Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

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

$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE] GODERICH, C. W., THURSDAY, JUNE. 7, 1866. [VOL. XIX.—NO. 19

Business Directory.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to Wm. E. GRACE, by note or book account, will please

CALL AND SETTLE

The same without delay.

Office on Lighthouse St.
Next to Mr. Andrew Donogh's.

For Sale
200 BARRELS SALT!
AT
$1.25 PER BBRL.
A QUANTITY OF
IRON!
Assorted, at
$2.50 PER 100 POUNDS!
WM. E. GRACE.
Goderich, December 22nd 1864. w32-tf

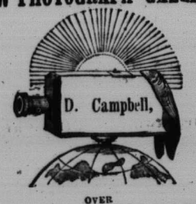
J. & J. SEEGMILLER,
TANNERS!
DEALERS
IN
LEATHER FINDINGS!
&c., &c.
GODERICH, C. W.
February 4. w42w

CABINET WAREHOUSE

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

THE Subscribers having commenced the Axe making in connection with the Blacksmith business at their old stand, corner of Waterloo and Lighthouse street, where farmers can get
A Good, Home-Made Axe
At a reasonable figure. We are also prepared to jump old axes and make them as good as new.
GIVE US A TRIAL.
Mill Picks Made or Sharpened!
And warranted to do good work.
JOHN McPHERSON & Co.
Goderich, Dec. 5. 1865. wsw37

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY



OVER
ARCHIBALD'S STORE, Crabb's Block,
GODERICH.
SUPERIOR LIGHT AND TASTEFUL ROOMS.
PICTURES taken in every style and in all kinds of weather.
☞ PRICES LOWER than elsewhere in Canada.
D. CAMPBELL.
Goderich, Dec. 1, 1865. sw27

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Victoria Organs and Melodeons,
IN ALL THE DIFFERENT STYLES.
Illustrated Catalogues Free.
ADDRESS—R. S. William's, Toronto or W. T. Cox, Esq., Goderich, who will supply catalogues. w50

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.,
FORWARDERS,
And COMMISSION Merchants,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c.,
☞ Agents for first class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.
sw01] HARBOR QUAY, Goderich, C.W

Business Directory.

DRUGS, DRUGS!

F. JORDAN,
(Successor to R. B. Reynolds)
Medical Hall,
Court-House Square, Goderich,
DISPENSING CHEMIST & DRUGGIST
Dealers in, and Importers of
GENUINE DRUGS
Chemicals, Perfumery,
Hair Tooth, and Nail Brushes
PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, DYE STUFFS,
HORSE & CATTLE MEDICINES
GARDENSEEDS, &C., &C.
Orders from Medical men punctually attended to at *Lowest Trade Prices.*
N.B.—Physician's Prescriptions carefully dispensed.
Goderich, Jan. 10, 1858. 49

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!
ROCK & COAL OILS,
Burning Fluid, Lamp Oils.
For Sale by F. JORDAN.
Goderich, Jan. 17, 1859 50

GODERICH

MARBLE WORKS,
W. C. TRELEAVEN.
Monuments, Headstones, Tombs,
Tablets, Table-Tops, &c.
Ohio Free Stone kept on hand for Building purposes such as Caps, Sills, Bases, &c., Cheap for Cash.
GODERICH, C. W.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000, STERLING.
Fire Department.
INSURANCES effected on all classes of risks at moderate rates. Losses promptly paid.
Life Department.
In virtue of the guarantee afforded by their large Capital and accumulated profits, this Company can adopt rates lower than are practicable by many other offices.
To Farmers.
Special low rates have been made for farm buildings and other isolated risks.
The undersigned having been appointed agent of the above Company for Goderich and surrounding country, will be glad to receive proposals for insurance in both branches, and will always be ready to give information to parties wishing to insure.
Wm. RICHARDSON, Agent,
Bank of Montreal, West St.
Goderich, May 1st, 1866. sw70

Sign of the
Large Padlock.

H. GARDINER & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Hardware Merchants,
Market Square, Goderich,
HAVE now on hand a complete and well assorted stock of Hardware, consisting in part of
Adzes,
Broad Axes,
Chopping Axes,
Augurs, Brushes, Borax,
Waggon Boxes, Canada Plates,
Chains, Curry-Combs, Cordage, Dung Forks, Hay Forks, Files, Glue, Glass, Putty,
Grain Tin, Grindstones, Powder, Shot, Caps
Hinges all kinds, Iron, Steel, Spring Steel,
Hubs, Spokes, and Bent Stuff, Bar Lead, Lamp Glasses, Looking-Glasses, Looking-Glass Plate, Horse Nails,
Cut Nails,
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And Boiled Oil, Benzoline, Coal Oil, Machinery Oil, Varnish, Paints and Colors, Coal Oil Lamps, Plough Moulds,
Muley Saws, Cross-Cut Saws, Hand Saws,
&c.
☞ The above will be sold cheap for Cash.

GILLING and STURGEON TWINE
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Agents for Commercial Union Assurance Co., of London, England.
1st September, 1865. w43

MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH
E. HOSKER, PROPRIETOR. THE above is most pleasantly situated on an eminence 120 feet high, overlooking the Harbor and Lake Huron;—good Orchards, Gardens and Rural Walks attached. Board $1 per day; single Meals or Beds, 25 cents. w15o10vly

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

Business Directory.

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FIRE, LIFE & MARINE.
British American Insurance Co. Head Office, TORONTO.
Capital $400,000. Marine Department.
GEORGE RUMBALL, & Co., Agents.

Western Insurance Company Limited,
NON-TARIFF OFFICE, ENGLAND,
FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.
Chief Offices—7 Waterloo Place, London; 77 King St., Manchester.
Chairman—J. Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M. P. for Oldham, Reform Club, London, and the Grange, Urmston, near Manchester.
General Manager—Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M. A., formerly Fellow and Sadlerian Lecturer, Queen's College, Cambridge.
Head Office for B. N. A., Ontario Hall, Church Street, Toronto.
SCOTT & DEGRASSI,
Managers, B.N.A.
CAPT. R. THOMAS, Marine Inspector.
GEO. RUMBALL, & Co., Agents.

QUEEN FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Capital Two Millions Sterling.
Chief Office, Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CANADA BRANCH OFFICE, UNION BUILDINGS, MONTREAL.
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Bankers—Molson's Bank. *Legal Advisers*—Messrs. Torrance & Morris. *Medical Adviser*—Wm. Sutherland, Esq., M. D. *Surveyor*—James H. Scringle, Esq. *Auditor*—Thomas R Johnson, Esq. *Resident Secretary and General Agent*—M. Mackenzie Forbes, Esq.
Union Buildings, 26 St., Francois Xavier Street.
GEO. RUMBALL, & Co., Agents.
The above Companies take risks on the most favourable terms.
GEO. RUMBALL & Co.
Goderich, 3rd April, 1866. w10

MONEY TO LEND.
THE HURON & ERIE
SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.
The above Society is prepared to make
ADVANCES
ON IMPROVED
Farm Property.
ON MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.
Advances may be repaid Monthly or Yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO
S. POLLOCK,
Agent and Valuator for the Society at Goderich.
Goderich, C.W., 1866. w13

MONEY TO LEND
ON IMPROVED FARMS,
AT 8 PER CENT!
—ALSO,—
Some to Invest in Town Property
J. B. GORDAN,
Barrister, &c., Goderich.
Goderich, Sept. 13, 1864. sw3-tf

Money to Lend,
ON very reasonable terms. Apply to
B. L. DOYLE,
Crabb's new Block.
Goderich, 9th Jan. 1865. w50-1yr

Consulate of the United States of America.
DARKS HOTEL.
Office hours from 9 o'clock, a. m., to 3 o'clock, p. m.

JAMES SMAILL,
ARCHITECT,
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style
☞ Office at the Huron Auction Mart, Market Square, Goderich. [sw v1n7 1yly

G. M. TRUEMAN
LANDACENT,
Market Square, Goderich.
Teeds CLINTON every Wednesday, from 11 a.m to 4 p.m. 81:10

DENTISTRY.
Dr. PHELPS,
SURGICAL & MECHANICAL
DENTIST, (successor to T. B. Montgomery,) Goderich, C. W.
Rooms over Mr. F. Jordan's Drug Store
January 13th, 1865. sw38-yly

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

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$oex

D. McDougall,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD County of Huron. Sales in village or county punctually attended to. w9-1yr$o

W. M. SAVACE,
BUYS and sells New York Drafts—Greenbacks—National currency—State notes, and uncurrent money, at current rate of exchange.
19th Dec., 1865. w47-1yr$

British American Assurance Co.
FIRE & MARINE.
JOHN ESSON Agent.
Bayfield, C. W., April 16, 1865. w12

GEORGE FORBES.
AGENT of the C. W. Farmers Mutual and Stock Company, Hamilton, C. W.
G. Forbes, Lot 26, Con 3, Morris.
Dingle, P. O.
w8 1y*

A CROSS WORD,
AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

BY EMMA GARRISON JONES.

"Lucy, if you mean to sew this button on, I do wish you'd do it—I can't wait all day."

Tom didn't speak a bit cross, only emphatic; but I was out of temper that morning, and my head ached badly from sitting up too late the night before. Tom had gone to a supper for the second time since our marriage—given by some of his bachelor friends, and had come home the worse for it. It had provoked me intensely. So I had followed him to bed in sullen silence, and awoke, none the better pleased after my sleep, on the morning alluded to. To make the matter worse, just as he spoke about his button, the knife, with which I was cutting bread for his lunch, slipped, inflicting a deep gash on my hand; and the baby awoke, and sent up her sharp, little cry from the cradle, all in one and the same moment.

"You can wait as well as I did last night, I reckon," I replied, sharply, really angry at last. "Don't hurry me—I do all I can, and more than I am able to do, with one pair of hands."

Tom dropped his button, and turned toward me with a startled, "Why, Lucy!"

"Don't Lucy me." I retorted, throwing down the bread, and catching up the baby, while the blood streamed from my hand over her white gown. "You've done enough—you've broke my heart. I wish I had never seen you—I wish I was back with my father and mother."

I broke down with a burst of hysterical tears, and seeing the blood on my hand, Tom came over and knelt down beside me.

"Why, Lucy," he said, his voice and eyes full of tenderness, "you've cut your hand.—Why didn't you say so? Here, give me the child while you bind it up—just see how it bleeds!"

He held out his hands for the baby, but I snatched her away and went on sobbing.

Don't cry, Lucy," he continued, stroking the hair back from my forehead—"please don't. I know I've done wrong, dear—but I didn't mean it. I fell in with some of the old boys, and they persuaded me against my will. But its the last time, Lucy—the last time."

Why didn't I turn to him then, and help and encourage him? Because my mean, tyrannous temper got the best of my woman's heart.

"Oh, yes," I said, sneeringly, "it is easy enough to make fine promises—you told me the same thing before. How can you expect me to trust you now?"

Tom was spirited and quick-tempered—great, loving-hearted men always are. He sprang to his feet like a flask, and, before I had time to think or speak, had left the room. I tossed the child into her cradle, and rushed to the door—but it was too late—he was gone, I just caught a glimpse of him turning the corner.

I went back to the little breakfast room. How blank and drear it looked, and what a sharp, stinging thorn there was in the very core of my heart! I loved Tom, and he loved me. We had been married only eighteen months, and this was our first quarrel. I sat down, with the babe in my arms, heedless of my morning work, and fell to thinking. All the old, happy days came back; and one day in particular, when we sat in Dunberry Wood. It was in autumn, and all the world seemed in a blaze of gold, as the sun slid down, and the squirrels chattered overhead, dropping a ripe nut, now and then, into my lap, as I sat there, with the last rose of summer in my hair, knitting a purse for Tom.

"Lucy," he said, as I wove in the last golden stitches, "you've knit my love—my very life—up in that purse. Tell me now, before you finish it, how is it to be? Am I to leave you, and—and——Oh! I won't think of it even, Lucy it would be too dreadful!"

"No, Tom," I answered. "you are to have the purse, and the hand that knit it, too."

Poor Tom, he cried then just like a little child—he, the bravest man in the village.

"No fault to find, only he's a *leetle* too wild—too fond of gay company; but you must tame him, Lucy, as your mother did me."

That was my old father's advice on our wedding day. My heart smote me dreadfully as I called it to mind that morning. Had I done my duty? Had I followed the example of my mother, who never let fall an unkind word?

But Tom would be home to dinner! The thought brought me to my feet. I did up my work briskly, and went about cooking just such a dinner as I knew he liked. The plum pudding was done to perfection; the baby in a clean slip, and myself all smiles to receive him when the clock struck one. But he didn't come.

I put by the untasted dinner and prepared supper, and lit a bright fire in the little parlor. He should have a pleasant welcome. But he did not come. Eight, nine, ten o'clock, and I put by the untasted supper, and baby and I went to the nursery to watch and wait. How the little thorn in my heart pierced and rankled! Tom had broken his promise, and my unkindness was the cause! Nothing else rang in my ears through the long hours.

About two o'clock I heard a noise below, and went to the window. There was a man on the porch, I could just see him in the dim light.

"Tom, is that you?" I asked softly, putting out my head.

"Yes; open the door, Lucy—quick. The police are after me."

My heart sunk. The police after him? What could he have done? I ran down swiftly and unlocked the door. But as I did so, two men, wearing official badges, stepped up on the porch, and one of them laid his hand on Tom's shoulder, and said, "I arrest you, sir."

"For what?" I cried.

"For murder!"

