduction of the postal subsidy from $416,000 to $208,000—the settlement of the Quebec Fire Loan, which, if not entirely satisfactory, was the best possible under the circumstances, and what has been done towards collecting the amounts due on account of the Municipal Loan Fund. I have felt this last question bearing upon me more than any other, because I was aware that we, in these counties, were injured just in proportion to the defalcations of less honest municipalities. We borrowed £125,000 from the Municipal Loan Fund, 50,000 of which was assumed by Perth when it became separated from us, leaving £75,000 as the share of Huron and Bruce, and our worthy treasurer can tell you that we are not a single cent in arrears with regard to the *eight per cent per annum*, required to be paid upon that heavy loan.—(Cheers.) We can form an idea of the additional injustice that would have been done us had Mr. Galt's famous Bill of 1859 became law, his cool proposition being to let off the defaulting municipalities by paying 5 cents on the dollar. Amongst my other duties I went to the Solicitor General last Session, and enquired what about the indebtedness of Huron and Bruce to the Municipal Loan—at what time will we get clear of the *eight per cent.* we are now paying?—Is there no sinking fund, so that this payment may cease? His reply, with a bland smile, was this: "We have no sinking fund, because so many of the municipalities indebted pay nothing. We use *your* interest and sinking fund to pay their interest. [Laughter and applause.] When a member of the County Council, I advocated that this great tax paying community should hold aloof from paying the interest on the loan from the Municipal Loan Fund, until such little places as Cobourg, Port Hope, and the wee town of Niagara—[laughter]—with its 4000 inhabitants should pay up at least an equal proportion of their indebtedness to the Fund. The proposition was listened to, but never acted upon. You have now one-third of the population of the Province, and you should tell the Government of the day that these defaulting municipalities must pay up, or else you will hold aloof from discharging your obligations with regard to that fund. After having paid all claims against you, you will find that on every pound of tea, every pound of tobacco, and every yard of calico you will be charged just as much duty as the people of those defaulting municipalities.—[Good cheering.] I know, gentlemen, that when you sent me to Parliament in 1862, you expected greater results would follow my election, but I am sorry to have to tell you I could never succeed in obtaining the justice that I considered due to this great constituency. Under the circumstances, however, I believe I did all in the power of mortal man. [Yes, and cheers.] I have tried the Government quietly, and when that would not do, I have tried what effect a little *force* would have.—(Laughter and applause.) What has been the result? They said "Dickson go back to your constituents and tell them what they want is more votes in the House!" and I hope, gentlemen, that before many years are over, instead of having only one vote on a division in the House of Assembly you will have three or four—that you will have votes to cast and voices to speak in your behalf commensurate with your numbers and the taxes you pay. [Cheers.] I ask you, gentlemen, as I look round this splendid assembly, reflecting, as it does, the energy and wealth of the Counties whether you are inferior to any other constituency in the Province? No! All I say, then, is that we must have fair play with regard to numbers, with regard to energy, and with regard to the proportion we contribute to the revenues of the country. [Cheers.] Without that we will never be anything, and, sir, I have found out since I went to Quebec that the farther West you go the less they care for you. [Laughter and loud cheers.] Perhaps that will account for none of the "big guns" being here to-night. "Why," they say, "Huron and Bruce is upon Lake Huron, and while your produce passing through our country is a help to us, we have nothing further to expect from you." Now, gentlemen, how long are we going to remain in this position? When I went into Parliament to advocate your rights and claims, I am free to confess that I considered it my duty to assist in overthrowing the then existing administration — the Cartier–Macdonald Ministry. They had held office since the demise of the Hincks–Morin Cabinet in 1854, and I believe every candid man must have come to the conclusion that the Cartier–Macdonald Administration, if they did some good things, did a great many bad things.—[Laughter and applause.] They increased the Provincial debt from $30,000,000 to nearly $70,000,000. In fact their whole policy with regard to the Railway system, the canal policy, the settlement of wild lands, &c., was flagrantly wrong, and calculated to emasculate the strength of this country, and make the hard working men who have always borne the bone and sinew of the country give way to greedy speculators who lounged upon their luxurious sofas in Toronto. I was determined to aid in putting an end to this sort of thing, and for what reason? In 1853 I left the old country and was one of the first to brave the trials of this western country, then a wilderness. With my old father and Robert Scott I commenced to make a home in the woods, and what do we see to-day? The greater proportion of those present on this occasion are from the Northern townships, which were then almost unexplored. I was going to mention what it was that nerved my arm to battle with the difficulties surrounding me: At that time I got a little in love—(laughter)—and I naturally desired to secure a home for my loved one and our people, but I did not want a speculator to come in and say, "you must pay so much for my right, and so much more because you are going to be married." (Applause.) I can tell you, gentlemen, if you heard an your secretary some seven hundred private letters relating to unadjusted land claims, you would understand these matters better. A great many men in the Northern townships went in there from North Easthope, Goderich township, Tuckersmith, &c., and took up lands upon the faith that the hardships they underwent would be rewarded by their getting at least two hundred acres. The first land sale took place in 1854, and a great many of the unfortunate settlers were not admitted to have any right to the lands they had possession of. After a great deal of trouble most of them contrived to retain 100 acres, but were cheated out of the rest. These men who went in upon the faith of a Government order, have, in many cases, been thrust aside by the ruthless speculator—perhaps by some man living in Toronto—perhaps by some distinguished judge—perhaps by some eminent lawyer now a judge, and who lives in London—perhaps by some member of the Upper House, who would try to squeeze the life-blood out of the working men of this country. All we want is fair play—give us that and there is no danger of us. I have come to this conclusion, that money is good, but determination of character is better. On this question I will only remark further that as long as my term lasts I will try to serve you, but when it expires you will never say, "Dickson go back again!" (Voices, "Yes! yes!" and cheers.) I tell you honestly, gentlemen, there is nothing that crushes me so much as appearing in public, and nothing but a sense of duty—a sense of what I owe to the people around me could induce me to remain in my present position. As to those lies helped on by the *Leader*, I hope you will always believe James Dickson to be an honest man. It is all very well for the *Leader*, and the small fry—and they come very near us, so near that you can almost touch them—to say Dickson is becoming a sort of God send to the Ministry—(laughter)—that he is about to give way to the defeated Solicitor General, about to tell the men of Huron and Bruce that the best thing they can do is to take the Solicitor General, and he, Dickson, shall be Sheriff of Bruce; but, gentlemen, I deny both propositions. In the first place, I think the Government have more sense than to apply to Dickson—(laughter)—and in the second place if the Government should apply to Dickson, Dickson has more sense than to yield. (Great cheering.) The greatest ambition of my life is to serve you as an agricultural community—to get you fair play—to give you outlets to Market—in short to give you something that Toronto lawyers and men in Quebec know nothing about. When the day comes that the Government will ask me to give way to the defeated of South Leeds, they have made a grand mistake, although mind you, I go down on the 19th with the determination of supporting the present administration. (Cheers.) I do so, as I have before explained, because I believe the good they have accomplished entitles them to my support. The prognostications of the opposition may be fulfilled and the Ministry may die; but you may depend upon it it will die hard. (Applause.) Mr. Dickson drew a portrait of a prominent Lower Canadian member as follows:—Our wee friend Cartier has a head so small that you would hardly take notice of it, and it seemed to me perfectly ridiculous that that man should have ruled Upper Canada from 1854 down to the date of his ignominious fall in May, 1862. I was always puzzled to discover how John A. came to shake hands with that little body. John A. McDonald is a gentleman, a man who knows what we want, and in many respects is far superior to any man we have on our side of the House, not even excepting John S. McDonald, but he sadly forgot his duty when he allowed himself to be led by that little Cartier, who plunged him and the whole country into extravagant schemes. The present political complications may lead to one of those coalitions in which John A. will play an important part, in which case I will sit on the cross benches, as I can never support him if he does not come up to the mark. Thanking you again, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, for the kindly manner in which I have been received to-night, I will resume my seat. (Cheers.)

THE CHAIRMAN then proposed "The present Administration," which was heartily received.