The floor seemed sliding beneath my feet, but I caught at the door to steady myself, and looked at Tom. At that instant, the official uncovered his lantern, and oh, my God! there was blood upon my husband's hands.

All the rest is blank. When I came to life again, I was in bed in my own room, and kind, compassionate faces were around me. I asked for Tom. He was in prison awaiting his trial. There had been a quarrel at the tavern, whither my cruel words had driven Tom; and Tom had struck his antagonist. The man was not dead—though they thought he was at first—but he was badly hurt about the head. But if he recovered—well, it would not go so hard with Tom.

I arose and went down to the prison—but they would not admit me. No one was to see my husband until after the trial. Another day crept by—a night—and then a morning came. I went down to the door, and opened it, with the vague feeling of expectation which always accompanies severe affliction, and looked out. The sun was rising—God's sun—rising grandly and brightly over the black stone jail. The frost hung thick and sparkling over everything, even on the scrap of folded paper that lay at my feet. I stooped and picked it up idly, as we catch at a straw or twig, sometimes, without any motive or power of volition. The superscription caught my eye—it was my own name—and my husband's writing. I tore it open and read:

"Dear Lucy,—I have broken out of jail, and am going—well, no matter where. I didn't strike Hastings with an intention to kill him. I was intoxicated, and it was more his fault than mine; but he may die—and then—at any rate, it is better for you, Lucy, for me to go. I never was worthy of you. Now, you can go back to your father, and forget me and be happy. You will find the bonds for that money I have in the bank, in my desk; it is enough to make you and the child comfortable. Forgive and and forget me, Lucy. God bless you—you and the baby! TOM."

That was the end! That was the reward that my cross word had purchased for me! Truly, truly, the wages of sin is death. We shall not need one pang of corporeal suffering, one spark of real fire, to perfect our torment, if we are lost. Conscience is all sufficient—remorse, that worm that never dies. It is useless for me to attempt to talk about what I suffered in the weary, weary days that followed that morning! Words cou'd not express it, and no soul, save one that has passed through the same furnace of affliction, could begin to understand it. But I lived, for sorrow and death rarely walk in each other's steps, and nursed my babe, and did the work that my hands had to do. I did not go back to my father. I remained in Tom's home, and kept his things all about me, even to his cap hanging on the wall. Forget him? Does love ever forget?

Hastings did not die. He recovered, and made a public statement. He was more in fault, he said, than Tom was. Then he put a notice in all the papers, telling Tom to come back; but he did not come.

The winter passed away with long, long nights of bitter remorse, and tender recollections of the dear husband, whose strong arms had once been my stay and support. The spring came—the summer—another winter. Three years went by—crept by.

My child, Tom's little baby, grew to be a fairy little thing, with fair blue eyes golden hair, and a tongue that never wearied of prattling. All day long she sat on the door-step where the evening sunbeams slanted in, lisping to her doll, and listening, while I told her of the father who would come back to us one day. For surely he would come. Surely God's mercy would vouchsafe some compensation, some pardon for such tears, such bitter repentance as my soul had poured forth.

That third spring was peculiar somehow; the far-off sky seemed to drop down in nearer, bluer folds; the sun wore softer radiance; the trees, the grass, the flowers a diviner, tenderer beauty. I rose in the morning, and looked out of my little window at the kindling glories of morn, with a feeling of strange, tremulous expectation. I seemed to feel the shadow of some great event that winged its flight above me—the one prayer of my heart seemed about to be answered.

One evening! oh, that evening! A May sky, soft and blue, hung over a green, blossoming earth. The turtle cooed in the distant wood, and the robin twittered to her young brood amid the misty bloom of the orchard. God's love shone in the golden brightness of the westward-going sun. My child, little Effie, sat on the door-step, talking to her doll, and watching the birds. All at once, she clapped her dimpled hands and bounded to her feet.

"Mammy," she cried, gleefully, pappy comin'—pappy comin'; Effie go meet him!"

The words stirred my heart to its utmost depths, and, dropping my work, I followed her out at the door. A man was coming up the garden path—his garments tattered—his steps slow and uncertain. A beggar, no doubt! I called to Effie to come back, but she ran on, heedless of my command. Tom's little spaniel, that I had petted and taken care of for his sake, darted from his kennel with a peculiar cry, such as I had never heard from it before. What did it all mean? My heart throbbed and my knees began to tremble. Little Effie ran on, holding out both dimpled hands, her golden curls blown all about her rosy face.

"How-de-do, pappy? I's your little girl, Effie," she lisped, as she reached the man's feet.

He stoped and raised her in his arms, and then his glance rested on me. And such a glance—such a face! Pale, haggard, worn by sorrow and suffering to a mere shadow. Tom's ghost come back from the grave. Not that either, for my frantic arms grasped something, some tangible form.

"Oh, Tom!" I cried, "is it you? Speak, speak, and tell me?"

"Yes, Lucy, it's me. I couldn't bear it no longer—I'm dying, I'm dying, I believe—and I couldn't go without seeing you and the little one again."

My arms held him fast, tattered garments and all; my tears fell on his poor, pale face like rain. I would never let him go again.

"Tom, Tom," I sobbed, going down on my knees before him, "oh, forgive me! forgive me!—I have suffered so much."

"It's one that must ask forgiveness, Lucy," he said humbly, "not you—I was wrong——"

But I stoped him short.

"No Tom, my cross word did it all," I said; "but for that we might have been happy together all these weary years——"

"Mammy, mammy," interposed Effie, twisting herself round on her father's shoulder, "don't cry no more—pappy's come back."

Yes, thank God, he had come back, poor, and tattered and hungry—like the Prodigal, but my Tom, my husband, nevertheless. I would never speak cross words to him any more.

It is spring-time again. The sweet May sunlight steals in at my window, as I write and I hear the turtle cooing" in the distant wood. My husband is a man now, standing up proudly, his feet upon the grave of old temptations. I know that God's mercy is equal to His justice, and his love greater than either.—*Peterson's Magazine.*

☞ The Spider is a friend to agriculture, although it is considered disgusting and poisonous, and many there are that will start back and screech at the sight of a spider, as if it were a venomous reptile. This probably is because tradition and superstition have got possession of our senses. We have been bitten by spiders and received no more injury than from a flea; yet there may be some spiders whose bite is poisonous. The spider has eight legs and eight eyes; it sheds its skin like the snake; it sometimes survives the winter in a torpid state; it is like other beasts of prey, capable of enduring hunger a long time; its food consists of flies and other insects which otherwise would devour our crops. Look at the multitude of webs in the morning after the fog has left the air, and you will see your field nearly covered, and all these little nets are set to catch insects. How many thousands are daily destroyed? Yet prejudice has got such a hold of our minds that we frequently step aside to crush them and destroy their nests. Whoever is guilty of doing so, is not acquainted with the history of the spider, or acts against his own interest.

☞ Another attempt to cross the Atlantic in a jolly-boat will soon be made by Capt. J. M. Hudson, of New York. His craft is a metallic life boat, 26 feet long and 6 wide, to be full ship rigged. Only one man will accompany him on his fool-hardy voyage.

THE FENIANS AGAIN!
GEN. SWEENEY IN THE WAR PATH.
The First Shot—Policeman Fired at!

From the Buffalo Express, May 31st.

Buffalo seems to have become for the nonce the geographical "head centre" of Fenianism—Fenianism, that is, of the Roberts and Sweeney pattern, as distinguished from the article for which James Stephens certifies. As was announced in the special dispatches of the *Express* at the time. Gen. Sweeney began movements for a serious demonstration, of which Buffalo was supposed to be the point of departure, about two weeks ago.

GEN. SWEENEY IN BUFFALO.

Last week, Gen. S. with other Fenian military leaders, was in this city, and we understand that his plan of operations was finally discussed here, adopted and arrangements perfected for carrying it into execution immediately.

On Monday or Tuesday evening of last week a council of war was held, and its sitting continued until three o'clock in the morning. The debate upon the question, to do or not to do, was long, earnest, impassionate. Gen. Sweeny declared that something must be done, or attempted to be done, in Canada, whatever its result, in order to rescue the order and all belonging to it from disgrace. His desperate arguments prevailed against a feeble opposition and when the Council broke up the die had been cast, the programme of Canadian invasion laid out, the orders for striking pronounced.

DEPOTS OF ARMS—MILITARY AUCTIONEERING.

The first business seems to have been the establishment of depots of arms at convenient points. At Erie this was ill managed. The agent there had been instructed to advertise a sale of military weapons and equipments, in order to cover the reception and storage of such property as a legitimate transaction of commerce. He misunderstood his instructions, failed to advertise, and the muskets in his hands were seized by the government officers.

In Buffalo there was more cuteness, as we infer without any positive knowledge, from an advertisement which has appeared for several days past in the columns of THE EXPRESS, announcing a "peremptory sale of Muskets, Rifles and Commissariat stores, by R. O'Day, at his Auction and Commission House, Nos. 20 and 22 Pearl street, Friday morning, June 1st., at 10 o'clock, on account of whom it may concern." Our reporters visited Mr. O'Day's establishment yesterday in persuit of information, but were assured that the boxes of muskets, pistols, etc., had not been opened—would not be opened until Friday, and that the consignee knew nothing, whatever yet as to the quality, manufacture, pattern or value of his weapons—not even sufficient to recommend them to a purchaser. One side of Mr. O'Days establishment seemed to be filled with formidable boxes, sufficient to contain, if packed with muskets, enough for the arming of a brigade. The cellar of his establishment has long been understood to be the arsenal and drill room of the F. B., but darkened windows have kept its secrets well from prying eyes.

THE GATHERING OF FORCES.

On Tuesday last, from all the information we can gather, the concentration of Sweeney's forces began. From Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnatti, Indianapolis, Columbus, and other western points, a quiet movement of men commenced, tending to this point. Our despatches yesterday morning announced the passage of one body through Cleveland.

THE ADVANCE GUARD.

About three hundred of these men reached Cleveland by a special train from Nashville just before midnight on Monday, and immediately separating into small bands were quartered among their friends in that city. On Tuesday morning another party, of about forty, arrived from Columbus, and at night the entire body started for this city. As a general rule, they are stated to have acted in an orderly manner while in Cleveland, though some of them were much demoralized. Transportation was provided for three hundred and forty two, which number took the ten o'clock train, by the Lake Shore road, Tuesday night.

ON THE ROUTE

The demoralization became general, and fights were frequent. At one time an entire car load were engaged in a general scrimage, and many of the party were severely injured. At Astabula one man was so badly hurt in the temple that little hope of his recovery is entertained. All along the road men were droped at the way stations, more or less, badly wounded, so that of the three hundred and forty-two which left Cleveland, it is reported only about three hundred reached Buffalo.

AT BUFFALO.

Towards six o'clock yesterday morning the train reached this city, but instead of, as usual, running directly into the depot on Michigan street, it was stopped about a mile outside, and the party landed near the Union Ironworks. They conducted themselves in a most orderly manner, and soon separated into small parties, and disappeared under the charge of various parties belonging to the Brotherhood in this city. After breakfast many of them could be seen making their way across Main street singly and in groups of two or three, but all seemed to be without any definite aim, though it was noticed that they asked no questions as to localities, and appeared to know as much about the city as the natives.

AT THE DEPOT.

During Tuesday night various despatches were received in the city, warning the authorities of the approach of the party. The Mayor of Cleveland telegraphed to Mayor Wells, and the Police commissioners and United States Marshal also received information of the departure of the "army." The note of preparation was immediately heard at headquarters, and fears being entertained that disturbance might arise from the presence of so large a body of men in our midst without restraint, the Commissioners and the Chief of Police remained on duty all night, and were present at the depot on the arrival of the train, but no Fenians were to be seen.

PRECAUTIONS.

Telegrams were sent by Mayor Wells and the Police Commissioners to the Mayors of Toronto and Hamilton, giving all the information that could be obtained.

Major Dyer, now stationed at Fort Porter, was also informed of the facts. The force at the fort, however, consists of but fifty men belonging to the regular army, and there is little material of war or means of any kind to prevent any attempts at crossing that might be made.

The U. S. Marshal and the Collector also notified the commander of the U. S. steamer Michigan, and everything was put in readiness for immediate service.

DURING THE DAY.

The utmost secresy was thrown around every movement if any unusual ones took place. A portion of the Fenians were quartered at Ira Cahin's restaurant and boarding-house, on Commercial street, near the Canal bridge. Another party of men billeted on Hugh Mooney's saloon, on Ohio street. The largest number, however, were stationed at Dudley Hall, on Main street. During the afternoon these places were visited by our reporters, but in the neighborhood of the first two nothing was to be seen of the invaders. It was reported that a meeting was being held at Dudly Hall before which guards were stationed. One of our reporters managed to pass these grim sentinels and gained the entrance to the main hall, but instead of the formidable bodies of armed men he expected to see, could catch through the opening door only a sight of half a dozen individuals of decidedly peaceful description. No information was to be obtained save the gratuitous and to him welcome statement that he "had better be getting home to supper." A knife seemingly of the kind used for mutilating human flesh added force to the remark, and baffled at all points for the time being, he changed his base of reportorial operations and started for new fields of inquiry.

AT NIGHT.

As the evening came on the strangers were to be seen issuing from their quarters in various parts of the city. They were dressed in every imaginable custom the only approach to uniformity being the fact that many of them wore black felt army hats. No signs of arms were to be seen, but from what happened later at night it is inferred that many of them carried pistols or knives. Unfortunately the good order and seeming discipline which had prevailed during the day were by no means maintained throughout the night. The groggeries and rum shops were thronged, and as the liquor began to show the demoralization began to spread. Throughout the worst quarters of the city the presence of a new element was unmistakable, and in several cases disturbances took place, but fortunately nothing serious resulted. The dens of Canal, Lloyd and Rock streets, were the scenes of frequent disputes, but it seemed as though with each party there were some who had authority which they used in enforcing order. Whatever disturbances arose were occasioned by a few, and must be confessed that the majority conducted themselves with considerable respect for law and order, and frequently remonstrated with their companions for their conduct.

A SERIOUS FRACAS.

About seven o'clock one of these roving parties coming out of a saloon in Canal street, where they had evidently been drinking, came to words and finally to blows. An officer promptly attempted to arrest the contestants but was knocked down, and on again endeavoring to make an arrest was fired at by one of the party who was armed with a revolver.

Luckily the bullet went wide of its mark, as did also a second, and assistance being procured two of the men, whose names we were unable to learn, were captured and marched off to Station No. 1, where they are now detained. Up to a late hour no information had been received at the Station Houses of the various precincts of any disturbances, and no other arrests were reported.

AND STILL THEY COME.

The Lake Shore train arriving here at ten o'clock last night, brought reinforcements to the extent of four car loads, numbering from 200 to 250 men. As in the morning, those mysterious passengers were quietly dropped from the train about a mile and a half out from the depot. Thence they marched in grim silence up Swan street, not forming a continuous procession, but trailing along in successive squads, as though to conceal their numbers and attract as little attention as possible. Not a word was spoken. Every man looked steadily before him, and all were evidently in the best of moral order. Most of the number carried black traveling bags; a few had knapsacks, but no sign of arms appeared.

AT TOWNSEND HALL.

They were marched to Townsends Hall, at the corner of Main and Swan streets, reaching it about midnight, and disappeared up the stairway leading to its interior. Our reporter attempted to elicit some information concerning the strangers, but his questions entirely failed to awaken confidential impulses in the stern bosoms of those to whom they were addressed. He was informed that a citizens meeting was being held in the hall—perhaps he would like to go up—nothing to hinder—by all means he should go up and see; and the invitation was accompanied with such grim, sarcastic smiles that the unfortunate reporter has not yet recoved from the chill shudders into which a lively imagination thereupon threw him. He retired from the field of investigation utterly demoralized; but at a latter hour—about two this morning—a more adventurous spirit made his way to the door of the Hall, and contrived to ascertain for us that its floor was crowded with the sleeping forms of Ireland's avengers—dreaming no doubt of valorous deeds which may be in reserve—for when, or where? Who knows?

MOVEMENTS IN CANADA.

Just before going to press the telegraph brings the announcement that a special despatch to the New York Herald, dated Toronto, May 30, states that Mayor Wells's telegram had been received by the mayor of that city, to the effect that six hundred Fenians were known to have left Cleveland.

The Great Western Railway managers had sent all their surplus rolling stock into the interior, and it was rumored in Toronto that the Canadian Government would to day again call out the volunteers who had been dismissed.

Municipal Assessment.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

SIR.—As the time is approaching when the selected wisdom of the County shall assemble to determine the precise value of each Township, and fix the proportion that each Municipality will have to pay of the enormous amount that the County will require.—It is to be hoped that a more careful enquiry into the peculiar features of each township will lead to a different conclusion from that formerly arrived at, the overlooking of which with serious local misunderstanding has caused some of the new Townships to groan under an almost intolerable load of taxation. On examining the equalization committee's report of 1865 it will be seen that the difference made between a first and third class township is but trifling. Of the difference on cleared land we would not complain, but to make a difference between Tuckersmith and Wawanosh of only two dollars and a half on uncleared land is to say the least a miserable attempt at equalization. Now it is well known that one uncleared land in some of the old settled Townships is as valuable as the cleared land on account of its locality, value of timber, &c., whereas in "Wawanosh" the best wild land in the *front* of the Township can be bought at from nine to ten dollars per acre. What then is it worth when averaged from front to rear with sixteen thousand acres of swamp that is almost worthless, if thus offered for sale it would not bring *six* dollars per acre. How then can conscience and judgement value such land at ten dollars and a half per acre. It will be understood from this the difficult position in which the poor settler is placed. He not only pays a heavy assessment on his own land, but also his proportion of the increase over the local Assessors conscientious valuation of almost worthless land held in speculation. There is no test so trying to the conscience as when a man is made a judge in his own cause, the result of that test time will show.—We ask no favour but that of justice which in the present case would be quite a boon.

Yours truly,
A RATEPAYER.
Wawanosh, 29th May, 1866.

South Huron.

From our Special Correspondent.

THE WEATHER.—The Spring so far has been dry, cold and barren. We had a few days in April of genial growing weather—since then we have had a series of hard frosts at night, and high cold north winds by day. Now and then the wind would veer to the south, get warmer, threaten rain, and perhaps come a slight shower; then away to the north again, and more frost and bleak winds, the mass of ice at the north has, I suspect something to do with this.

THE CROPS.—I have lately been in portions of Hay, Stanley, Usborn and Tuckersmith, Fall wheat as a general thing looks bad, patches of new land where sod has been followed, and the wheat well put in, and well manured the crop looks average and may turn out middling; but all else at present has the appearance of making about half a crop where cut off by the Hessian fly last fall, when the snow went off this Spring the roots were fresh and sound, the few growing days we had in April started it finely—A continuance of such weather would have insured a good crop; but the tender shoots sickened and died in the frosty nights. To day plenty of fields can be seen through which with a rifle one can scarcely travel a dozen rods and never touch a stalk of wheat. The Spring crops have been put in in splendid order—and I think rather more than usual have been put in, this may be accounted for by the fact, that there is not the Stock to pasture that has been; and more over the ground has been in fine order—the weather cool for teams to work, and plenty of hay and oats to feed them. The appearance of the braird so far, is all that could be desired. Pastures are very backward—Cattle feels a feed of hay yet as greedily as in January. Unless warmer leaky weather comes soon the next hay crop will be a slim one.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Yesterday was a "Queen's weather"—Spring work being well over and the weather favourable, a general move appears to have been made to go somewhere to celebrate it. Seaforth, Exeter, Bayfield, Varna, Zurich all offered attraction, and many, and anxious, no doubt were the deliberations in concluding where to go to. After, examining the programme your correspondent decided upon Seaforth. I thought of Exeter once where a "Sheep Shearing Match" was to come off, thinking I might learn something, and thus combine profit with pleasure; but another item in the bill of fare I thought more than neutralized this, viz, a prize for making an ugly face through a horse collar, so off I went to Seaforth. I found a large gathering of farmers, their wives and daughters, and young men and maidens at Seaforth. There never from what I could learn had been such a congregation in the village before. The centre of attraction was a field to the east of the village where the fun was to come off. Saw no Callithumpians,—I suppose these gentlemen had either no den in those diggings, or like Yorick's starling had been locked up and couldn't get out. On the field Dr. Coleman was busy manœuvering some 30 of his Volunteers, the sight of the red coats did bring one in mind of Britain's Queen and Britain's glory, but it was too small an affair to be very impressive. Jumping, throwing the stone and footraces followed, but the crowd was so great that I had no opportunity of knowing either how far they jumped, or how fast they ran. Horse racing finished the programme, there was plenty of it, but if I am any judge there was nothing very fast. The last race over I left the field, greatly amused, as I wended my way through the crowd, at several groups of noisy disputants who with fierce gesticulation and fervent invective were trying to settle bets on the last race—it appeared that the winning horse by some flaw was not entitled to the money.

I believe in having a holy day on the birth day of our sovereign, and I believe also that spending it in the above style is a good thing for Liquor vendors and Confectionary venders, but I cannot help asking the question, can something more rational not be found to amuse or if possible to instruct ourselves and family on a Queen's birth day than the above programme? I got home not extra well pleased at the way I had spent the day—rather sorry that I had not went to the Sheep shearing rights. All I had seen through the day had considerably mitigated the disgust I had felt in the morning at the idea of a bad race through a horse collar.

May 25th, 1866.

A BRAVE MAN," said the Danish creed of honor, "should attack two—stand firm against three; give ground a little to four; and only retreat for five." Pa, we Canadians establish a new creed. It is to attack four—stand firm against eight; give not an inch of ground to a dozen—and retreat under no circumstances—and the Fenians will find us up to our creed it they try us.

Burglaries at

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, JUNE 7, 1866.

200 Fenians Captured.

The Niagara all right.

Chicago greatly Excited—departure of a vessel carrying the Green flag.

LATEST NEWS!!

GODERICH, Monday 9:30, A.M.

The Fenian excitement which has engrossed the attention of the Canadian people for the past few days, began with the announcement that Fenians had passed through Cincinnati and other American cities *en route* for Buffalo. We have heard such a number of these reports that the news created only a moderate degree of interest at the time, and, although we knew of the assembling of several hundreds of the scamps in Buffalo, our faith in the power and inclination of the American Government (to see that the Peace was kept) was such that the news of the crossing on the morning of the first took every one by surprise.

As nearly as we can learn the number of men that crossed was about 2000.—They pretended we believe, to be emigrants, bound for Canada, and were apparently unarmed, excepting pistols and knives, but by some means cases of guns and ammunition from the establishment of Mr. O'Day preceded them from Buffalo. With these stores they immediately armed themselves, and proceeded from Fort Erie for a short distance along the Railway, a portion of the track of which was torn up and the telegraph wires cut.

As announced in our extras, which were issued every few hours, the Canadian authorities went to work at once. The troops were placed under command of Col. Peacock, and such was the spirit displayed by the Volunteers that in a very few hours 7000 men were under arms at various points ready to proceed to the scene of action.

There was no fighting on Friday afternoon, the Fenian's having thrown up earth-works.

Before the Regulars came up on Saturday, the Queen's Own went in to the attack, and having fought galantly until their ammunition ran out were forced to retire. They suffered a loss of several killed and wounded, and a number of prisoners were left in the hands of the enemy.

The disposition of the troops on Saturday afternoon was such that it was thought the whole gang would be bagged, certain, but about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning about 850 of them slipped off in boats, &c, across the river. A few contrived to get safe on American soil, but 700 in a scow were stopped by the U. S. Revenue Cutter Michigan, and are now prisoners of the United States. An inquiry has been sent to Washington to know what is to be done with them.

Those left in Canada scattered in various directions; but our troops succeeded in taking 200 of them yesterday afternoon, as well as re-capturing the Canadians taken prisoner.

The report yesterday about noon that Windsor had been attacked, created much excitement, but the news a few hours later that the rumor was a false one, and that Gen. Sweeney, as supposed, had been captured, had a most cheering effect.

On Friday information reached us that Goderich might expect to be attacked by Lake during the night. The news, of course, caused much excitement. The three companies of Volunteers were put upon active service at once, the home guard turned out with guns of all kinds, many of which were furnished by Mr. J. C. McIntosh, powder was procured wherever it was to be found, even in the neighboring villages, bullets cast, and everything done that wisdom could suggest. The Mayor had the Town bell rung on Friday night to call the people to arms. After the guns had been served out Mr. Horace Horton was chosen Captain and the men put on patrol. The manner in which the people turned out from the neighboring country was most creditable. They came in numbers from Goderich tp, Colborne, Wawanosh, Lucknow, and if there had been arms for them an army of at least 5000 men from the Co. of Huron alone could have been gathered.

At noon on Friday, Constable Trainer left town to warn the Northern companies to get under arms. The Volunteers answered to the summons with great alacrity in every case, all being eager to go to the front.

On Sunday about 1.30 the Silver Spray came in with two infantry companies under Captains Barker and Daniels, and the Southamption rifles under Capt. Sprout. The boat immediately returned for the Paisley infantry under Capt. Bruce, which arrived in town at 6 30 this morning. All of these companies are full, and comprise a splendid body of men. Their promptness in turning out on this occasion does them infinite credit.

As yet there is no sign of an attack.

On Saturday, by some mistake in placing the lights of the Bonnie, she was taken for an enemy. The Goderich Rifles were on guard at the time, the main body being in the bowling Alley. The guard was at once turned out by the sentry, and the whole company stampeded down the hill and were in position behind the wharf barricades in a little less time than it takes to speak of their spirited conduct. The alarm being unfound, the boys laughed a little and walked quietly back.

We have now about 500 men under arms in town.

On Sunday morning at 4 a. m., a detachment from London arrived by special train with 7000 rounds of rifle ammunition.

Mr. Detlor deserves the greatest praise for the exertions he has put forth during the excitement. Day and night he has been at his post and nothing has been left undone that he could attend to. The members of the Corporation and other leading citizens have wrought hard.

Major Ross, upon whom a great responsibility rests, has labored with untiring zeal, and has been backed up ably by his officers.

The unity of feeling in town is perfect. Business is almost suspended, but we hope things will assume their ordinary appearance ere long.

Rochester, June 1st.—About 200 men, said to be Fenians, left this city last night, with rations prepared by the Fenian managers. They were probably destined for the St. Lawrence region. They had no arms. The Fenian leaders in this city are very active, and more men will leave to-night for the Canadian frontier.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 1.—The *Commercial's* Columbus, Ohio, despatch, says:—That 450,000 rounds of ammunition were shipped from that place to New York, and 150,000 to Chicago, and 30,000 muskets to Buffalo within a few days, which it is reported were intended for the Fenians.