M. C. CAMERON, Esq., being called upon to respond, said that as the hour was getting late he would not attempt to make a long speech. The only way in which he was connected with the Government was that he had fully supported James Dickson. He also had felt disappointed in not meeting some energetic man from a distance, who could explain the policy of the Government. Although he could not endorse all the actions of the present administration, yet, in a certain sense, he was inclined to support them. It had done something for the country—something towards restoring a better state of finances, which had been left by the Cartier–McDonald Ministry in a most wretched condition. Three years ago his friend Mr. Dickson defeated Mr. Cayley, then a member of the Government, and a sharer to a certain extent in their disreputable acts. They had sent Mr. Dickson to the House, and he had not betrayed them; he was prepared without any pledges to vote want of confidence in the then existing Ministry, and to help in securing their ultimate downfall. (Applause.) When the defeated ministry assumed the reins of power they found a full treasury, and when they went out it was worse than empty. Mr. Hincks was a truly able statesman—such as Canada had never produced the like of, and if he had his faults, he had at least left a full treasury behind him. The speaker described the course of the Cartier–McDonald Ministry from the time it came into power until it fell, when, as had been said, the country sent forth a shout of joy which commenced at Gaspe and only culminated in the Great Manitoulin. [Cheers.] Mr. Dickson always voted as he should have done, even while some of the members of the Government had failed to carry out their pledges—had deserted the principles for which they had fought for in opposition for God knows how long. Had they taken a bold and firm stand on the platform of Representation by Population, instead of Mr. Dickson almost standing alone he would have been surrounded by many of the same mind, and the great object would have been accomplished at once. He had every confidence that Mr. Dickson would be able to secure some advantages for his great constituency. Let one man in Upper Canada be as good as one man in Lower Canada instead of being only counted as good as *three* and we would soon get justice. [Cheers.] There could be no doubt that the present Ministry was better than the old one. It had not given them harbors in Bruce, at Goderich, Bayfield, &c., it had reduced the public expenditure of the Province within reasonable bounds, and was deserving of a generous support from the people of the Province. [Cheers.] Mr. Cameron ably met the charge of disloyalty brought so often against reformers, and went on to say that it he could read the signs of the times aright it was possible that one long we should see another appeal being made to the country, in which case Mr. Dickson would be returned by a majority of 100,000. [Cheers.] The people of the Counties had full confidence in him, and would be of the same mind, he had no doubt, for years to come. [Cheers.]

Mr. Rumball proposed the health of Robt. Gibbons, Esq., Warden of the Counties.

MR. GIBBONS responded briefly. He said he would not attempt to make a political speech. He was glad, however, to meet with their agricultural member in such a gathering. He spoke of the fact that we had not a man West of Toronto who held a seat in the Cabinet. All those offices were filled by gentlemen living in the great cities, thus virtually giving such places as Quebec, Montreal and Toronto eight or nine representatives each, to the great detriment of the rural constituencies. We, in Huron and Bruce, had almost a little parliament of our own. He had the honor to preside at a Board consisting of over fifty three members, and surely we were entitled to more consideration at the hands of the legislature. We had the necessary resources of a great Agricultural country, and all we wanted, as Mr. Dickson had observed, was *fair play*. In Mr. Dickson they had a worthy home representative, one who knew what they wanted, and was untiring in his efforts to secure it. He, (Mr. G.) thanked those present for the cordial manner in which his health had been drunk.

The Vice Chairman proposed the "Agricultural interests of Canada," which was warmly received.

GEO. SPROAT, Esq., responded. He said, Mr. Chairman and Gentleman: I feel quite unable to do justice to the toast that has just been proposed; but, Sir, while we read of warmaging in almost every country in the world at the present time we enjoy freedom and liberty in this the land of our adoption, cultivate and till the soil, and reap the fruits of our labor in peace; and when I look around me and see so many of the old pioneers, whose brawny arms have wielded the axe and laid prostrate this mighty forest and turned it to fruitful fields, I hope these same arms will never have to be raised to wield the sword of war to lay desolate a country that they have reclaimed from the forest and put it to have a name among the nations of the earth. No where is there more freedom enjoyed than in Canada, or a state of liberty more complete. We live under laws of our own making, or voluntary adoption. The men who manage our affairs are chosen by ourselves, therefore responsible to us for their conduct. Our municipal system gives the people a power in local matters and affords the more ambitious and intelligent among us an opportunity of preparing themselves for the performance of higher duties, of influence or station. There is nothing amongst us to which the poorest may not aspire. With these advantages, Sir, in an agricultural country like this, what is the reason that the agriculturist is the ruled and not the ruler? If every agricultural constituency in Upper Canada would follow the example set them by the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and send men to parliament, that have the welfare of the country and the agricultural interest at heart, the furrows of legislation, Sir, would be straighter and more adapted to the growing wants of the country; they would not have the unnatural trials now given them by men of another profession that I could name, which no one can harrow out but themselves. But, Sir, while we have our political demonstrations, why not have our agricultural demonstrations, where we could make all our wants and sorrows known, and press upon our government the necessity of opening up the country and improving our harbors so that the great natural highways of commerce, with which we are so abundantly blessed, may be used to advantage for the further development of the resources of the country, and be a check upon a railway monopoly, and also to establish agricultural schools so as the young and rising generation, who are to be the future occupiers of the country, may have the benefit of not only a good *common* school instruction, but a liberal scientific agricultural education. Let them have both theory and practice combined.—Britain, Sir, by the industry and science of her sons has become one of the richest countries in the world, and if the soil is the treasury from which our future wealth must flow, the material progress depends upon the will of the husbandman. Kings upon their thrones and princes in seats of power are beginning to acknowledge that agriculture is the grand foundation of civilisation. The late Prince Consort of our beloved Queen did not think it beneath his dignity to be an agriculturist, or to associate with them. From him originated that grand idea of gathering the products of all nations into one grand industrial exhibition, and if ever Canada is to be what Nature has destined her to be, the agriculturists must make one grand effort and wrest the reins of power from the hands of the lawyers, the speculators and railway monopolists, and place them in the hands of agriculturists. If agriculture is the foundation stone, why not the cap stone? and, in conclusion, Sir, when my friend Mr. Dickson goes back to parliament, I hope he will again take up the sledge-hammer of justice—and bring down such a twhack that he will knock sectional faction and corruption down through the floor of the House. [Laughter and applause.]

The next toast from the vice-chair was the "Commercial and Shipping Interest of Canada."