Boston, June 1.—Two companies of United States regulars left Fort Warren this morning for St. Albans, under command of Col. Livingston. An additional detachment of about 100 Fenians also left, it is supposed for the Canada border. Fifeen hundred men is the alleged Fenian quota of Massachusetts for the present enterprise. The newly-raised Fenion cavalry regiment, under command of Col. I. Cortoi, late of Mosby's guerillas, is a part of the expedition from this city. The Fenians say that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will command the cavalry wing of their army of invasion. They further say that the blow will be struck early next week, probably on Monday.

St. Albans, Vt., June 1.—Three hundred Fenians arrived here to day. Fifty were from Boston and the remainder from Lowell, Mass., and Rutland, Vt. They are scattered about town in groups of 30 or 40, and have made no disorderly demonstsations. The authorities here are taking every precaution against disturbance. Any development that occurs will be furnished.

There are rumors that several hundred more Fenians are to arrive here in the next 24 hours.

Boston, June 1.—In addition to the Fenian cavalry regiment, the 3rd Fenian infantry, Col. Connor, 1,200 strong, have left this city for the Canada border. Transportation for the cavalry regiment was paid through to St. Albans by a citizen of Boston.

Detachments of U. S. troops from Fort Warren and Independence, and also from Fort Preble, are under orders to leave for the Northern Frontier.

SYRACUSE, June 1st.

Quite a number of Fenians left this city last evening and this morning, some bound eastward and some west. Officers connected with the movement are busily engaged forwarding more men. Quite an excitement prevails here.

BUFFALO, JUNE 1st.

There was a grand rally of the "friends of Ireland" held in Opera Hall to-night; 600 were present. Chair taken by a justice.—Fiery speeches were made and every effort put forth to extract money to aid Sweeney's army.

Senator Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, one of thy speakers, said it was the first time since 1782 an army of Ireland's sons had taken the field on British soil, in order to win back the plundered rigets of the fatherland, Ere many hours they would hear of valiant Sweeney's conflict with the enemy. As for the Canadian volunteers who would be sent to oppose them, they were invincible in peace and invisible in war. They will be met by those who have followed the flag of valiant Sherman; and if the American government undertake to play the chief policeman for England, while men are fighting for their freedom, Johnson and Seward will understand that they will be looked on as enemies to freedom. We demand that the American government shall be neutral while we are enforcing our rights at the cannon's mouth. We want Canada as a base of operations. We want to destroy the English government there, and in a few days the battle will have commenced. When we have won we will say to Canadians—we are obliged to you for having accomplished, through you, the destruction of British rule in Canada and Ireland.

At the end of all the speaking only $870 were subscribed, and $155 promised. A Justice collected the money.

A messenger from the Fenian camp says: For their horses they have rope bridles, rope stirrups and miserable saddles.

A tug-boat has been plying to and from the Fenian camp all day, notwithstanding the *Michigan* being within a few hundred yards from the starting point. The commander and his wife recently subscribed $100, it is said, at a Fenian meeting. 650 men are expected to-night from Maryland.

The companies of the 65th and 74th New York volunteers, stationed here, have gone on board a propeller with a brass piece to assist the *Michigan* in patrolling the river opposite Erie.

I hear from a Canadian detective that some 200 young Canadians of the bounty jumper stamp are forming a bush-whacking gang for purposes of plunder in Canada, under command of one Norton, formerly a resident near London. He is at Cayuga recruiting.

11 o'clock, a. m.

The Propellor Niagara is just in from Chicago. She left on Friday afternoon at 3:30. There was great excitement in Chicago on Friday. On Thursday afternoon a sailing vessel, apparently loaded with grain, was towed down the creek.—She had the Fenian flag flying, and was cheered lustily.

The hands jeered the *Niagara* as they passed, and Capt. McGregor gave them a true British sailor's blessing. They asked him if he'd take over a thousand men. He said he would, but that he should burn the boat in the middle of the lake. They concluded not to try him.

Col. Taylor was informed by Telegraph yesterday that two vessels filled with Fenians had left Chicago. On the strength of the report he dispatched two messengers with cannon fuses. They arrived here at 2 a. m. this morning.

The Invasion.

The Situation on Saturday Morning.

FENIAN MOVEMENTS AT FORT ERIE.

COL. DENNIS'S EXPEDITION.

From the Leader of June 4th.

BUFFALO, June 2—10 a. m.

I have just returned from the Fenian camp opposite Black Rock. They left there early this morning in a hurry. A company of volunteers passed through there in pursuit, and took six Fenian prisoners on the road. The Fenians, upon breaking up camp, threw a good deal of ammunition into the creek and burned some firearms.

Last night several stores at Fort Erie were gutted by the Fenians. One owned by Mr Kirby, recently saloon keeper, Toronto, King street west, lost over $2,000 in clothing and provisions. He was ordered to deliver by armed men. Messengers from the Fenian camp are expected very soon.

A party just returned from the late Fenian encampment saw a Fenian about 25 years of age lying dead, two bullets having gone through his heart. It is supposed he was shot by a farmer whilst trying to steal a horse, as he had a bridle in his hand.

Parties are fishing up quantities of Fenian arms which were thrown in Frenchman's Creek. A quantity of ammunition also has been gathered up. It is supposed two thousand muskets must have been destroyed by the Fenians.

Gen. Grant arrived here this morning and appointed Gen W H Barry, late Chief of Gen Sherman's staff, to the command of the U. States forces here. The Lt. Gen. has given him instructions to call out the entire force of the National Guards, if necessary.

Buffalo, June 2—8.30 p. m.

This has been a momentous day, and, as I doubt not, much anxiety is felt in Toronto as to the results of the first engagement with the Fenians, I think it advisable to state all the facts of interest I have gleaned on this point from personal observation and otherwise, irrespective of what may have reached you from other quarters.

Owing to rumors last night and early this morning, great excitement prevailed in this city as to the first engagement between the British and Fenian troops.—The weather being delightful, large numbers of citizens, Fenian sympathisers and others, thronged the street cars leading to Black Rock, in order to see anything that was going on over at the little village of Waterloo, opposite the former place, but as the ferry was allowed to cross only a few times, few could get over. Having heard that a battle had taken place at Hoffman's farm, near Ridgeway, some 7 or 8 miles from Erie, and that a force under command of Col. Dennis had possession of Waterloo, I determined to cross the river for the purpose of getting all the news in my power.

The ferry boat started a little after two o'clock, and about ten minutes afterwards landed a few adventurers at the Waterloo wharf. I proceeded immediately to the steam tug Robb, in possession of Col. Dennis, and found a force of about 100 men drawn up on the wharf in line of battle. One company was, I believe, the Welland Enfield rifles, and the other a company not in uniform whose name I had no time to learn, although I made an attempt to do so.

A courier had come in at that moment as fast as he could ride with intelligence that a large force of Fenians were advancing on Waterloo, along what is known as the Garrison road. Another messenger also came in with the same intelligence, an announcement which caused some excitement amongst the volunteers, who seemed eager for the fray.

In the meantime a guard arrived from the direction of Fort Erie with about fifty Fenian prisoners who had been arrested during the day. These were safely placed in the tug-boat Robb, under guard. The Fenian horsemen showed themselves on the top of the hills overlooking the village and not more than a pistol shot from the volunteers. Col. Dennis enquired as to the number of men, and was told that they numbered five or six hundred, whereupon he declared he would not show the white feather, but would give them battle. He then ordered his man to fall into line of battle, a movement which was executed with the greatest alacrity, and a few enthusiastic citizens also fell in with the volunteers on their own account, determined to fight for their homes and families.

The Volunteers marched toward Fort Erie, about two or three hundred yards, but hearing that the Fenians had kept off a little to the north of them, they returned, advancing again towards the wharf along Main St. in Waterloo.

The wildest excitement prevailed in the village. Stores and saloons were hastily shut, women and children retired from their houses, and rushed frantically toward the wharf, seizing all the small boats they could lay hands on and pushed out into the stream as fast as possible. The ferry boat had also taken her departure. Most of those who came over as sight seers from Buffalo gladly retreated as soon as possible. In order to have an opportunity of being on the field of action, I determined to remain, at my post regardless of consequences, but I must candidly confess that I somewhat regretted my temerity and felt as if I were not a little demoralized, especially when I saw a few volunteers showing the white feather.

As all now certainly were executing masterly flank movements, it was but natural that newspaper reporters would show an inclination to reach a place of safety, where no stray, unfeeling bullet might have the effect of cutting their despatches rather short.

In the meantime the Fenians swarmed over the fences and advanced down the hill and took positions in skirmishing order, from two to three being posted in fence corners. The Volunteers remained in line of battle two deep, but unfortunately for themselves were at a great disadvantage being in such an exposed position. The Fenians concentrated their fire upon the volunteers, and soon caused an unpleasant feeling. Bang went a rifle and the firing became general. Volley after volley was energetically given and returned on both sides for at least 20 or 25 minutes, and men fell on both sides, but not to such a number as one would have supposed from the number of shots fired. At length the Fenians received an order to charge seeing which the volunteers broke and ran, followed for some distance by the Fenians, whose yells were heard for miles around. I must say that, however, anxious I was to keep out of danger myself, I was very much grieved to see the troops all Canadians have been taught to admire and extol running before a guerrilla band of Fenians.—It was a fact, nevertheless, and there is no use trying to deny it, or prevent the truth from being made public. Col. Dennis, I understand, was slightly wounded about the head, but I could not learn the names of the others, to the number of about six, who were wounded.

As the uninjured portion of the Volunteers took to their heels, nobody seemed to know whether they went. I saw four in a small boat, sunk to the water's edge, making for the tug boat as fast as possible, and a report was afterwards current that the frail bark was upset in the stream and its occupants drowned, but I doubt it very much, as the tug was not far off and no doubt could have saved them.

A couple of wounded volunteers retreated into a farm house in the neighborhood and were secreted. One of these, whose names I could not learn, was shot in the leg and had great difficulty in walking. It is said that about five or six were also taken prisoners and that some six or seven Fenians were wounded and two killed.

No volunteers, so far as I could ascertain, were killed.

After the retreat of the Volunteers the wildest excitement prevailed among the Fenians, and on the American shore, about half a mile across the river. The time occupied having perhaps been nearly an hour from the time the troops first commenced to manœuvre till the final discomfiture of the volunteers.

During the fight loud cheers were given by the spectators on the American shore for the Fenians, and handkerchiefs were violently waved in the air. The tug boat Robb, while passing the fight, was fired at, the enemy being much enraged at the capture of so many prisoners, some 200 it is stated, having been caught during the day.

I was much struck with the miserable, vacually appearance of the prisoners, who seemed capable of committing the worst offences that men could be guilty of.

They evidently felt their forlorn condition very keenly, and many of them are said to have stated that they fully expected to be hanged.

The Fenians who were engaged in the fight were also a hard looking pack, and were dressed in all kinds of imaginable uniforms—grey coats and black, blue and green trousers, with rowdy hats, being the principal garb worn by the scamps.

Most of the fighting was done among the houses in the neighborhood of the wharf.

Four volunteers retreated into a house and tried to defend it, but were captured. As soon as the volunteers had left, the Fenians took possession of the wharves and posted sentinels at a distance of about five miles along the front, and acted as impertinently as can well be imagined, but they evidently feel their position a most unfortunate one, on account of the fear of additional Canadian reinforcements coming upon them before Monday. The houses all along the coast were entirely deserted, the inhabitants having got into an old scow in company with a few others for the purpose of getting over to Buffalo.

From this point I had to travel about two or three miles in the direction of Chippewa before I got another chance, almost everybody having cleared out.

Whilst on my way down the gentlemen on board the Buffalo tug cheered lustily and waved white handkerchiefs to the Fenians on the Canada shore who returned the greeting with loud cheers. The Fenians who engaged in this fight are those who were engaged at Ridgeway, and hearing that a small force of volunteers were at Waterloo determined to fall back and attack them.

Four hundred and fifty men are positively said to have crossed to-night from Buffalo Creek, and a steamer is now about crossing below the patrol with reinforcements for the Fenians.

BUFFALO, June 3—9 a.m.

Fort Erie was evacuated shortly after two o'clock this morning.

The *Express* reporters state that about two o'clock signals being made from the camp in the ruins of Fort Erie and this side, two powerful tugs steamed out of Buffalo creek, crossed to Fort Erie and the Fenians commenced the evacuation of Canada. Within half-an-hour the entire body of troops in the camp proper returned to the American shore.

All the sick and wounded mentioned elsewhere as lying at Lewis' house and the Erie and Niagara railway station were abandoned.

Not only this, but so rapid was the conception and execution of the plan of retreat that no notice was given to the picket lines extended along the bank of the river. At the time our reporter left Black Rock (3:30 a. m.) the news had reached the outposts and a portion of the sentinels were already on the American side.

Row boats were then crossing the river evidently propelled with a vigor stimulated by fear, and upon the further shore considerable groups of excited Fenians could be seen waiting their turn for transportation.

All this time the U. S. steamer Michigan lay quartered at the dock of Pratt & Co's furnaces, and no signs were to be seen of the picket boats employed for the patrolling of the river. About eight hundred men are reported to have reached Buffalo on board the two tugs. Some 40 more, constituting the picket guards along the river, escaped in the smaller boats.

The casualties of yesterday will probably not sum up above 25, so that of the 1,000 men who left Frenchman's Creek yesterday morning, for the battle ground at Limestone Ridge, some 140 are still straggling in Canada, cut off from all rescue, and exposed to the halter.

Great indignation was manifested by the men who had been stationed on outpost duty at being deserted by their comrades. Had it not been for the approach of a detachment of British cavalry driving them in, it is probable that none of them would have learned of the evacuation in time to escape.

When our reporter left, a British column, apparently very strong, was rapidly moving up the river.

Rumors of the intended or desired evacuation were rife in this city before midnight last night. It was understood that much disheartenment prevailed in the camp of the Fenians; that a strong concentration of British forces was known to be going on above and below, and that the enemy would close in upon them at day break. They felt themselves unable to contend with the superiority of numbers, and were hopeless of receiving reinforcements. The desire was to escape, but at first there was little hope of beingable escape. But the energy of the Fenian leaders in this city accomplished their rescue. The steamers were secured were got out of the creek, and so the details of a bloody battle this morning have been spared, and the Fenion invasion of Canada ends with less tragedy than might have crowned it. The following is a list of the volunteer prisoners. They were captured yesterday in the fight at Lewis' house in the village of Fort Erie but were subsequently abandoned. [The names are the same as those already given.—ED. LEADER.]

The house of G. Lewis, a tavern and postoffice, is now turned into an hospital. Dr. S. Trowbridge, of Buffalo, is attending the wounded there, and the Erie and Niagara Railroad House is also used for hospital purposes. In these places are the following men:—Dr. Richard S. King of Port Robinson, Welland battery, was amputated by Dr. Minor. Matthew Crotty, of Cincinnati, sergeant of the 18th Fenian regiment, is at the Erie and Niagara railroad house, shot in the hand. John Lynch, of Cincinnati, and private in the 18th Fenian regiment, is shot in the thigh. A Kentucky man too badly wounded to give his name, is lying at the same place. He is shot in the neck and will probably die. Michael Rafferty, of Louisville, Capt. Boland's independent company of Fenian cavalry, wrist shattered badly and slight wound in side.

John Bradley, Port Colborne, Welland battery, shot in knee joint.

John Herbson, Welland battery wounded badly in the leg.

BUFFALO, June 3—2 p. m.

The Fenians who escaped from Fort Erie this morning was captured when midway in the channel, and outside of British waters.

The brig Harrison, under charge of acting master Morris, of the steamer Michigan, ordered them to haul alongside. The order not being promptly obeyed was repeated with the threat to sink her if not immediately complied with. Col. O'Neil then surrendered his command to the United States authorities.

The Michigan was signalled and having steam up and anchor tripped was soon alongside, and taking the transport in tow dropped down to Lower Black Rock, where she now lies at anchor.

Col. O'Neil and officers are on board the Michigan, and the men on board the transports.

Numerous parts of Fenians, who were out on picket duty, have succeeded in escaping in small boats to this side.

COL. BOOKER'S BRIGADE.

The Skirmish at Ridgeway.

Gallantry of the Volunteers.

Port Colborne, June 2—6 p. m.

Our gallant volunteers have had their first brush with the enemy, an unworthy one engaged in a brigand cause, and have no reason to feel ashamed of the result.—Although they have not done all that they hoped would have been accomplished ere this, they have shown a degree of pluck and spirit worthy of the stock from whence they have sprung.

The "Queen's Own," of Toronto, and the Thirteenth battalion, of Hamilton, arrived here about noon yesterday (Friday) and were immediately posted in proper position around the village. The men were in fine spirits and eager to meet the dastard foe The reports received through refugees and others from the neighborhood of Fort Erie stirred them with intense feeling, and but one hope was expressed—that they would be quickly ordered forward to join the troops advancing from Clifton, in order that they might have a hand in the approaching fray.

WAITING ORDERS.

The remainder of the day was spent in preparation, and towards evening orders were received to have the troops ready to move down the Buffalo and Goderich railway at half past 11 at night, and after reaching Ridgeway to march north and join Peacock's brigade near Chippawa.—This order, which was received with a flutter of excitement and expectation, was promptly carried out, and at half past 11 o'clock all the men of both battalions were on the cars at the station here awaiting the word to move. This word did not come for hours, and the time was spent with much impatience by the men. All kinds of rumors were afloat with regard to the cause of delay, and at times the fear was general that the Fenians would get across the river and escape before we could have a brush with them. Peacock's slowness of movement could not be comprehended, for as he had reached Chippawa at ten o'clock it was expected that in a couple of hours at the furthest he would resume his march towards Fort Erie, in which case we would have been ordered forward at the same time.

At length, about five o'clock this morning—the men being wearied with waiting in the cars—orders were received to advance cautiously down the road and leave the train at Ridgeway. The whistle sounded, and with the hearts of the men beating high the train started.

RIDGEWAY.

About a quarter past six o'clock the train reached Ridgeway, a small station with a few houses in the vicinity, about twelve miles from this place and five from Fort Erie. The men jumped from the train with cheers and soon formed into column for marching. The morning was fine, and everything looked calm and lovely. There was no appearance of Fenians nor any suspicion that they were within a distance of four miles, or that our brave lads would come in contact with them until they had joined the regulars and volunteers under Col. Peacock.

About an hour was spent in preparations for the march, some of the men partaking of such refreshments as they claimed to have brought with them. As for provisions otherwise supplied there were none. A strange want of foresight caused rations to be with held until the force could join the main body on the Niagara.

THE MARCH.

It was half-past seven o'clock when the column set out on the march which was so soon and so unexpectedly to lead our men into danger. The road taken leads north from the railway station to Stevensville, the point where the junction was expected to be made, and for the first mile or so there are cleared farms on either side. The "Queen's Own" were deployed as skirmishers on the right and left of the road under Major Gilmore, and the Thirteenth battalion occupied to road itself—the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Booker. The force marched steadily and warily along the road for about a mile when the open country is crossed by a belt of woods which closely approach to the highway. The troops behaved with the utmost composure, and there was not a falterer in the whole command.

THE FIGHT.

On the advance line of skirmishers reaching to within about one hundred and fifty yards of the woods spoken of, the sharp report of several hundred rifles, followed by wreaths of smoke slowly curling up between the trees, told in unmistakeable terms of the presence of a hostile force bent on contesting the further advance of our troops. The miscreants had taken deliberate aim, for the first fire brought down several of our gallant lads, among whom was Ensign McEachren, of No. 5 company, "Queen's Own." It might have been expected perhaps that young men who had never seen a hostile shot fired in their lives, would have quailed before this sudden volley; but far from it? Whatever might be the excitement caused by it, it was not the excitement of fear. There were no faint hearts in the whole line, but with the steadfastness of old soldiers trained in battle the gallant youths stood up to perform honorably and creditably the stern task which they saw was before them. The officers, by word and act, gave their men whatever slight encouragement was needed, and each vied with the other in enthusiasm and firmness of purpose. Quickly charging their rifles, in obedience to the word of command, they brought their weapons to the shoulder, "present!" rang out loud and clear, and the first deadly volley fired in Canada for thirty years went forth on its mission. It told. The Fenians, screened although they were by skulking cowardly behind the trees, fell thickly, and some who appeared to be either killed or mortally wounded were carried off to the rear by their comrades. The fire thus opened continued hotly for over an hour, and many on either side were cruelly wounded.

THE RETREAT.

The volunteers were supplied only with forty rounds of ammunition, and at the end of the hour this was expended and no fresh supplies were forthcoming. What is to be done now, was the thought uppermost in the minds of the commanders. To continue the fight without ammunition was impossible; to advance without support against a foe clearly seen to be superior in numbers and more experienced in bush fighting, was equally apparent and so there remained but one futile; to retreat. This was decided upon, more especially as they had no orders to bring on an engagement before they joined the main forces. There was nothing left for it, and accordingly the order to fall back was reluctantly given. The bodies of the dead and of the wounded were all carefully conveyed to the rear, and then the men, in an orderly and quiet manner, took up the line of retreat, falling gradually back on the railway station. The Fenians made no attempt to persue, and the "Queen's Own" and Thirteen are, or were when I left, returning to this place, where I have just arrived, with other spectators of the fight.

THE RESULTS.

The encounter has been a serious one for us, for what number of base Fenian lives will compensate for those so gallantly and uselessly laid down by our noble lads to day? Had they been aided by artillery, properly supplied with ammunition and supported by even a company of regular troops tried in the ordeal of battle, they would, even though inferior in numbers, have made short work with the bandit crowd from the United States and driven them back pell mell upon the river. But these necessary supports were not given at the proper time, and the result is a temporary reverse which galls our men and makes them more anxious than ever to have revenge upon the rascally crew, our enemy.

I cannot take time now to comment upon the conduct of the campaign so far, but it seems to me that grievous mistakes have been made somewhere which have unnecessarily sacrificed the lives and limbs of many of our brave boys. The grand error seems to have been the ordering of the battalion to effect the junction by a road so far east as Bridgeway, to which place it must have been known the Fenians would have advanced if they moved at all; and then it appears to have been equally wrong to have allowed raw troops to enter an action with desperate men, inured to the hardships of war, versed to some extent in its science, and tried in all the devices of back-woods campaigning. But if blame has to be attached to any parties, it is better to wait and learn all the facts before bestowing the censure upon any individual, and I will therefore content myself with what I have written and await what further information can be gained of the conflict.

It is fortunate that the Fenians had not the courage to pursue our retreating forces, for with their superior numbers and experience they would probably by pursuit have thrown them into confusion and inflicted much loss. So far as at present known the Fenians fell back towards Fort Erie, taking their wounded with them, and the march of our troops in this direction was entirely unmolested.

I have been unable thus far to obtain, an accurate list of the killed and wounded, but will forward it as soon as it can be prepared. There is great confusion here just now, all kinds of rumors are flying around and it is very difficult to obtain trustworthy particulars as to the injured men or the movement of our forces.

PORT COLBORNE, June 3.

The following is a list of the killed wounded and missing of the "Queen's Own" rifles in action with the Fenians, on June 2, 1866—of the missing above thirty are expected to turn up to-night.

KILLED.

Ensign McEachen, No. 5 Co.
Lance-Corporal Detres, No. 3 Co.
Private H. Anderson, No. 3 Co.
Private Tempest, No. 9 Co.

WOUNDED.

Capt. Boustead, No 3.
Lieut. Beaven, No. 3.
Lieut. Campbell, No. 6.
Ensign Fahey, No. 1.
Color Sergeant McHardy, No. 10.
Sergeant Foster, No. 7.
Sergeant Matheson, No. 2.
Private C. Winter, No. 3.
Sergeant Carey, No. 8,
Private Paul, No. 9.
Private Rutherford, No. 6.
Private Henry Swan, No. 10.
Private John White, No. 10.
Private Bell, No. 5.
Corporal Lakey, No. 2.
Private William Thompson, No. 2.
Ensign McLeary, No. 6.
Corporal Ellis. No. 9.
Private McKenzie, No. 9.
Private Kingsford, No. 9.
Private Steele, No 9.
Private Bandersemern, No. 9.
Private Turner, No. 9.
Private Patterson, No. 9.
Private Grover, No. 9.
Private Dawlsey, No. 9.
Private Newbury, No. 9.
Sergeant Busteed, No. 1.
Private Busteed, No. 1.
Private Houghton, No. 1.
Private Oulster, No. 1.
Private Manning, No. 1.
Private Hindes, No. 1.
Private Russell, No. 1.
Private Copp, No 5.
Private Langdin, No. 4.
Private Dobbie, No. 4.
Private Forsyth, No. 4.
Private Jack, No. 10.
Private Alderson, No. 7.
Capt. Robins, No. 6.
Private Freeborn, No. 6.
Private McFarlane, No. 6.
Sergeant McIntosh, reported dead, has since turned up.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Colborne, June 3—6 a. m.

I arrived here at four this morning. The Queen's Own are in splendid spirits. They turned out on parade. A stirring speech was made by Maj. Gilmour, who declared they must have vengeance.

All are now setting out for Ridgeway again.

Griffith, Bowes, Foster and Tyner are all right; Muir met us at the station, his arm in a sling.

Report says that Col. Booker led the retreat of the 13th Battalion and Queen's Own. They are savage at having had to bear the brunt of the day.

The Fenians are a villianous looking set of wretches. They fought like devils and lost two to our one.

McEachren's body has just been brought in.

ANOTHER LIST OF WOUNDED.

The following is a list of the casualties as far as they can be ascertained at present?—
Capt. Boustead—wounded.
Private Bell—No 5 Company, Queen's Own—bullet in knee.
Sergeant Foster—No 7 Co., Queen's Own—shot in the side, a flesh wound.
Private Paul—University Rifle Corps—shot in the knee, a flesh wound.
Sergeant Matheson—No 2 Co., Queen's Own—wounded in the hip.
William Thompson—No 2 Co., Second Battalion—wounded in the neck.
Sergeant Forbes—Highland Co—wounded in the arm.
Ensign Beaven—No 3 Co., Queen's Own—wounded slightly.
Private Mill—No 5 Co., Queen's Own—wounded in knee joint.
Ensign McEachren—Queen's Own—killed and brought in.
Lieut. Routh—13th Hamilton Battalion—killed.
Lieut. Campbell—wounded in sword arm while cheering on his men.
— Hines——University Rifle Corps—flesh wound in the thigh.
Sergeant Jack—9th York Rifles—wounded in thigh.
Private Edwan Hiller—No 1 Co, 13th Battalion—gunshot in neck.
Ensign Brown—Queen's Own—wounded thigh.
Mark Duffins—No 3 Company killed.
John Beverley Robinson, Jr—No 8 Company, Queen's Own—slightly wounded.
—*Globe.*

St. Catharines, June 3.