GEORGE RUMBALL, Esq., of Goderich, responded as follows: The Commercial, and I will add the shipping interests, of Canada, is a toast of such great importance to our country, that I cannot pretend to do it the justice it merits, and I cannot conceive why I am called on to respond. I am certainly not the oldest commercial man in the room, and by no means the largest. It is useless for me to enlarge on the importance of our Commercial Interests to the welfare of our country, as you are all as well acquainted with the fact as I am, it is sufficient for me to say that Canada is not deficient in men of energy and commercial enterprise, and that the credit of her merchants stand No. 1 in Great Britain or any other portion of the world. I will speak more particularly of the latter part of the toast and of Western extension, as I am engaged in a business which has, in other hands as well as mine, been instrumental in developing the resources of our country,—I allude to the forwarding and shipping business. As I am now speaking in an inland town, you may say what have we to do with that? It is my intention to show you that the business men and farmers of this vicinity are as much interested in the success and extension of that business, more particularly on the Upper Lakes, as anyone living in the immediate vicinity of any of the ports on Lakes Huron and Superior, and in doing so I will first allude to the American trade. On Lake Superior, you are all, no doubt, aware, that 12 or 15 years ago, the American shore of that Lake was as desolate and barren as ours is now; but just contrast its present position with what it was then. The traveller now on that shore finds every few miles a *good* port, in connection with some rising village, town, or city, with its ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand inhabitants, besides a floating population of excursionists. You may naturally ask what is the cause of this great influx of population and trade, in so short a time? I will tell you: It is owing to the opening up of the extensive Iron and Copper Mines of that region. To give you some idea of the commercial trade and traffic allied to, I may mention that there is now nearly 400 sailing vessels chartered for the whole of the coming season, besides a large number of propellers and side wheel steamers. These are all engaged in carrying the copper and iron ores from Superior to Detroit and Cleveland, and return laden with merchandise, machinery, produce of all kinds, such as flour, oats, beans, peas, pork, beef, butter, and all kind of vegetables, such as is necessary for supplying the miners. It is not an agricultural country; the whole trade of the place is mining, therefore they have to import nearly everything they require to use. Nearly the whole of the surplus crop of coarse grains and hay of the States of Ohio and Michigan are sold for that market at much higher prices than could be obtained in Eastern markets.—Hay that was worth here $8 per ton last fall was worth $30 to $40 on Lake Superior. Gentlemen, why should we not enjoy a part of that trade? why should not our farmers reap the benefits of this market? (Applause.) We have mines on the "Georgian Bay" and the Canadian side of Lake Superior, just as valuable as those on the American side, and why should they not be opened up? (Hear, hear.) What is wanted is the necessary capital and enterprise, and I am sure there is sufficient energy and enterprise among the business men of Canada to take hold of this matter and agitate it until they have accomplished the desired end. What is now a barren waste would soon be converted into a rich and populous district. All that is wanted is for the Government to give proper encouragement to such enterprise and I have no doubt everything else necessary would be forthcoming. Our farmers would then have the benefit of the same market as those of Ohio and Michigan and obtain much better prices for all coarse grains than could be obtained in the present market: therefore as I before stated, the inhabitants of this place are as much interested in Western extension and the opening up of this district as those living on the shores of the Lakes. The present Government has done something in the right direction, they have placed a Steamer on the route to Fort William, they have commenced the survey of the Manitoulin Islands for the purpose of settlement. There are also several Townships ready for settlement on the North shore of the 'Georgian Bay,' but I regret to say that I believe several of the townships have been sold to a Company. This should be discountenanced, as you no doubt will agree, after having witnessed the baneful effect the Canada Company in this County. (Cheers.) I have always thought the Public Lands should be given to *actual settlers only*, and to them gratis. (Loud cheers.) I think any person pays sufficient for his land who goes into the backwoods, clears it, and endures all the hardships incident to a new country. By adopting this policy the country would gain by the change, as it would offer inducements to emigrants to settle amongst us, increasing our population and creating an increased consumption of imported goods, as well as add to the material wealth of the country in the increase of assessable property in the shape of good cleared farms, &c. Besides opening up the mines of the upper lakes, we must still push westward of Lake Superior, and take possession of the rich and fertile valleys of the 'Saskatchewan' and Red River. In those regions there are splendid farming lands, magnificent prairies, as good for farming as those of Illinois or any other State. (Cheers.) This country naturally belongs to Canada, and why should we hesitate to take possession of it. There is another matter which it behoves us well to consider at the present time, and which should give us an increased stimulant to settle the country I have been speaking of, and that is the Reciprocity Treaty with our American neighbors. It is at the present time being debated in Congress whether or not that treaty should be abrogated, and I am afraid that the Protectionists will succeed in repealing it. I do not intend to discuss now how it has operated on this country, or whether it has been more beneficial to us than to the American people; but taking it for granted that it will be repealed, we must trust more to ourselves, and try to create a home market for such coarse grains as we have formerly sold to the Americans. I do not mention wheat, as the Americans export that commodity as well as ourselves to the Mother Country, I think we can continue to do so by the St. Lawrence, I think one of the best methods we could pursue to gain this end would be the opening up of the mining districts and filling the valleys of the Sassatchewan and Red River with our hardy Canadian farmers. (Applause.) Eastern Canada is naturally a manufacturing country, and the more we can extend west the better market we can give them for their manufactures, giving them in exchange the products of our North-western prairies. I am sure, Gentlemen, the sons of the hardy Pioneers of this country are only waiting for the moment to give them the opportunity to imitate the example of their illustrious ancestors to hew out a home for themselves in this western country, and turn what is now a howling wilderness inhabited by the red man and the hunters of a fur trading monopoly into cities and fruitful fields, rich with all the comforts and luxuries of civilization. (Cheers.) By also opening up the gold mines on this side the Rocky Mountains, this country would soon become one of the most prosperous under the sun. Another advantage we would derive from western extension would be increased political influence. (Great cheering.) What was the meaning of all the letters of apology read here to-night from hon. members of the House, excusing their absence at this banquet in honor of our worthy representative? Why, the truth is we are too far "West." They think these fine counties, containing 100,000, are at the jumping off place and not worth noticing. We only send one member. We have, unfortunately, an Eastern Canada, a Western Canada, and, our present Premier is trying hard to Make a Central Canada. Nearly all our legislation that has taken place of late years is for locality, Central or Eastern Lower Canada, and not for Canada as a whole. We should endeavor to do away with those dividing lines, and let us in truth, as well as nominally be a united Canada. (Cheers.) In the Lower Province they have no difficulty in getting harbors and piers built. They have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in piers on the St. Lawrence, which are scarcely touched at by a vessel once a year. But here, on Lake Huron, we have sent Petition after Petition for years, praying for Harbors. Our members have pressed it again and again, but they took no notice of our Petition, and generally answer our members, as Mr. Dickson will tell you, that we are too far "West."—There is the whole shore of Lake Huron, from Sarnia to Cape Hurd, a distance of over 300 miles, with only one *made* harbor, and that was built by the Canada Company at Goderich. The only money the Government ever expended on this shore in harbors was about 60,000 in the County of Bruce. The municipalities of Kincardine, Inverhuron, Port Elgin and Southampton have spent large sums in endeavoring to build harbors, but cannot do so efficiently without Government aid. Is it right, Gentlemen, that that aid should be withheld; is it right that the fine County of Bruce, with a population of nearly forty thousand, should pay two per cent. additional insurance for the privilege of shipping their produce from any of the above ports? Is it right that vessel-owners should pay an additional insurance for the privilege of trading on any of the ports of Bruce? Is it right that the large loss of property and life that annually occurs on this shore for want of Harbors (losses sufficient to build all the whole coasts with harbors) should continue? (Cheers.) These are facts, as can be learned by referring to the printed tariff of the Lake underwriters for the spring of 1863, where it is stated: "Vessels trading North of Goderich, two per cent. additional." You will agree with me that this is not right, but a grievous wrong, and one that must be rectified, and no Government deserves the support of our members that will not do us justice in this matter. If John Sandfield won't do it, let us put in John A., or some one that will. As long as the present system of charging settlers for Government lands continues, I think it only fair to the settlers that the greater part of the amounts so paid should be expended on their own Counties, in opening up roads, building harbors, &c.—Bruce has paid hundreds of thousands for Crown Lands, and she has not had 10 per cent. of it expended in the County, nothing, in fact, except the 60,000 before referred to, and a small sum in opening roads, so this gives us still greater claims upon the Government, and I trust that they will see the justice of our requests, and before the summer of 1864 has expired we will see rapid steps made towards building our harbors, and what we have so long looked for will become a reality. I think I cannot give you a better illustration of the want of influence those Counties possess (outside of themselves) than by referring to the course adopted by the Toronto "Globe" and "Leader." Everything of a local nature occurring at the Ports of Owen Sound or Collingwood down to the arrival of fishing smacks is faithfully chronicled in those papers, (I may here mention that the "Globe" has a larger circulation in these Counties than it has in any other in the Province.) The manifest of the cargo of every propeller that arrives at Collingwood is published in full.—We have had, Sir, propellers, averaging over 500 tons each, running between Goderich and Chicago these last two years in connection with the B. & L. H. R., and I never yet saw one of their arrivals or cargoes reported in those papers—not even the total amounts of their cargoes current during the season and of the trade done by the Railway, which was published in the "Signal," was taken any notice of. They never mention the want of harbors on this coast. A respectable citizen of Bruce wrote a letter to the "Globe" a short time ago on harbor matters, but it was never published. In fact the only way they notice us at all is when a tragedy of some kind occurs, or the "Globe" wishes to make political capital out of the 80,000 souls.—(Cheers.) Gentlemen, with all their influence against us, we must be true to ourselves. We must persevere, recollecting the old adage, "constant dropping will wear a stone." We must give our member all the support in our power, by petitions and every other means we can use, trusting that we may yet make an impression on the stony heart of the Government, and that the time will soon come when, instead of sending one representative, we will send four or five. We will then be able, although living in the "West," to secure that respect and weight in the Government which our numbers, respectability and wealth entitle us to. We should, as Canadians, use what little influence we may possess, to make Canada become a united, prosperous and great Nation, extending from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific, rich in all that tends to make a great people, the first among and respected by all the nations of the earth. This, gentlemen, will be our ultimate destiny, if we are only true to ourselves.

Mr. Rumball, on taking his seat, was loudly cheered.

"The Press" was responded to by Mr. W. T. Cox, of the Huron *Signal*, and Mr. McLay being called upon, made a short political speech.

"Our Manufacturing Interests," was responded to by Mr. John Watson, of Ayer, but a knot of "commercial travellers" who had thrust themselves upon the meeting, in order, apparently, to show us how far *puppyism* could go, made such a disturbance that we could hear little of what he said.

The "Sister County of Bruce," was proposed by Mr. Robt. McKay, and ably responded to by Mr. Wm. Rastall of Kincardine.

The next toast in the programme was "Canada our home," proposed by the Vice Chairman, in connection with Mr. L. C. Moore, of Goderich.

Mr. Moore is rising to respond, was greeted with great applause, and said he felt himself incompetent to the task of properly responding to the toast of the worthy Vice Chairman. But though incompetent to do so, it should never be said that a native Canadian, he shrank from the task of rendering his meed of praise to the land of his home and birth. The man in whose breast the love of country does not reign is so devoid of all the better attributes of the human race that he is to be deplored and shunned by all. The security of a nation depends upon the love of the subject for his own home. The glory of an Englishman, in England, is and ever will be the greatest terror to an invader. The glorious efforts of the down-trodden Poles for freedom, against the ruthless Alexander, stand a bright example of that heroism, patience and endurance which is engendered by the love of our native land. The veriest savage, banished from his home, pines for his barbarism. The kidnapped African weeps again for the sands of Sahara and the lions of the jungle. The stalwart Patagonian loves his own barren rocks and cliffs, more than all the allurements of civilization, and even the poor and dwarfish Greenlander stands a drooping exotic, when removed from the dreary imprisonment of his ice-bound home. He said if there was one thing of which he was proud above all others, he was proud that he was Canadian. It is true that like many other nations, we could not boast of our antiquity, and of the glorious deeds of our ancestors in the mighty past, borrowing perhaps lustre from the shades of our forefathers, to shade and conceal the history of the present. Unlike Russia, we cannot boast of power and nationality one thousand years ago, but yet unlike that barbarous Cossack we do not boast of the serfdom of millions and the autocrasy of Czars. Unlike Prussia and Austria, we cannot boast of the heroic deeds of arms, that have made the waters of the Danube run red with the blood of slaughtered and discomfited enemies—but yet unlike Prussia and Austria, we do not boast of standing armies and bristling bayonets to maintain peace and good order in society, and to intimidate our subjects into subjection to tyranny and servitude. Aye, and unlike England too, loving and proud of her as we all are, though we cannot boast that like her, we have, unchanged and unshaken, for centuries upon centuries stood and watched nations rise and fall, and kingdoms crumble into dust, continents peopled and depopulated, the whirl of giddy empires and tottering thrones and nations revolutionized and shattered to atoms, but yet un

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OUNCIL PRO-
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EWSLEY,
Township Clerk.
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TEWSLEY,
Township Clerk.

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ngly condemned.

Birth.

In Port Huron, January 1864, Eliza, wife of Mr. Tanner, *alias* Mrs. Peter Morrison, tailor, of a fine boy.

Married.

By the Rev. A. D. McDonald, on the 1st instant, at the residence of the bride's father, JOHN MCJARVA, Merchant, Clinton, to MARGARET ADAMS, eldest daughter of Alexander Wallace, Watchmaker, Goderich.

"STRANGE COMPLICATION.—It is whispered generally in influential circles that a misunderstanding exists between the highest personage in the realm and the chief of the Ministry. The question which has given rise to this unfortunate difference is, as you may suppose, that relating to Germany and the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. Her Majesty, it is currently stated, is favorable to the German policy, of which the brother of the late Prince Consort is a prominent exponent, while the Premier takes what it is called the "Constitutional view," and advises his Royal mistress to support the legitimate claims of the King of Denmark against the encroachments of the Confederation. The sympathies of the Crown are unquestionably in opposition to those of the heir to the Throne and of the Princess of Wales, who, of course, will use all her influence to support the cause of Denmark. On the other hand, the Princess Royal of England (who is now but one remove from the Throne of Prussia) is, with her husband, known to be strongly anti-Danish in sentiment. Under these circumstances the various phases in the Danish question are viewed with extraordinary interest by the members of the Royal Family, who, by an unhappy coincidence, are all animated by different feelings and sentiments. It is believe that the advice which Lord Palmerston has given the Queen is that which Parliament will approve—namely, that England cannot stand by and allow the kingdom of Denmark to be dismembered.—*London Letter.*

THE WAR EXCITEMENT IN GERMANY.—The *Times* says the private advices from Germany continue unfavorable. The excitement increases, and even the most steady men of business assert that they do not see how war is to be avoided. It is admitted that the sober classes view the whole affair with regret, but that, owing to the impression of there being no alternative, but a war or revolution, they join in the cry for the former. The Germans, it is added, are a slow people to rise, but when they do it is very difficult to influence them, and they think they know Lord Russel's love for peace too well to be afraid of his notes.

Ice Jam at Lewiston.

For some days past the river at and below Lewiston has been so full of floating ice as to be nearly closed. The storm of Saturday night sent an immense quantity of ice down, which before Sunday morning formed an immense jam, which at last accounts was still increasing. The ice on Tuesday was piled up over twelve feet above the docks, and filled the river for some two miles above the Suspension bridge. The warehouse of Mr. Nelson Cornell, Lewiston, and those at Queenstown, have been swept away, and the docks, it is thought, must inevitably be torn to pieces. The jam is the most formidable one that has been known for many years, and presents a sight the terrible grandeur of which would well repay a trip to the locality.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER.

The first newspaper published bears the date of Nuremberg, 1457; the first English one was in 1602; and the first French in 1661. A very ancient printed sheet was offered for sale in the Libri collection, and of which a duplicate exists in the British Museum. It is entitled "*News Zeitung, aus Hispahan and Italien.*" (News from Spain and Italy,) and bears the date of February, 1834. The catalogue gave the following description of it: "An exceeding rare journal, which appears to have been printed at Nuremberg. It contains the first announcement of the discovery of Peru, and has remained unknown to all the biographers that we have been enabled to consult. In this printed sheet it is said that the Government of Panamyra (Panama), in the Indies, wrote to his Majesty (Charles V) that a vessel had arrived from Peru, with a letter from the Regent, Francisco Piscara, (Pizzaro,) announcing that he had taken possession of the country; that with about two hundred infantry and cavalry, he had repaired to the possession of a great signor, named Cassico, (who refused peace,) and attacked him, and the Spaniards were the victors, and that he had seized upon five thousand Castillanes (gold pieces) and twenty thousand silver marks, and, lastly, that he had obtained two millions of gold pieces from the said Cassico."

Reminiscenses of Dreadful Catastrophies.

In commenting on the recent disaster at Santigo, Chili, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

We have had nothing in this country which approaches the Santigo calamity. The burning of the Richmond Theatre, in 1811, by which about a hundred and twenty people were consumed in the flames, is the most horrible calamity of the kind which has ever happened in our country; but South America has felt the hand of the destroyer in other forms more heavily. In 1842, ten thousand people were destroyed by an earthquake in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela; while death had suddenly called off thousands of victims, in the same form in Qaito and other cities, in his march over South America.—During the great fire in London, in 1812, two thousand people perished in the burning of the London Bridge. In Constantinople, in 1791, thirty thousand houses and fifty mosques were destroyed by fire, and in the space of thirteen years, about that time, forty-nine thousand houses were burned in the same city. In the great fire in London, in 1666, which raged for days and nights, one hundred and thirteen thousand houses and eighty-six churches, among them St. Paul's Cathedral were burned, and four hundred and thirty-six houses of the most populous part of the city were laid waste by the devouring flames.

In India, in 1737, three hundred thousand persons were destroyed by a hurricane which caused the water to rise forty feet higher than usual, and twenty thousand vessels were cast away. The great earthquake in Sicily, in 1693, which levelled Catania and forty-nine other cities and towns, also destroyed one hundred thousand people. Sixty thousand people were destroyed in the space of six minutes, by the earthquake which engulfed the city of Lisbon in 1755; the shock was felt nearly all over Europe, in the northern part of Africa, and even in the West Indies, and a vast wave from the sea swept over the coast of Spain, in some places sixty feet high. Near Morocco, the earth opened and suddenly swallowed ten thousand people, with their herds.

This chapter of accidents might be extended further, by reference to volcanic eruptions and plagues; but among all the horrible tragedies which blackened the pages of history, none leave a sharper sting, or create a more acute pain in the public heart, than the burning to death of two thousand people, in one sacrifice, in Santiago.

The proprietor of a forge, not remarkable for correctness of language, but who had realized a considerable independence, being called upon at a society meeting for a toast, gave "Success to forgery."

A Case of Romance.

By direction of the President, private George Roland, of the Rhode Island Artillery, has been released from the service. Roland, we understand, is an assumed name, and the person who bears it is an English nobleman, with an income of $10,000 a year. He came to this country about twelve months since on a tour of pleasure, with sufficient money to meet the expenses of a year's travel; but, falling among sharpers, was soon relieved of his well-filled purse, and while he was awaiting a remittance from home, the draft took place in Rhode Island. Here was an opportunity to obtain money immediately by offering himself as a substitute, and he accepted it. In company with others he was forwarded to the Fifth Regiment, but war had no charms for him, and he soon began to look about for the means of obtaining an honorable discharge. This, however, was no easy matter. Many were the suggestions offered by his comrades, but they all proved abortive. A few months since, upon promise of receiving a commission, he sacrificed a large sum of money, which was spent in raising a company of volunteers in New York. His plan was to accept the commission and then resign. After the company was filled up, he failed to get the appointment. His case was finally made known to the President, and he has now received an honorable discharge. His experience has been dearly paid for, and we trust that he will learn wisdom from it, and keep a sharp look out for sharpers in the future.—*Providence Press.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The London *Free Press* says that a fatal accident occurred on Monday night last, which resulted in the death of a much esteemed resident of London township. It appears that the unfortunate deceased Mr. Thomas Smith, lot 29, 4th concession of London, being the proprietor of a potash factory, was pumping, and whilst in the act a platform either gave way or he slipped and fell backwards into a large kettle of boiling lye! One of the men working in a neighboring stable heard a shriek, and immediately ran to the spot, succeeding in dragging the ill-fated victim from the horrible pit into which he had been precipitated. Four doctors were immediately called in, but despite their efforts to save the patient, he died in extreme agony yesterday evening.

NEVER DISAPPOINTS.—Rev. H. D. Doolittle, Wappingers Creek, Dutchess county N. Y., under date of January 10, 1860, writes, "Mrs S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have given me great satisfaction in restoring my hair," &c.

Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich st., New York.

THE MARKETS.

GODERICH, February 9th, 1864.

Fall Wheat,	$0:86	@	0.86
Spring do	0:73	@	0.74
Oats,	0:37½	@	0:40
Barley,	0:60	@	0:65
Hay, ⅌ ton	7:00	@	7:50
Wool ⅌ lb	0:32	@	0:35
Peas	0:40	@	0:45
Pork	4:50	@	4.75
Beef,	3:00	@	4:00
Turkies, each	0:45	@	0:60
Geese, do	0:30	@	0:45
Chickens, ⅌ pair	0:25	@	0:30
Ducks, do	0:40	@	0:50
Hides (green)	5:00	@	0:00
Carrots, ⅌ bush.	0:25	@	0:00
Turnips	0:12½	@	0:15
Butter	0:12½	@	0:15
Potatoes	0:40	@	0:45
Wood	2:00	@	0:00

New Advertisements.

$200 REWARD!

THE Counties' Council offer the above reward to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders, who have been guilty of wilfully setting fire to buildings within the Counties lately.