The following is the list of wounded in the Hospital and Town Hall here:—
Private John Crossman, Hamilton.
Private H. W. Simons, Hamilton.
Private James Cahill, Hamilton.
W. Irving, Hamilton,
Private Thos. Purdy, Toronto.
Private B. W. Sutherland. Hamilton.
Private Geo. E. Cooper, Etobicoke.
Private W. T. Urquhart, Hamilton.
Private Chas. Bell, Toronto.
Private R. J. Cranson, Oneida.
Private John England, Toronto.
Private Alexander Henderson, Hamilton.
Private W. B. Nicholls, Hamilton.
Sargt. J. M. Young, Hamilton.
Private Jno. Vernor, Toronto.
Private Fred. K. Nott, Toronto.
Sargt. W. Forester, Toronto.
Private Wm. Thompson, Toronto.
Lt. Campbell, Toronto.
Capt. Boustead, Toronto, twenty in all.

MONTREAL, June 3.

As no troops are at St. Armand, the Fenians will likely be allowed to advance into the country. The first battle, if battle there is to be, will probably take place in the vicinity of St. John's.

Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Duncan*, the Admiral's flag-ship, is coming up the St. Lawrence with troops.

FALSE ALARM!!

Excitement on the Frontier.

Fenians gathering at Chicago.

Very Latest News.

SIGNAL OFFICE, Goderich, June 5—6 a. m.

An alarm was given this morning that the Fenians were landing from 7 vessels between Goderich and Bayfield. The report first came by telegraph by way of Clinton.

The bugle was sounded at 5 o'clock, and the Town bell was set ringing. The Volunteers were under arms in five minutes, and several companies were dispatched down the Bayfield road at the double. They were met by Major Ross, (who was one of the first men out.) & told it was a false alarm. They then returned to town, very much disappointed that they had not a brush with Finnegans. The home guard turned out to a man, with the utmost readiness.

We hear that every man who can procure a gun in the vicinity is hurrying to the supposed scene of action. There is nothing to warrant the least alarm at this point.

Montreal, June 5—2.15 a. m.

It is reported that there was an invasion at St. Armand's last evening. Capt Carter is said to be retiring on St, Johns.

There are extensive movements of Fenians along the St Lawrence. Expect big news shortly.

Chicago, June 5, 1.25 a. m.

The Fenians are arriving here in large numbers, be prepared at every point.

Sandwich, June 5.
1:30, p. m.

Rev. Mr. Schneider is instructed by the Bishop here to have his whole congregation do their duty in defence of Canadian rights.

STILL LATER.

Montreal—An immense meeting of citizens has been held in the City Hall to form a Home Guard.

The Queen's Own is ordered to Toronto from Port Colborne. The Tenth Royals to remain at Fort Erie until further orders.

Twenty-five of the Fenian ruffians taken at Fort Erie have reached Toronto. They were brought in this morning and are fast locked up. A number of others will soon follow. A Roman Catholic priest is among them.

Buffalo, June 4—The authorities here have seized the cases of fire-arms at P. O'Day's; and just now 70 cases are passing down the streets, guarded by the troops. They are going to Fort Porter.

London, June 4—A despatch has been received here from high military authority giving assurance that the garrison of London is to be largely augmented to-day.

[*By Special Telegraph to the Signal.*]

STRATFORD, June 5—11:30 p. m.

The Queen's Own and a battery of artillery are here, awaiting orders.

JUNE 6—5 a. m.

A report, said to be reliable, reaches us to the effect that the American Government has released the prisoners held since Sunday, on parole.

All is quiet along the St. Lawrence.

POLICE COURT MATTERS.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, PRESIDING.

On Wednesday, 30th, Mr. Jas. McDonogh, of Colborne, was tried on a charge preferred by Mr. Trainer of having unjust scales in his possession, and fined $1.00 and costs.

Also, for committing an assault upon the Inspector of weights and measures, Mr McD., was fined in a like sum. Mr. Sinclair appeared for defendent, and both decisions have been appealed against.

On Wednesday afternoon one Charles McLean was up for being found lying drunk on the sidewalk. The accused said he was told to take a little beer for his fever and ague, and having done so, (he not being accustomed to stimulents) it flew to head and he had to lie down. He hadn't a cent of money about him, and if let off he would leave town instanter. On the strength of this promise, the court told him to 'cut' at once, and Charley, seizing his hat, dashed down stairs, four at a time. Nobody laughed, of course.

John Craig, hotel keeper, on information of Donald McIver was charged with having sold liquor on Sunday last. Mr. C. denied that he was in the habit of selling liquor or keeping his bar open on Sunday, but the offence in this case being sworn to by a young man who had bought, paid for, and drank a glass of "old rye" in said bar, on Sunday, the Court had no alternative than to fine him $10.00 and costs.

A poor desolate looking woman named Ellen Wells, was charged with having stolen a dress pattern from Mr. Shannon's tavern on Wednesday. The case being sustained, Ellen was sent up for trial at next Sessions.

Dinner to John I. Mackenzie, Esq.

A complimentary dinner was given, at the City Hotel, London, on Tuesday night, to J. I. Mackenzie, Esq., on his departure from London to Hamilton. The guests comprised the most respectable merchants and professional men of the city, and was a great success. Mr. McKenzie has been a most useful citizen, and his absence will be felt in London.

☞ GAIL HAMILTON has in the press of her publishers, Messers. Ticknor & fields, Boston, a new volume specially adapted to summer reading, and bearing the taking title of "Summer Rest." Most of the articles in this volume are now for the first time printed, and will be found equal to any of the author's most brilliant essays. Halicarnassus appears again on the carpet; and his exploits in the way of gardening and other domestic matters are made very amusing. Gail Hamilton is never dull. Possessed of a sharp and ready wit, speaking boldly, and that too upon topics wherein women have been supposed to have but little interest, she has already gathered about her an audience, which, by its hearty appreciation of her writings, attests the truth of many of her convictions. The success of her various volumes of essays has been without a parallel; in fact she is the most successful writer of the day.

DEATH OF GEN. SCOTT.

The telegraph brings us intelligence of the death of General Scott. He expired at West Point on Tuesday forenoon. The deceased general was born June 14th, 1786, near Petersburg, in Virginia, and was called to the bar in 1806. An attempt to practice at Charleston, S. C., not proving successful, he proceeded North, obtaining a commission as Captain in a regiment of light artillery, and was attached to the army in Louisiana under General Wilkison. His first experience of active service was in connection with Canada. In the war of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States, young Scott, then 26 years of age, was stationed with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel at Black Hock, on the Niagara frontier. His *debut* was not a successful one. In the battle of Queenston Heights the British won a decided victory, and, all his superior officers having fallen Scott took command of the troops, with whom he was made prisoner of war. Having been exchanged, he was employed in active service, and in 1813 was concerned in the attack on F

Town & Counties

☞ The Counties' Council meets in the Court House, here, on Monday the 11th. Will there not be a collision with the Co. Court?

☞ Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, to the store of D. Kerr jr. & Co., where a large stock of boots and shoes will be found.

☞ Miss M. M. Taylor has added Dress Making to the Millinery branch of her business. Give her a call.

☞ The recent showers have had a most favorable influence upon the trees planted in the square, most of which are beginning to grow nicely.

MAD DOGS.—It is reported that one or two 'mad dogs' have been seen about town. If this is true, an anti-dog proclamation should be issued.

DEATH is busily at work in our midst. During the past few days a large number of our townsmen have been called to mourn the departure of dear friends. Alas

"Friend after friend departs,
Who hath not lost a friend?"

☞ Attention is directed to the adv. of Messrs. Acheson & Smith, who have a good stock on hand, and who are determined to keep up to the times, by the exercise of energy and perseverence.

PLUCKY.

Although lying sick in bed; Capt. Goodman of the Hamburg Infantry, got up this morning at 5 o'clock and started after his company in a buggy.

☞ Several communications and articles are laid over for want of room, but will appear in our next.

☞ The County Judge is still laboring under a severe illness, and is unable to leave his bed or attend to business. He was a little better yesterday, but feels very weak.

☞ We are gratified to learn that a move is being made towards furnishing Mr. John Gilmour, who suffered so severely by fire, not long since, with the tools, &c., necessary for re commencing business. Mr. G. is a most worthy young man, and deserves all the encouragement that can be shown him.

☞ The Court of Quarter Sessions will be holden in Goderich on Tuesday the 12th inst. His Honor, the County Judge, is, we are sorry to say extremely ill, and as it will be impossible for him to attend to his duties a memorial has been got up asking that M. C. Cameron Esq., be appointed to preside on this occasion. Mr Cameron, we feel satisfied, will fill the bench with dignity and credit.

☞ The emigration to the United States, and particularly to Wisconsin, is unprecedented this spring. The new comers are mostly German, Danes and Norwegians. On Sunday last 400 Scandinavians reached Milwaukee—fresh from the old country. They all had gold in their pockets.

☞ The 'Family Herald' of London, Eng., says that the ice on Lake Huron was 15 feet thick last winter. That must have been off Saugeen and Inverhuron for there is a large quantity of ice at that place, as we write, *on the first of June!* The inhabitants of the village held an *indignation* meeting the other night and voted the whole thing 'a disgraceful affair.'

PLENTY OF RAIN.—During the past few days we have had copious rains, which have thoroughly wet the ground; and as the dampness has not been followed by any frost to speak of, except a slight touch this morning, (*June 1st*) the crops throughout the Country will get a splendid start. Fall wheat, generally, is thin and sickly, and it is doubtful if the crop will reach an average, all spring grains, (and a great breath has been sown), wear a most promising appearance. We are glad to hear that farmers have taken our advice to sow more barley than usual.

A GOOD ACTION.—We are informed that a rabid dog bit a pig and a dog belonging to Mr. G. Edwards a few days ago. On hearing the alarm, Mr. Edwards seized his gun and, pursuing the brute, shot it before further damage was done. The bitten animals were shot, of course.

☞ The attention of our agricultural friends is directed to the adv. of Messrs. Stewart & Gordon. The St. Catherines' Nurseries stand very high, and those gentlemen, as agents here, may be depended upon as perfectly reliable in every respect.

PARLIMENTARY AGENCY.—In another column will be found the adv, of Mr H'y Grist, Parliamentary Agent at Ottawa.—We have known Mr. G. for some years, and his reputation for promptitude and careful attention to business is such that we have no hesitation in recommending parties requiring the assistance of an agent at the Capital, in any branch of departmental business, to give him a trial.

Ammunition Wanted.

It has been suggested to us by military men that it would be well for the various municipalities to order a quantity of powder and *buckshot* from Toronto or Hamilton at once. Wagon loads of men armed with shot-guns are constantly arriving, and it would be well to have lots of ammunition.

ROYAL CANADIAD BANK.—Mr. Woodside, General Manager, of this instution, was in town yesterday, May 31st, that being the day appointed for the payment of 10 per cent of the stock subscribed by our business men. Notwithstanding the fact that two or three declined to hold their stock, the amount actually paid in amounted to at least 11 per cent of the total amount of $50,000. It is the intention to establish the bank, for the present in the brick building belonging to Mr. Widder, on North St., and it will be opened for business as soon as the necessary vaults, &c., can be constructed, which will be about six weeks from this time.

A FALSE ALARM,

About 4 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning an alarm was spread through Goderich Township, that seven vessels were landing Fenians between here and Bayfield. The news spread like wild-fire through the country. Women and children in some instances took to the woods, and every man who could procure a gun started for Goderich post haste. The alarm was given in town by the ringing of the bell and the firing of a cannon.—Major Ross was on the alert at once, and ordered bugler Hazlehurst to sound the assembly. The New Hamburg infantry company being on duty, were the first on the ground, and started down the Bayfield road in quick time, cheering lustily. They were closely followed by Capt. Barker's company, and the rest of the volunteers were setting out in hot haste when the news was brought back by the Major that it was a false alarm.

The people from the surrounding country flocked in by scores, all being eager for the fray.

Goderich Township.

MEETING OF COUNCIL.

The Municipal Council of Goderich Township met at Holmesville on Monday the 21st day of May, 1866. Present the Reeve and all the Councillors.

The certificate of Henry Ford, Esq., and the affidavit of Thomas C. Pickard, who had a Sheep killed on the night of the 12th ult., the owner of said dog or dogs unknown to the said Mr. Pickard in accordance with the 8th, 9th and 10th sections of the dog act.

Moved by Mr. Patton seconded by Mr. Sheppard, That Thos. C. Pickard receive the sum of seven dollars (for damages done to Sheep) out of the funds accruing from the dog tax when collected—Carried.

The petition of Thomas Sourby and others praying for a sum of money to repair the side road between lots 10 and 11 running from the 4th con. to Duggans Tavern, Maitland con. or Huron Road.

Moved by Mr. Piper seconded by Mr. Weston, that the petition of Mr. Sowrby and others be complied with, and that Wm. Piper expend a sum of money on said road and superintend the same—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Patton seconded by Mr. Sheppard, that Mr. Arthur Cantelon, Senr., give in his bond (with good sureties) as Collector of taxes for the current year.

Moved by Mr. Piper seconded by Mr. Weston, that Widow Tubman receive the sum of ten dollars on account of indigence—Carried.

The account of Henry Cook for covering a bridge on the Bayfield con. opposite lot 59, certified by Mr. Sheppard, amounting to $6. 70 cents.

Moved by Mr. Sheppard seconded by Mr. Patton, that the account of Henry Cook be paid—Carried.