D. H. RITCHIE,
Counties' Clerk, H. & B.
Goderich, 8th Feb. 1864. w2 2m

HOUSE MAID WANTED

A GOOD waiter and one who thoroughly understands her work. Apply to
MRS. THOMAS.
Goderich, Feb. 9th, 1864. sw48-tf

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE
AT THE
HURON HOTEL, GODERICH,
OF VALUABLE
Household Furniture,
HORSES, SLEIGHS,
Carriages, Bar Fixtures, &c.

G. M. TRUEMAN

HAS received instructions from the proprietor, Mr. J. J. Wright (who is retiring from the Hotel business) to sell by Auction the whole of his valuable

Household Furniture!

&c., at the
HURON HOTEL, GODERICH,
ON
Tuesday, 23rd February, inst,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
Commencing each day at 11 A. M.

Comprising in part: Dining Tables, Side Tables, Carpets, Centre-Tables, Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Mattrasses, Clocks, Bedding Sofas. Lounges.

A large quantity of chairs of various kinds. Looking-glasses, Toilet Tables, Toilet Setts, Wash Stands, Crockery and Glassware, Pitchers, Cooking Stoves and utensils, Box Stoves and stove piping, Chandeliers and Lamps, Cutlery and Tableware, Kitchen Furniture.

BAR FIXTURES COMPLETE!

With sundry other articles too numerous to mention.

—ALSO—

A HANDSOME TWO-HORSE CAB!

1 light double sleigh, one span of superior carriage horses, one double sett silver mounted harness, one sett single do, &c &c.

This is an excellent opportunity for hotel keepers and others, as the furniture is nearly new, and in good condition.

TERMS OF SALE:

All sums under $20 cash, above that sum and under $100, three months credit. All sums over $100, six months credit allowed by furnishing satisfactory endorsed note.

G. M. TRUEMAN,
Auctioneer.
Gaderich, Feb. 9th, 1864. w2td

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. 10th, 1864. w2

MONEY TO LEND

ON improved farms at 8 per cent; also a few hundred pounds on town property.
J. B. GORDON.
wSsw38

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO-STORY HOUSE, lately occupied by D. SHADE GOODING, Esq. Apply to
JOHN HALDAN, Jr.
Goderich, Feb. 6th, 1864. sw48-tf

NOTE LOST.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby cautions any person or persons against negotiating a note drawn by Roderick McLean, of Culross, in favor of Malcolm Stewart, of Ashfield, for $72.00, due about the 10th of May, 1865, as he has not received value for the same.

MALCOLM STEWART.
Ashfield, Feb. 9th, 1864. w2*3t

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Robert Armstrong, at the suit of Jeremiah Purdon Cummins and Rebecca Ann Cummins, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the north halves of Lots Twenty-seven, Twenty-eight, Twenty-nine, and Thirty, in the first concession of the Township of Morris, in the County of Huron, containing two hundred acres more or less; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Nineteenth day of April next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.
By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, Jan. 6th 1864. w2

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of James Prior, at the suit of James Jamieson, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, in and to Lot Number Three in the first concession, south of the Durham Road, in the township of Bentinck and County of Bruce, containing fifty acres of land more or less; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Seventeenth day of May next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.
By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 6th Feb., 1864. w2

LOST.

BETWEEN Messrs. FAIR & Co.'s STORE and the Light House, this morning, a Chamois leather PURSE, fastened with a steel clasp; containing a sum of money in Bills and a small quantity of silver. Any person finding and returning same to the Signal office will be suitably rewarded.

Goderich, Jan. 22nd, 1864. sw41-tf

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 prices. ☞Shops on Hamilton St., between Wells' Hotel and the Store of Messrs. Detlor & Son, formerly occupied by Martin & Passmore.

AMOS MARTIN.
Goderich, Jan. 20th, 1863. w51-1y-t

VALENTINES!
COMIC
AND
SENTIMENTAL!
Wholesale & Retail
AT THE
SIGNAL OFFICE!

BLANK BOOKS,

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

A FULL ASSORTMENT

In the above now on hand, and

WILL BE SOLD
AT
Lowest Trade Prices!
FOR CASH.

At the Signal Office Book and Stationery Store.

T. J. MOORHOUSE,
Goderich, February 2nd, 1864. w49

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME INTO THE ENCLOSURE of the subscriber, east part of Lot of No 20, Bayfield concession, Township of Goderich, about the middle of November last, a red and white spotted heifer, with a star on her forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN MILLER,
Goderich, January 19, 1864. w51*3t-o

STRAY STEER.

CAME INTO THE PREMISES OF THE undersigned, about the 15th day of November; a white stear. Some red spots on him.—About 3 years old. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

R. BUSH.
Lot 11, Con. 5, Stephen, Devon P O.
w1*3t

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of J. A. BURWASH & Co., at the Village of Southampton, County of Bruce, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties having claims against the above firm are requested to present them to James A. Burwash at Southampton, who is authorized to collect all outstanding debts due said firm.

Southampton, Jan. 23rd, 1864 } JAMES A. BURWASH. THOS. B. VANEVERY. GEORGE RUMBALL.
wn1tf

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES ARE HEREBY FORBID to purchase or in any way trade for a note of hand made by us, and payable to J. W. Bowman, or bearer for J. H. Garner, M. D., for the sum of Eleven Dollars, and bearing date about January 19, 1863, the subject matter thereof having been paid in the 11th Division Court, upon a judgment for the same

JOHN FORBES.
WM. DAVIDSON.
Wingham, January 22nd, 1864. w1*3t

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to negotiate a note of hand drawn by the undersigned in favor of Walter Smith, for two thousand feet of pine lumber, to be delivered this winter during sleighing, and dated 5th January, 1864, as I have received no value for the same, and will not fulfil the engagement.

THOMAS GARNISS.
Morris 3rd February, 1864. w2-1t*o

THOS. RODDY & CO.
HAVE OPENED,
CORNER OF PARSONS' BLOCK!
—A—
FULL STOCK!
IN
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
Glassware and Cutlery!

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS,
AND
WHISKEYS!
FOR
MEDICAL AND FAMILY USES,

HOTELS SUPPLIED!
ON
LIBERAL TERMS!

And for VARIETY OF GOODS the Stock IS UNSURPASSED.

FARMERS, COME AND SEE!

☞ Dairy Produce bought and sold.

Coal Oil, Burning Fluid and Lamps
Goderich, February 1st, 1864. sw43

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

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

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

JANUARY.

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

FEBRUARY.

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

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

CONSULTATION FREE!

Jan. 18th, 1864 w51

MORTGAGE SALE!
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY.

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by John Anderson, the younger, of the township of Kinloss, of the first part; Sarah Agnes Anderson, his wife, of the second part, and John T. Naftel, of the Township of Goderich, Esquire, of the third part; default having been made in the due payment thereof, will be sold at the Auction Mart of Messrs. SMAILL AND THOMSON, Kingston street, Goderich, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property, viz., Lots Numbers Twenty-two, Twenty-three, Twenty-four, Twenty five and Twenty-six, in the second Range, south of the Durham Road, in the Township of Kinloss, containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Eleven acres and a half, be the same 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, Feb'y. 1st, 1864. w1-td

STRAY STEER.

CAME INTO THE ENCLOSURE OF the subscriber, Lot 45, Lake Shore Range, Ashfield, about the 1st of July last, a white Steer, coming two years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ALLAN McKENZIE.
January 21st, 1864. w51-3t

FRESH TEAS, EX. "LILY!"

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

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

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

FIRSTLY:

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

SECONDLY:

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

THIRDLY:

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

FOURTHLY:

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

WE CANNOT NOR WILL WE BE UNDERSOLD!

D. KERR, Jr. & CO.,
Goderich, 20th Nov., 1863.

ALSO,
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH LOT OF
FRUITS, NUTS, SUGARS, PICKLES AND SAUCES,
with a general assortment of Groceries of the best quality, which will be sold at very reasonable prices.

D. KERR, Jr., & Co.
Goderich, 20th Nov., 1863.

CHECKERED STORE!
Market Square, Goderich.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS
WINTER STOCK OF GROCERIES, LIQUORS,
&c., bought at the *BEST MARKETS*, comprising
TEAS OF ALL KINDS!
From 50cts.
TOBACCO—a Full Assortment!
From 15cts.
COFFEES:
Rio, Java, Laguira and Ceylon, Fresh, Roasted and Ground.
SUGARS OF ALL KINDS!
NEW FRUITS:
M. R's. Layers, Sultana and Valentia Raisins, Patras Currants, Figs, Prunes, &c.
NUTS:
S. S. Almonds, Filberts, Brazil and new English Walnuts.
CONFECTIONS OF ALL KINDS.
LIQUORS:
Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robin & Co., and Rennault's Brandies, in Wood and Bottle, Sandeman's old Port, Duff Gordon's and Pedrorin's Sherries, DeKuyper's, Holland's and Booth's Old Tom Gin, Old Jamaica Rum, Scotch, Irish and other Whiskies, Ginger Wine, &c., &c.
LOCHFINE HERRING IN KEGS!
No 1. Mackerel in kit, Table Cod Fish, &c. Sauces, Spices, Lobsters and Salmon in cans, Sardines, &c. Everything in
FAMILY GROCERIES!
Kept and sold at the LOWEST PRICE.
THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID
IN CASH FOR
ANY QUANTITY OF WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.
☞ Agent for LABATT'S London Ale and Porter.
J. Y. S. KIRK.
GODERICH, December 18th, 1863. w39

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden purchasing or trading for the following notes, dated at Morrison or about the 9th day of March, 1861:

One for $40, due 1st February, 1864.
One for $40, due 1st August, 1864.
One for $40, due 1st February, 1865.
One for $40, due 1st August, 1865.