The account of John Hastings for work done on the 4th con. opposite lot 33, and also for mending a scraper, certified by Mr. Weston amounting to 12 dollars.

Moved by Mr. Sheppard seconded by Mr. Weston, that the account of Mr. Hastings be paid—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Piper seconded by Mr. Patton, that each of the Tavern keepers in this Township be refunded five dollars out of their license money for the current year.

Moved by Mr. Sheppard seconded by Mr. Patton, that the sum of twenty five dollars be paid John Sheppard and Lewis Gratz, being part of contract for building a bridge on the Maitland concession—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Sheppard seconded by Mr. Weston, that the following sums of money be expended in the several wards in this Township the current year, viz in

Ward No 1.	$150
Ward No 2	150
Ward No 3.	270
Ward No 5.	200
Ward No 5.	170
	$840
and also special grants for Centre Road	110
" " " Bayfield Concession	180
do West end..	100
for bridge Mt Con	91
for ward No 2...	160
	$641

The Council then adjourned to meet again on the 1st Monday in July next

JOHN SHAW,
Tp Clerk.

"Goderich as a Summer Resort."

Stratford, 29th May, 1866.

MR. EDITOR,—Being from home it is a pleasure to take up your paper; but I was highly gratified to see that article of yours, (May 18) "Goderich as a Summer Resort." I have thought for years, and frequently said that Goderich would ultimately become a fashionable summer resort for American citizens, as you very justly remark in the commencement, "that no spot in Canada offers more inducements to those who wish a pleasant and healthful summer resort than Goderich." Let any one start from the Railway Station or above it, and keep along the bank of the River Maitland, down around the gaol, and so on to St. George's Church, thence to the point at Hesker's Hotel, or to the Lighthouse, or *vice versa*; or go to the opposite hill in Colborne, and they cannot but admire the scenery, which is unsurpassed in any town in the Province. Nature has done a great deal for Goderich; what we want is men of taste and energy, with a little capital, to improve the landscape by building neat cottages with lawns, shrubbries, &c., to make it the pleasantest place in Western Canada. And as for fruit we can grow almost all kinds of the choicest varieties suitable to a northern latitude to perfection in the open air, which is proved by our Annual Exhibition, such as peaches, nectarines, apricots, grapes, &c.; it appears to be the home of the plum, for in no place on the continent can it be surpassed. Then the cleanliness of the streets at all seasons and in all weathers, is a great inducement to strangers to visit us. And as to accommodation, there will be no lack on that account, for there is now in course of erection a portion of a block of buildings suitable for a hotel, which would be an ornament to any city in America. Bathing places could be erected at very little cost, which would prove very remunerative. I am glad to see that our late respected townsmen, Dr. Lizars, as well as others, are taking up the subject, and I hope soon to see and hear that Goderich has its share of visitors, as it deserves,

I remain yours truly,
A FELLOW TOWNSMAN FROM HOME.

Two More Cholera Ships,

Cholera ships continue to cross the ocean. The steamer Union, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Tuesday, having lost from cholera no less than thirty-three passengers during the voyage. Fifteen cases were reported on board when she arrived. She is now in quarantine, and if strict regulations are carried out in this, as in the cases of the other infected ships, there is every reason to hope that the plague will not spread to the shore. The Union does not appear to have been near so crowded at the other cholera ships. Her passengers numbered only 434.

☞ Laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes her.

The Exodus from Ireland.

Although labor is scarce and wages high in almost every part of Ireland, the exodus to America is rapidly on the increase. From Cork alone an average of 1,500 embark weekly, and from the other Irish ports the migration to the New World via Liverpool is proportionately rapid. The master wish of every Irishman belonging to the lower middle and lowest class seems to be to leave his country for ever—an object which the Irish paterfamilias seeks to attain by sending forward across the Atlantic his hardiest and most promising sons and daughters, provided with all the money he can raise, to earn more for the transport of the rest of the family. In this way not only an immense amount of labor, but also an immense amount of specie, is daily lost to Ireland and acquired by America. The young and the industrious, the flower of the population, depart—the old, and the feeble, and the sickly remain behind, awaiting impatiently the transmission of means to follow. It is deplorable that this should be so, but so it is. The emigrants are mostly of the Roman Catholic faith. Head Centre Stephens is thus gradually losing his "grand army."

Description of Dickens.

The readings that Mr. Dickens has given in London have all taken place at St. James Hall, Piccadilly. Its situation is very central, and it has always been popular as a place of resort. The principal room will accommodate about 2,500 people, and every night hundreds have been turned away for want of seats. In order to allow of the attendance of all conditions in society, there are three prices of admission. Seats in the main body of the house cost five shillings, those in the balcony three, and the rest, principally in a high gallery, and far off in the back ground, are sold for two. In the rear of the stage is a large screen covered with crimson cloth.—In front is a small reading-stand over which is a tall frame work about eight feet square, consisting of a gas pipe hidden by a broad band of crimson. From this issue forth many small jets of light which of course shed a bright glow upon the speaker, and bring out his form and features in strong relief. Precisely at eight Dickens makes his appearance with white kids, a red rose in his button hole and a jaunty walking stick with an ivory handle. He is in full evening dress of black, and wears no jewelry but a ring and watch chain. He steps briskly forward, swinging his cane, and at once taking his stand at the desk without any preliminary introduction, he quietly surveys his audience. Loud and long continued clapping announces his presence, but he does not yet begin. An English audiance are never punctual, and by twos and threes they continue to pour in long after his arrival. Dickens calmly waits till all is quiet. He is a man of gentlemanly and polished exterior. His head is quite bald, and he wears a mustach and whiskers. His hair is gray and he has evidently long out grown the "Boz" of younger days. His expression is genial, and his manner confident, though unassuming. Though he has a slight stoop, yet his form is manly and of good proportions. There is but little expression of character in his face, and his cheeks are ruddy as of one who loves good cheer. His ears are set very far back, which is generally regarded as a sign of great intellectual power. His forehead is high, and the labors of a life of fifty-four years have not left a wrinkle upon it. Evidently his works have been done with ease and love, as the natural outpouring of a mind full of subjects that were dear to him and caused little mental anxiety. Altogether Dickens strikes one as a man who has spent a half century, not in the exhausting labors of literature, but in the enjoyment of a life passed in the jovial, perhaps too jovial, society of good company and boon companions; who has for years been "full of warm blood, of mirth, of gossiping, nor met with fortune other than at feasts."

Bombardment of Callao.

A couple of days ago, a telegram announced that the Spanish forces had essayed to demolish the city of Callao. This place is a well fortified city of between twenty and thirty thousand inhabitants, and the port of Lima, Peru, situated four miles back from the coast. It is a well built place, and connected with Lima by numerous carriage roads. The building at present used for a Custom House was formerly a heavy fortified castle. Its roadstead, sheltered by the Island of San Lorenzo, is the best on the Peruvian coast. In 1846 the old town of Callao was destroyed by an earthquake. In 1820 the Earl of Dundonald gallantly cut out the Esmeralda, a large Spanish ship of war, from under the guns of the fort in the bay. The attempt was not quite as successful as the bombardment of Valparaiso. In this case, Admiral Munez found the Peruvians not only in readiness, but so anxious to meet them that they did not wait for him to commence operations, but threw their shore batteries on his fleet as soon as it came within range. The result was that the Spaniards were compelled to beat a quick retreat, and Peru and Chili, who have made common cause together, won a decided victory over their former haughty masters.

SOMEWHAT PERSONAL.—The Kingston Whig says: "The Bothwell News Letter is something of a newspaper, and observes the amenities of the press. The following is its latest production. Not desirous of an action for libel, we have blanked the name, but the Bothwell man, more reckless, gives it at full length:—"Not having been born and bred a blackguard, and being neither a boxing master, a street brawler or bar-room rowdy, we do not pretend to be able to hold an argument with the redoubtable 'shoulder bitter' ——, who threatens to duplicate the work of the Almighty and give us 'another black eye.' We take this occasion however, to pronounce him a very contemptible liar and blackguard, and freely forgive him, in advance, for the promised 'licking' and agree to sue him neither for mercy nor assault and battery! We stand ready to be 'licked' almost any time it suits the convenience of any self-conceited bully like —— to make the assault."

Oil City. Pa., May 26.—The most destructive fire that ever occurred in the oil region raged in Oil City to-day. Everything on the east side of the creek, comprising half of the business portion of the city, is in ashes, consisting of 75 stores, 8 hotels, 40 dwellings, 1 church and a seminary. The loss is estimated at one million of dollars, on which the insurance is only one hundred thousand. The oil shipping portion of the city sustained no loss. Over 175 families have been rendered homeless by this fire.

COLORING DAMAGED TEA.—A meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health of New York last Friday, Dr. J. E. Janes, Inspector of the Fifth District, gave the following account of the manufacture of a spurious article of tea, which is carried on to a considerable extent in New York. Tea which has been damaged by shipwrek or water at fires is used:—

"The damaged tea is first placed in a cistern of cold water, where it is allowed to remain several hours for the purpose of extracting the saltish or other foreign taste which it may have acquired. It is then dried and sifted, and if any portion of it adheres to another portion and forms lumps, they are broken up by being passed through a sugar crusher. The coloring matter is then added, and the tea removed to a revolving barrel, for the purpose of having the tea and coloring matter throughly mixed. The tea is then moistened and again dried, and then it is ready for the market. The proprietor stated that he paid a Chinaman $1000 for the secret of coloring, and he did not wish to impart it to any one unless he had a peremptory order to that effect."

Every day brings its own duties, and carries them along with it; and they are as waves broken on the shore, many like them coming after but none ever the same.

☞ It is not the gold nor the diamonds about a watch that keep time.

☞ What length ought a lady's crinoline to be? A little above two feet.

THE WOOL SEASON.—Very little wool has yet been brought into the London market. The season has hardly advanced sufficiently to enable us to tell what the trade might yet amount to. The yield is expected to be larger than usual, but farmers seem inclined to hold back in expectation of higher prices than those at present offered, while buyers are equally indisposed to purchase at prices over 34c. The impression among dealers is that wool will average during the season between 30c and 35c per pound, according to quality. But, of course, this must be accepted as merely a speculative opinion, as great uncertainly exists hereabouts with relation to the state the American markets may yet assume.—*London Free Press.*

A retired schoolmaster excuses his passion for angling by saying that, from constant habit, he never feels quite himself unless he is handling the rod.

EVERY BODY USES IT.—And all agree, that the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" is the best medicine for the instant and permanent removal of the pain from the system, ever yet discovered. It acts as a general alterative, thereby removing the cause of the disease, and renovating the action of the system. For the purposes for which it is recommended, it has no equal. Truely it is a "good thing." Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER.—The "Canadian Pain Destroyer" instantly and permanently removes all pain from the system, and is decidedly the best medicine known for the cure of rheumatism, pleurisy, neuralgia, tic douloureux, toothache, cholic, burns, frost bites, &c., and is so cheap that all can afford to buy it. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

HIDE BOUND HORSES.

A horse is said to be hide-bound when his skin will not slip under the pressure of the hand, but sticks as if it was glued, which condition is always dependent on a deranged state of the stomach and digestive organs—by correcting which, and giving to them a healthy tone and condition, the disease or complaint will disappear. Experience has proved that the means best adapted to this end is "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine." It has been used in numerous cases with complete success, generally effecting a cure in a few days. It is the best condition medicine known, and may be given with perfect safety at all times, and does not require that the hose be kept from work.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.*, is on each package. *Northrop & Lyman*, Newcastle, C. W., Proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all medicine dealers.

New Advertisements

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. ODDEN,
No. 13, Chambers St., New York.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
631 Broadway, New York.
w3-1y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER!

AT THE OLD PRICE.

☞ *BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.*

April 18, 1866. w12 6m

Among the most important of modern medical discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

As a Family Medicine, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the Side, Back and head, Coughs, Colds, Sore throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera morbus, Dysentery, Bowel complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c., &c.

The CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed; but, on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

All orders should be addressed to

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

☞ Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and F. Jordan; Gardiner & Co., Bayfield; James Bentham, Rogersville; J. Pickard, Exeter; J. H. Combe, Clinton; E. Hickson, Seaforth, and all Medicine Dealers. w15 6m

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on

TO MARRIED LADIES

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

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

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

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

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

Sole agent for the United States and Canadas,

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y.

N.B.—$1.00 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent will insure a bottle containing fifty Pills, by return mail:

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

☞ Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and F. Jordan; Gardiner & Co., Bayfield; James Bentham, Rogersville; J. Pickard, Exeter; J. H. Combe, Clinton; E. Hickson, Seaforth, and all Medicine Dealers. w36-1y

1866] HENRY GRIST, [1866
Departmental, Parliamentary,
AND PATENT AGENT,
OTTAWA.

Transacts business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c., for parties residing elsewhere.

REFERENCES:

HON. A. CAMPBELL, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
R. JUDGE, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. R. LEWIS & SON, Toronto.
W. M. WILSON, Esq., Simcoe.
HON. J. CARLING, London.
R. BELL, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co

BABY CARRIAGES!

THE Subscriber has just received

15 Different Styles

of Baby's Cabs, Carriages, Gigs and Perambulators, which he will offer during the present critical state of affairs at cost (adding freight only) for cash.

T. J. MOORHOUSE.

SIGNAL Office, June 5th, 1866.

A THIRD SUPPLY OF
NEW SILK PARASOLS,
AND A NEW LOT OF
LADIES' COTTON HOSIERY,
JUST OPENED
AT
ACHESON & SMITH'S
ALSO JUST RECEIVED
AN ADDITION
TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES.