Given by the undersigned to Thomas Kennedy, of Grey, in the County of Huron, as I have received no value for them.

GEORGE MANNING.
Dated at Ainleyville, this 1st day of February, 1864. wn2-3m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that after twenty-one days from the date of this notice application will be made to the Judge of the Surrogate Court for the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, for the appointment of Nathaniel James, of the Township of Wawanosh, in the County of Huron, yeoman, as Guardian of William James, infant son of the late William and Anne James, of the township of Grattan, in the County of Renfrew.

NATHANIEL JAMES.
Dated at Goderich, this 2nd day of February, 1864. wn1

LAND SALE!
Under Power of Sale in Mortgage,

BY VIRTUE of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by Stuart Allan, of the Township of Amabel, in the County of Bruce, of the first part; Rosalie Allan, his wife, of the second part; and Thomas Cascadan, of the Village of Southampton, in the County of Bruce, Founder, of the third part; and by the said Thomas Cascadan, assigned to Thomas Barry VanEvery and George Romball, (default having been made in the due payment thereof,) will be sold on

Friday the 12th day of February,

A. D., 1864, 12 o'clock, noon, at the Auction Mart of

Messrs. Smaill and Thomson,
Kingston Street, Goderich;

The following property, that is to say: Lot Twenty-three, in Concession B, in the Township of Amabel, in the County of Bruce, containing by admeasurement One Hundred Acres, more or less. Terms Cash. Deed under Power of Sale.

M. C. CAMERON,
Solicitor of Assignees.
w50 td

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Council of the Corporation of the Township of McKillop, in the County of Huron, intend passing a By Law at its next meeting for establishing Roads at the rear of certain concessions in said township, viz., between Lots 15 and 16, lots 10 and 11, lots 30 and 31, in the 5th and 6th concessions, and lots 30 and 31 in the 2nd concession; also between lots 20 and 21 and 30 and 31, in the 7th and 8th concessions.

All persons having claims will present the same to the Reeve before the next meeting of Council, which will take place at SEAFORTH, on the

20th day of FEB. Next,

At 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. JAS. SHANNON,
Township Clerk.
McKillop, January 13th, 1864. w52 4t

Farm Lot for Sale.

THE advertiser offers for sale the East half of Lot No. 22, Barfield Con., township of Goderich, 89 acres in all, with 40 cleared and 8 or 9 chopped. The land is good, and well timbered and watered. Good log barn, small log house, and good bearing orchard. Will be sold cheap and on liberal terms. For particulars apply on the premises to

JOHN ELLIOTT.
Nov. 6th 1863 w41-3m-pa-5x*$o

EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE

FOR sale, cheap, 200 acres of excellent land, being lots 4 and 5, con. 7, W. D. of Ashfield. There are 100 acres cleared, 40 of which are nearly clear of stumps. Good dwelling and barn, 100 apple trees, 50 bearing. One-half of the farm sold if desired. It is within ¼ mile of the Lake Road, and there are grist and saw mills, church, school house, &c., near at hand.

Apply to J. B. GORDON, Goderich, or to HENRY BROWN, on the premises.
October 23, 1863. w39-3m$pPAPO

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

NEW BOOKS
ADDEY'S LIFE OF
"STONEWALL" JACKSON!
"THE SOUTHERN WAR,"
BY
FELLARD, of Richmond.
AT BUTLER'S.

MAGAZINES:
Godey's, Leslie's, and Peterson's, for *October*, all received
AT BUTLER'S.

CHEAP
CONVEYANCING!

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

Deeds $1.00
Mortgages $1.00
Other documents at equally low figures.

JOHN GALT,
Registry Office, Goderich, November 5th, 1863. w47-3m$q

HENRY GRIST,
DEPARTMENTAL
AND
Parliamentary Agent,
QUEBEC,

TRANSACTS BUSINESS WITH THE Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions.—Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., &c., for Parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere. sw105

A BEAUTIFUL ESTATE FOR SALE.
1000 Acres in One Block.

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

Apply, if by letter post paid, to J. B. GORDON, ESQ., Solicitor, Goderich, C. W.
sw94

THE EMPORIUM!
IS AGAIN REPLENISHED WITH
FALL GOODS.

J. V. DETLOR & SON

Invite Farmers, Mechanics, the Ladies, and all persons in search of bargains, to call and inspect their very large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, comprising

EVERY ARTICLE IN THEIR LINE
OF BUSINESS.

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

GLASS, HARDWARE, &c., &c.

Their Stock of DRY GOODS will be found very complete, and larger than any heretofore imported.

☞ The DRESS GOODS are worthy of special attention.

☞ Having purchased a large lot of TOBACCO, they are enabled to sell a good article at 25cts. per pound.

☞ The subscribers wish thus early to intimate that all Notes and Accounts are expected to be paid punctually and in full. To sustain their credit, and to enable them to sell for small profits, they are compelled to insist on immediate payment.

JOHN V. DETLOR & SON.
GODERICH, 25th Sept., 1863. 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 wv15n25ylv

STRAY CALVES.—Came into the premises of Thomas Hodgins, Lot No. 5, 7 con. of Stephen, about the last of August, two calves rising two years old. One steer is red, with white under the belly, and a few white hairs in his face, and on the inside of his left jaw some white. The heifer is a dark red, with a small spot on the left flank, with stubby horns. The owner is requested to prove property, pay damages and take them away.

THOMAS HODGINS.
Stephen, January 20th, 1864. w1-3t*o

Farm for Sale!

THE north ½ of Lot 8, Lake Road, E. concession, Colborne, 50 acres, 33 cleared and well fenced, Frame Barns, Log House, with well and pump and a small bearing orchard, a spring and creek on the land, distance

Four and a-half miles from Goderich!

Terms easy. Apply to G. M. TRUEMAN, Auctioneer, Goderich, or to
THOMAS GRUNDY,
On the premises.
Colborne, Nov. 24th, 1863. w43-tf

Murder will Out.

Some eighty or a hundred years ago the body of a man was found in the Tiber at Rome. It was recognized as a person well known about the city, but a stranger thing was that of a second body (also that of a man) was found at the time, tied up in a sack which was strongly stitched on to the collar of the coat of the porter. This body was not so easily recognized, but the strangeness of the circumstances set all the authorities immediately at work in the greatest earnest, and excited much interest in the city. Before long suspicion arose, which attached itself to a woman of doubtful character who lived in the outskirts, and whose husband had all at once disappeared. All, however, that was known was this, that she had lived unhappy with him. Nothing could be discovered or brought home to her, beyond the fact that he was gone, and of course she maintained that he had left her and she was a much injured person. And thus, as there was no proof, after a while the talk of the affair was dying out, when all at once it was fanned into flame again; the suspected house was revisited, and the woman actually brought to confess the truth that she had murdered her husband, and caused likewise the death of the porter. Upon this, without any ado, she was apprehended, and had to undergo her trial. The obtaining this confession, and the discovery of what had baffled the wisest heads in Rome, caused a very great sensation, but nobody seemed to know how it had been brought around. Upon her trial she said she had murdered her husband out of jealousy, and with no help from any human creature. The great difficulty she found was in disposing of the body. At last she hit upon a contrivance. She crammed it into a sack and sent for the porter with whom she was acquainted. It was then the dusk of evening. On his arrival she represented that she had been clearing out her house, and had collected a great mass of rubbish, which she did not know what to do with, or how to get rid of, and she thought of a good plan to stuff it all into a sack, and have it thrown into the river. It was heavy, she said, but she would pay him well for his job, and gave him refreshments before he started with his load.

The matter thus arranged, they supped and caroused together, and so she plied him with drink that he was well nigh overcome. She then brought out the sack, and while pretending to adjust it to his shoulder, stitched it strongly to the collar of his coat, telling him all he had to do when he got to the middle of the bridge was to lean it toward the edge, and chuck the sack as far as he could over the parapet, so as to get it clear out of the way into the current, and she would give him his money when he came back; which of course he never did. She could not tell, she said, how it had been found out, but she supposed God and the Virgin Mother had brought it to light; that was the whole truth, she added, and all she had to tell. When the trial had arrived to this point a young lawyer stepped forward and asked her if she had ever told anybody what she had done, or had any accomplice who could have divulged it?

'No,' she said, 'nobody helped me, and you might well suppose I would not be such a fool as to tell any living creature.'

'What! nobody!' the young lawyer asked.

'No,' she said, 'only my confessor.'

Here was the solution of the whole business, and the lawyer soon discovered that the confessor had a brother in the galleys, and calling to mind an old custom that if a galley slave can be the means of bringing a worse criminal than himself to justice, he received his freedom, he arrived at the conclusion that the slave had furnished the clue, which turned out to be the fact. The woman escaped punishment, as the discovery had been made through a breach of the confessional. The father confessor absconded as soon as possible. The young lawyer rapidly rose to eminence.

A Short Patent Sermon.

Old Lorenzo Dow was a sensible reformer. He is said to have shown his peculiar good sense at one time, by preaching the following excellent words in behalf of the printing fraternity.

"Perhaps it may not be amiss to remind you of the printer in my discourse. He is in a very disagreeable situation. He trusts everybody, he knows not whom. His money is scattered everywhere, and he scarcely knows where to look for it. His paper, his ink, his journeymen, his labor, &c., must be punctually paid for. You Mr.——, and you Mr.——, and a hundred others I could name have taken his paper; and you and your children, and your neighbors, have been improved by it. If you miss one paper, you think hard of the printer—you would rather go without your best meal than be deprived of your paper. Have you ever complied with the terms of your subscription? Have you ever taken pains to furnish the printer with *his* paper? Have you paid him for his type, his press, and his hand's work. If you have not go and pay off. *He needs the money.*

Lorenzo must have known more of newspaper publishers trials than most people do, or he would never have put forth such truths as those.—*Christian Era.*

☞ The coffin of the King of Denmark weighed 3,000 pounds. It took thirty men an hour and a quarter to get it down the grand staircase.

☞ Six hundred novels a year are written by women. Their pens rival their tongues.

☞ The New York *Evening Post*, having published a curious rhyme on that somewhat difficult word—"Timbuctoo, a correspondent calls to its recollection a somewhat witticr one, attributed to Sidney Smith, contained in the following verse:—

"If I were a casawary,
On the plains of Timbuctoo,
I could eat a missionary
Blood and bones, and *hymn-book-too.*"

THE IRISH NAVVY.—On the occasion of a French *fete* at the Crystal Palace, a crowd of "Mossoos" was gathered round the prostrate figure of a "navvy" just outside the Palace gates. The navvy, an Irishman, three parts asleep and more than half drunk, lay calmly by the side of his barrow, utterly undisturbed by the laughter of his surrounders or by the questions which one of them who could speak a little English put to him.—"You are drunk eh!" "Maybe I am!" (Great laughter.)—"Would you like to be in 'Even?'" "I'd like to be in Dublin! I can go to Heaven any day; but I have got the price of my fare back to Dublin." (Roars of laughter.)

OUT DOOR ETIQUETTE.—A gentleman meeting a lady should always take the right of the walk.

A gentlemen meeting another should alway pass to the right.

A lady, as a general rule, should not take a gentleman's arm in the street in the day time.

However, it is not improper when the walk is thronged with passengers.

A gentleman meeting or passing a gentle man and lady should pass on the gentleman's side.

A gentleman should never fail to salute a lady of his acquaintance when within a proper distance; unless she wear a veil, in which case it would be highly uncivil to recognize her.

Artemus Ward has lectured twenty nights in California. His receipts at the first lecture amounted to $1700, and at the second $800. The total proceeds of the "pieces" reached the sum of $8000 in gold, for which he will probably get $12,000 in greenbacks, on his arrival in New York. He was in Washoe at last accounts.

Lord Palmerston is reported to have thus hit off the position of things in Europe:—"Europe has been threatened with a torch (Poland) and a lucifer match (the Danish Duchies); the match is more likely to set the house on fire."

Business Directory.

Dr. Hamilton,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Office and Residence—At MRS. ACLAND'S, East Street, Goderich. sw98

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

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

A. F. Steinhoff, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Residence at Mr. T. Eyesched's, Victoria Street, *Clinton.*
[REFERENCES:
A. T. BELL, M. D., London; THOS. NICHOL, M. D., Simcoe; JOHN ELLIS, M. D., New York city. n24-6mos

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

William Fraser,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. *Walkerton,* Co. of Bruce. v16n45ly

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

Kennedy & Hyndman,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, &c. Office—Kay's Block, Goderich. Wild and other Lands examined and valued.
L. KENNEDY. P. K. HYNDMAN. wv16n34

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

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

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

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

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

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

Peter M'Rae,
FORWARDER AND COMMISSION Merchant, INVERHURON, C. W. Notes and Accounts collected. Business of any kind entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. w40-1y$anx

Alex. Findley,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, for HURON and BRUCE. Sales punctually attended to. Address, Bodwin P. O. w30-1yr$o

T. B. MONTGOMERY,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST,
Office---Over the Medical Hall,
BEGS to inform the Public that he will perform all Operations that are entrusted to him in a skilful manner.
Artificial Teeth inserted on Vulcanized Rubber, Gold, Silver, and Continuous Gum-work.
Particular attention paid to the regulation of children's teeth, and the preservation of the natural ones.
Charges Moderate and all Work Warranted
TERMS, CASH.
N. B.—A constant supply of Tooth Powder kept on hand. Only 50 cents per Box. 11-

ISAAC FREDRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
WEST ST., GODERICH,
Next do East of Mr. Stot 'Saddlery,
IN SAME BUILDING.
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY
REPAIRED ON SHORT NOTICE.
In the best Style & Warranted.
ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Gold & Plated Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c.,
Constantly on hand and warranted to be as represented if not, money refunded.
Goderich, 1st September, 1863. v16:21

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

COAL OIL,
☞ Coal Oil Lamps, &c., &c. Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Rags and Sheepskins taken in exchange. v14n49

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

$700 TO LOAN
ON FIRST-CLASS MORTGAGES.
Apply to
JOHN DAVISON,
Barrister, &c.
GODERICH, June 16th, 1863. sw83f

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 *BLUEVALE 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. w37-tf

Tailoring! Tailoring!!

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

OYSTER DEPOT
TOYS.
Fruits, Fancy Goods, Tobaccos,
OF ALL KINDS.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!
&c., at the
CIGAR STORE OF F. NITCHE,
West Street, Goderich.
Fresh Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c.,
always on hand. swn4

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

TO RENT
THE SUBSCRIBER offers to rent or lease the Tavern formerly occupied by Mr. J. Fitzwilliams, Corner of Kingston and Victoria Streets. For terms, &c., apply to
JOHN ALLEN.
Goderich, Nov. 30th, 1863 w26

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.
HENRY GRIST,
Quebec.
Goderich, Dec. 4, 1863. w48sw27

MORTGAGE SALE OF LANDS!
UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by Martin McLennan, of the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, carpenter, of the first part; Catherine McLennan, his wife, of the second part; (for the purpose of barring her dower) (default having been made in the due payment thereof,) will be sold on
Friday, the Twenty-sixth day of Feb'ry,
A. D. 1864, 12 of the clock, noon, at the Auction Mart of
Messrs. Smaill and Thomson,
Kingston street, Goderich, the following property, that is to say, being composed of the East half of Lot Number Nine Hundred and Seventy, in the said Town of Goderich, containing one eighth of an acre of land, more or less. Terms CASH. Deed under Power of Sale.
CAMERON & ELWOOD,
Solicitors for Mortagees.
Goderich, Jan. 9th, 1864. w50-td

FARM FOR SALE!
IN
GODERICH TOWNSHIP!
FREE OF STUMPS.
THAT valuable farm, lot 13, 5th concession, Goderich Township, about
4½ MILES FROM GODERICH!
With about 55 acres cleared, a quantity of good fruit trees. There is good water on the premises. The above farm will be sold on reasonable terms, Apply to
JOHN FINLAY,
Pine River, P. O.
Huron, November 3rd, 1863. w46-3m

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

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

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

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

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LAND.
United Counties of Huron and Bruce, } BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, County Court of the County of Waterloo and County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of James Burrison, James Benson and Hugh Gilmore, at the suits of James Harkley, Charles Incledon and William McKee, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said Defendants, in and to Lot Nine in the fourth concession of the township of Brant, containing one hundred acres; Lot one in the second concession of said township, containing fifty acres; also Lot Fifteen in the eighth concession of the township of Carrick, containing forty acres; also Lot 27 in the 2nd concession, and Lots 24 and 25 in the 3rd concession, S. D. R. of the township of Grant, containing one hundred and fifty acres; all in the county of Bruce; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Fifth day of January next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.
JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.
By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 16th Dec., 1863 } w47

POSTPONEMENT.
The above sale is postponed till Tuesday, the 19th day of January, 1864, at same hour and place.
The above sale is further postponed until Tuesday, the Sixteenth day of February next, at the same time and place.

TAILORING!

D. ADAMS,
RETURNS HIS MOST SINCERE THANKS for the very flattering encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Goderich, not being able to execute over one-half of the orders brought to him last season; having now secured facilities for
Carrying on Business Extensively,
and employing none but first-class tradesmen. And as D. A. believes his experience as Cutter is second to none in the Province, having carried on business extensively and successfully in Hamilton, principally first-class customers, and having been Cutter in one of the Principal Establishments in Edinburgh, Scotland, he fearlessly states to a discerning public that
CLOTHING CAN BE MADE
at his establishment equal to the best Establishment in Toronto or Montreal.
Goderich, Oct. 30, 1863. sw17w49-1y

HARDWARE.

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

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, 15th January, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that about 30,000 acres of land, in the county of Simcoe, U. C., will be offered for sale by Auction, at the Office of the Resident Agent, JOHN ALEXANDER, Esq., in Barrie, at NOON, on the
THIRTEENTH APRIL Next!
Conditions:
Two fifths cash, and the remainder in three annual instalments, with interest. No settlement duties are required.
Lists of the lots can be obtained on application to the Department or to the Crown Land Agent.
WM. McDOUGALL,
Commissioner.
sw41-6t-qx

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

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.
United Counties of Huron and Bruce, } BY virtue of two Writs of Venditioni Exponas and a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Henry C. Gamble, John Galt, Ira Lewis and Thomas Park, at the suits of Malcolm McPherson, the Commercial Bank of Canada and the Bank of Upper Canada, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to Lots Numbers 928, 929 and 930, on the Market Square, in the town of Goderich and County of Huron; also, Lots Numbers 809 on the south side of the Huron Road, in the said town of Goderich and County of Huron; which I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Twelfth day of January next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.
JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.
By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Goderich } w44
Dec. 17th, 1863.

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

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

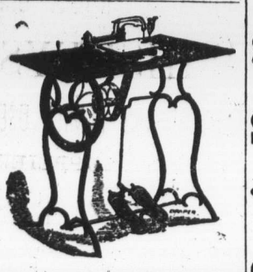
NOTE FOUND.
BY the subscriber, on the 20th inst., a note of hand for $35:75 drawn by Andrew Hughes and Wm. Corrigan, in favor of John Millar or bearer, dated Teeswater, October 8th, 1863; due 8 months after date.
JOHN FITZWILLIAMS.
Nile p.o.
January 22, 1864. w52-3t

TEACHER WANTED.
FOR SECTION No. 3, ASHFIELD, holding a 2nd class certificate, and bearing the necessary recommendations, as to ability, &c.—Apply to
JOHN M'GREGOR,
Trustee.
Kintail P. O. w51*2 us.
January 13, 1864.

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

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



R. M. WANZER & CO'S
GENUINE CANADIAN PATENT
SEWING MACHINES
Have taken the First Prizes
AT THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION held in Montreal, September 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, 1863, over all others; and also at the Provincial Exhibition held in Kingston, September 22nd, 23rd, and 23th and 25th, 1863. Prizes of a similar character were also awarded to us at the Provincial Exhibition held in Toronto in 1862, and at the Provincial Exhibition held at London in 1861.
Prices have been Greatly Reduced!
R. M. WANZER & Co.,
Hamilton.
ABRAHAM SMITH,
Agent,
East Side Market Square.
Goderich, Nov. 27, 1863. sw25w44

FARM IN WAWANOSH
TO BE SOLD OR EXCHANGED
FOR A BUSH LOT!
BEING WEST HALF OF LOT NO. 41, 6th con., Wawanosh, containing 100 acres, 60 of which are cleared, well fenced, and in a
GOOD STATE OF CULTIVATION;
the remainder being
BEECH AND MAPLE BUSH LAND.
There are on the premises a young orchard just beginning to bear, a good log house, a log barn, and
A NEVER-FAILING SPRING.
25 acres of fall plowing are done, and fifty acres of the land are ready for crops in the spring.
For particulars as to terms, which are easy and reasonable, apply on the premises, (or if by letter post-paid, to Blythe P. O.) to
DAVID McARTHUR.
Wawanosh, Jan. 21, 1864. w5 *3m'T

TH
FOLLOWING PROPERTIES
ARE
FOR SALE
ON
Very Reasonable Terms!
LOTS Nos. 117, 118, 119, 120, 135, 149, in the rising Village of Riversdale, in the County of Bruce. This Village is situated on the main road between Kincardine and Walkerton, the County Town of Bruce.
Lot Number 16, South side of Mechanics' Avenue, in the Town of Kincardine, and Lots 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53, in the Village of Riversdale, also 75 and 76, West side of Victoria Street, in the Town of Kincardine, County of Bruce.
Lots Numbers 3, 4, 5, on the North of the Durham Market Square, in the Village of Kincardine, County of Bruce, containing one-quarter of an acre of land each, with the buildings thereon. Also Lots 5, 6 and 8 on the Durham Road, and lot 25, on the North side of the Durham Road, in the Township of Kincardine, containing 50 acres each, partially cleared.
Lots 31 and 32 on West side of Queen Street in the Town of Kincardine.
For particulars apply to
IRA LEWIS,
Barrister, Goderich.
n26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.
United Counties of Huron and Bruce, } BY virtue of two Writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of John Hawkins the younger, at the suits of Harry Lake and Murdo McGregor; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lots numbers 3, East Part, South of Melbourne Street, 5, 6 and 7, north of Melbourne street, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, south of Drury Lane, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 23, 24, 25, 26 north of Drury Lane, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 north of Christina street, 19 north of Melbourne street; 20 and 21 south of Melbourne street; 29 and 30 east of Elizabeth street and 31 west of Elizabeth street, all in the Village of Port Albert in the County of Huron; which Lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Twenty-sixth day of April next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.
JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 18th January, 1864. } w51

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.
United Counties of Huron and Bruce, } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Thomas Bilkie at the suit of Simon Nelson, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Bilkie, in and to Lot Number Twenty-three, in the First Concession of the Township of Brant in the County of Bruce, containing Fifty acres of land, more or less; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Nineteenth day of January next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.
JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B
By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 13th Oct., 1863. } w5

The above sale is postponed till Tuesday, the 8th day of March next. w51

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS,
United Counties of Huron and Bruce, } BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the County of Grey and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Simon Orchard at the suit of David Magill and Thomas Scott, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, viz: Part of park lots one to five east side of Queen Street North, in the Village of Paisley, subdivided by Simon Orchard, known as Lots 1, 12, 13, 16, 17 and 25, Queen street, north east side, Lots 1, 3 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 14, Ross street east side, lots 1 and 2 east of Queen street and north of North street, lots 1 2 3, 4, 5 6 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, North street, north side, and lots 1, 2, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, north street, south side. Also part of lot 13, con. A. Elderslie, called No. 5. Lot 122 in farth lot 33, lot 4, block one, in farm lot 29, in the village of Port Bruce, lot 18, block 30 in the village of Port Elgin, all in the County of Bruce. Which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the 23rd day February next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon
JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, Nov. 27th 1863 } w47

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 approved Credit. Old metal, Brass, Copper, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.
Goderich, October, 1863. w39

Oak Free Stone kept on hand for Building purposes

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

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

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM,
The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.
Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.
IT NEVER FAILS
To Restore Grey Hair
TO
Its Original Youthful Color
It is not a Dye,
But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.
For Ladies and Children
Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.
Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE
198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.
Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

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

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR Sale, at reduced prices, a large assortment of
Bar, Rod, Band, and Hoop Iron
CAST, BLISTER,
GERM'N & SPRING STEEL,
ANVILS;
Vices, Bellows, Steeks and Sledge and Hand Hammers;
PLOW MOULDS,
Spades & Shovels, Iron Axles, Coil Chains;
GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS,
COLOURS, OILS,
Turpentine, Lead Pipe, Wrought, Cut and Horse Nails; Twines and Cordage;
India Rubber Packing & Belting;
Platform and Counter Scales;
Muley, Cross-cut, Circular, Pit, and Hand Saws;
Cabinet-Maker's Hardware; Carpenter's and Joiner's Tools; Boring Machines;
House Furnishings of all kinds; Sash, Blinds, Doors and Mouldings;
Chopping, Broad & Hand Axes
From Blood and other celebrated makers.
Agent for Gurney & Co.'s PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.
With the Largest Stock of
SHELF HARDWARE
IN THE COUNTIES.
Purchased from the Manufacturers, and for Sale by
W. E. GRACE.
Goderich, May 1st, 1863. v14n26

Bryant, Stratton & Co's
CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL
Commercial Colleges
THE TORONTO COLLEGE, C. W.
THIS INSTITUTION, located in the *Mechanics' Institute, Toronto*, has just been added to BRYANT, STRATTON & CO'S. chain of Commercial Colleges, established in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis.
The object of these Colleges is to impart to Young Men and Ladies thorough and practical instruction in Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Spencerian Business Penmanship, Correspondence, &c., and to fit them for any department of business they may choose.
Scholarships issued in Canada will entitle the student to complete his course in any College of the chain, and vice verse, without additional charge. The College is open day and evening.
JAMES E. DAY, RESIDENT PRINCIPAL.
For further information please call at the College, or send for Catalogue and Circular, enclosing letter stamp. Address BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.
Toronto, Jan. 1, 1863. sw34w48-1y

DR. HULL'S
LIQUID
Aromatic Physic
AN
Important Family Medicine.
FOR the cure of diseases of the
LIVER AND STOMACH,
Indigestion, Bilious affections, Palpitation of the Heart, Costiveness of the Bowels, Sick-Headache, Piles, Jaundice, and all other cases where an opening gentle physic is required.
THIS MEDICINE
CONTAINS NO MERCURY,
OR ANY OTHER DELETERIOUS DRUG.
BEING VERY PALATABLE,
It will answer for delicate females, or children. It is simply a helpmate to nature, giving energy and a healthy action to the Stomach, the spring of life whence the body derives its succor.
This Medicine being very pleasant to the taste, must become very popular with those invalids who have been sickened with nauseous Castor Oil, Aloes, Rhubarb, &c.
Wherever it has been introduced it has met with great success, and is likely to supersede all other medicines as a good and pleasant physic.
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PARKER & CATTLE;