Goderich, May 31st, 1866. w19

MISS M. M. TAYLOR.

BEGS to announce to the Ladies of Goderich and vicinity, that having secured the services of a first-class Dress-Maker, she is now prepared to receive all orders in the DRESS-MAKING LINE, and feels confident that she can give ample satisfaction.

Goderich, June 1st, 1866, sw79 4t*

BY LAW NO 31, 1866.

To establish through lot Five in twenty second concession and lot fourteen in twenty first concession, a road in the Township of Stephen.

Whereas part of the original road allowance on the side road passing Crediton and on the westerly part of said road from the nature of the ground is unfitted for a highway, and it is necessary that deviations should be made from the said original road allowance; Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal corporation of Stephen, and the said corporation hereby enacts that from and after the passing of this By-law the following deviations shall be made from the original road allowance agreeable to the descriptions hereinafter set out and from and after that date the said pieces of road embraced within the said descriptions shall be used as a public highway and shall to all intents and purposes be parts of the Township roads within the Township of Stephen.

1st Description of deviation of road through lot 5, 22 concession, township of Stephen, commencing at a point in the western boundary of said lot 5 and at a distance of 9 chains 63 links from the N. W. corner of said lot, thence south 35° east 48 chains 25 links; thence north 1 chain 25 links; thence south 85° east 75 links to the east boundary of said lot 5; thence south 3 chains; thence north 85° west 49 chains to the western boundary of said lot; thence north 5° east 75 links to the place of beginning, containing three acres three roods.

2nd Description of road through lot 14 in 21 concession commencing at the south east corner of said lot thence south 80° 30' west 35 chains 25 links to the west of lot 14 thence north 75 links; thence north 80° 30' east 35 chains 15 links to the east side of said lot; thence south 8° 30' east 75 links to the place of beginning, containing 3 acres 2 roods, both said roads being 75 links wide as surveyed by H. C. Bouton, P. L. S.

The above By Law will be passed on the last Saturday in June, at 10 fore noon, nothing preventing.

CHESTER PROUTY,
Township Clerk.

Stephen, June 4th, 1866. w19 4i

HORSES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale two span of Working Horses, one of which is a beautiful pair young dark bays. Also for sale, a Waggon and Sett of Harness.

JOHN KING,
Kingsbridge.

May 25, 1866. w18 3t

1866.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE TIMES FOR HOLDING COURTS IN HURON AND BRUCE DURING THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR:

JUNE.

Tuesday 12th County court and Quarter sessions.

DIVISION COURTS.

Monday 18th.....Goderich.
Tuesday 19th.....Harpurhey or Seaforth.
Thursday 21st.....Exeter.
Saturday 23rd.....Dungannon.
Monday 25th.....Clinton.
Wednesday 27th.....Wroxeter.

JULY.

Monday 2nd.....County Court term:

DIVISION COURTS.

Tuesday 10th.....Kincardine.
Thursday 12th.....Riversdale.
Friday 14th.....Walkerton.
Monday 16th.....Paisley.
Wednesday 18th.....Southampton.
Monday 23rd.....Bayfield.

SEPTEMBER.

Tuesday 11th Quarter sessions and County court.

DIVISION COURTS.

Tuesday 18th.....Clinton.
Wednesday 20th.....Seaforth.
Friday 21st.....Exeter.
Tuesday 25th.....Ashleyville.
Thursday 27th.....Bayfield.
Saturday 29th.....Dungannon.

OCTOBER.

Monday 1st.....County Court term.

DIVISION COURTS.

Wednesday 10th.....Kincardine.
Friday 12th.....Riversdale.
Saturday 13th.....Walkerton.
Tuesday 16th.....Paisley.
Thursday 18th.....Southampton.

NOVEMBER.

DIVISION COURTS.

Monday 5th.....Bayfield.
Tuesday 6th.....Clinton.
Wednesday 7th.....Dungannon.
Friday 9th.....Wroxeter.
Monday 12th.....Exeter.
Thursday 15th.....Dungannon.
Saturday 17th.....Bayfield.

DECEMBER.

Tuesday 11th County court and Quarter sessions.

The Division Courts commence at 10 a. m. The County Court, the first day, at 12. Terms at 10 a. m.

(Signed) R. COOPER,
Judge H. & B.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace
16th May, 1866.

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

NOTICE.

ALL parties having claims against the Estate of the late John Galt, will immediately hand the same to

D. SHADE GOODING,
Barrister, &c. Goderich.

Goderich, 24th May, 1866. sw77 3t

TRAMP! TRAMP! TRAMP!!

THE BOYS ARE MARCHING!

AND to enable them and the Bonnie Lasses [bless them] to promenade pleasurably and advantageously, the Subscribers have just received

A VERY LARGE ADDITION
TO THEIR
STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES!
AT THE
GLASGOW HOUSE!

Which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH!

☞ Please give us a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

D. KERR, JR., & CO.

1st June, 1866. w12

GRAND DISPLAY!

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY
FOR CASH AT THE
EMPORIUM!

The Stock is now complete. Special attention is called to the Stock of

DRESS GOODS,

in which are to be found Silks, Challies, Chennies, Tissues, Check Mohairs, Silk Cord Lustres, Grenadines, Organdie Muslins, Dress Trimmings and Dress Buttons in great variety.

COTTONS, PRINTS, TWEEDS, CLOTHS, LINENS, TOWELINGS, SHIRTINGS,

Fancy Flannels, Skirtings, Black Lace Shawls, Tissue & Paisley Shawls.

MANTLES IN THE NEWEST STYLES!

NOW OPENED SEVEN CASES OF

STRAW GOODS,

including Ladies Hats & Bonnets, Childrens & Gents Hats.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF HOOP SKIRTS.

Received to day a great quantity of

READY MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,
CARPETS, TAPESTRY & ALL WOOL.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF GROCERIES

has just been received.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND A WELL ASSORTED

STOCK OF HARDWARE.

JOHN C. DETLOR & CO.

May 11th, 1866. w16

DESIRABLE FARM for SALE

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage dated 18th Nov. A. D., 1865, and made between Thomas Upton of the Township of Stephen, in the County of Huron and Elizabeth Upton his wife of the same place of the first part, and Robert Waddell of the City of London in the County of Middlesex, gentleman of the second part, on the North half of Lot number nine in the South concession of the said Township of Stephen in the County of Huron containing by admeasurement Fifty Acres be the same more or less, default having been made. The said premises will be Sold by

Public Auction,

by P. C. BARNARD, Esq., Auctioneer, at his Rooms on Richmond Street, London, C. W., on

Friday, the 22nd day of June next,

at the hour of two o'clock, P. M. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer,

Or to WARREN ROCK, Esq.,
Solicitor for Mortgagee,
London, C. W.

London, May 21st, 1866. w17 4t

INDIAN LANDS ON THE GREAT MANITOULIN ISLAND.

THE disposable surveyed lands in the Townships of Howland, Sheguiendah, Bidwell, Billings, and Tehkumah, will be open for sale on application to C. T. Drury, Esquire, Resident Agent, at Manatowaning, on and after MONDAY, the EIGHTEENTH JUNE next, upon the following terms:

Mineral or Oil Lands in blocks of 200 or 400 acres, at one dollar per acre payable in cash at the time of purchase.

Lands for settlement at fifty cents an acre, payable in cash at time of purchase; immediate and continuous residence for three years to be established to the satisfaction of the Local Agent before the Patent issues.

In the unsurveyed portion of the conceded part of the Island, lands can be purchased for Mineral or Oil purposes, on the same terms, as in the surveyed Townships, on application at the Indian Office, Crown Lands Department, Ottawa, upon furnishing proper plans by a Provincial Land Surveyor.

Lists of the disposable surveyed lands can be had from Mr. Dupont, on the Island, at this Office, or at the Indian Office Toronto.

By order of the Superintendent General.

WM. SPRAGGE,
D. S. I. A.

Indian Office,
Crown Lands Department,
Ottawa, 21st May, 1866. w19 6sw70d

IMPROVED FARMS For SALE.

LOT 14, con 4, Howick, 100 acres, 50 acres cleared, also Lot 33, con 14, Wawanosh, 200 acres of the latter 100 or 200 acres to suit purchasers. Terms liberal, and a reasonable credit given on a payment down. Titles indisputable. Apply to

B. FRALICK,
Dir'o.

May 31st, 1866. w19tf

Hotel Notice.

THE Subscriber in retiring from the Proprietorship of the "Dufferin Hotel" Goderich, begs to return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage which he has enjoyed, and at the same time inform his friends and the travelling public that in future he will be found at his old stand "Prince of Orange Hotel" Dungannon, where no efforts shall be wanting on his part to make those at home who may favor him with a call.

ANTHONY BLACK.

Goderich, April 5th, 1866. w11tf

WOOL CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING!

THE Subscribers beg to inform the public that in addition to the

WOOLEN WORKS

they have put in another

FIRST CLASS DOUBLE CARDING MACHINE,

which will enable them to do work on short notice, and as the whole

MACHINERY IS NEARLY NEW

and well fitted up. By giving

CONSTANT PERSONAL ATTENTION

they feel confident of giving general satisfaction.

Those from a distance wishing to wait can generally get their rolls home on same day.

DISHER & BELL.

Dungannon, May 1st. 1866. w15 4t

MORTGAGE SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of sale contained in a Mortgage made by Alexander Kirkbride of the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, Blacksmith, and Charlotte Kirkbride of the same place, wife of said Alexander Kirkbride (for the purpose of barring her Dower) to John Saltzel of the Township of Goderich, in said County of Huron, Gentleman, the following lands and premises will be sold by Public Auction at G. M. TRUEMAN'S Auction Mart,

Goderich, on Monday the Second day OF JULY, 1866,

at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, that is to say:—Being composed of Lot Number thirteen hundred and forty-seven (1347) situate on Cambridge and Oxford Streets in said Town of Goderich, containing by admeasurement one fifth of an acre of land be the same more or less with all the buildings thereon erected.

Deed under Power of Sale contained in Mortgage.

For particulars apply to

W. T. HAYS,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.

Dated 15th May, 1866. w17 4w

WANTED,

10,000 CORDS of Wood, 10,000 cords of Hemlock Bark, for which the highest price will be paid. Apply to

J. V. DETLOR & SON,
or GEO. RUMBALL & Co.,
at the Wharf.

Goderich, May 7th, 1866. sw72 tf

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received at Ben. Miller's P. O., up to the 11th of June, noon, for the erection of two stone abutments and one pier. Tenders to state how much per cord for masonry. Plans and specifications can be seen at Mr. Gledhill's, the work to be performed within two months. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. SPENCE.
A. MALLOY.

Ben. Miller's, 28th May, 1866. w18 3

NOTICE LOST.

THE subscriber hereby cautions the public against purchasing or negotiating a note of hand made by Richard Roe in favour of John Kaine or bearer, as the same is lost and payment stopped without my order, amount $50 payable in pine logs delivered at Leach's Mill, Howick.

JOHN KAINE.

Howick Village. w17 3t*

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias and writ of Fieri Facias for residue issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the County of Wellington and County Court of the County of Wentworth and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Alexander Graham at the suits of Walter P. Newman and Robert Sanderson I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lot number Eight in the Tenth Concession, and Lot Number Eight in the Eleventh Concession of the Township of Culross, in the County of Bruce, in all containing Two hundred and two acres be the same more or less, which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Twenty Eighth day of August next at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon,

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 23rd May, 1866. w17

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the Matter of Archibald McVicar of the township of Brant in the County of Bruce an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an Assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

Dated at Goderich in the County of Huron this Thirty first day of May, 1866.

S. POLLOCK,
Official Assignee for H. & B.

w19 2w

NOTICE.

I WOULD beg to refer the ratepayers of the Town of Goderich to chapter 39, Victoria 29 which will be strictly enforced.

Section No. 3. The owner or possessor of ever dog liable to such tax shall when required by the assessor, deliver him a discription in writing of every such dog owned or possessed by him, and for every neglect or refusal to do so, and for every false statement made in any description so furnished, such owner or possessor shall incur a penalty of five dollars, to be recovered by the

Poetry.

EMIGRANT'S THOUGHTS.

Dear home of my youth, shall I e'er see again
Thy sweet rural pleasures, unmingled with pain;
Shall I ever visit thy dearly loved shore,
Or view my young friends until time is no more.
Oh! land of my childhood, though I'm far away,
Thy image still haunts me as pensive I stray;
In dreams I revisit thy mountains and vales,
Thy pastoral meadows and sweet gentle gales,
My fancy exhibits thy fields clothed with green,
Commingled with daisies, and violets betwe n;
Thy sweet-scented groves, and thy birds' joyous song,
With the sound of thy rills while flowing along.
My heart wrung with anguish on leaving thy shore
Yet may I not hope for to see thee once more,
And though I have bid thee a painful adieu,
Reflection still bears you up bright in my view;
Put oh! may you prosper beneath sunny skies—
Attend to thy calling and reap a rich prize;
May the balmy breezes waft wealth to thy shore
And health to thy sons, it I see thee no more.
Yet I won't despair in this wide-spreading land
Of once more reviewing my own native strand;
In the evening of life I'll return to my home,
Away from thee Ean no never to roam.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

CONSIDER.

BY CHRISTIANA G. ROSSETTI.

Consider
The lilies of the field where bloom is brief
We are as they
Like them we fade away,
As doth a leaf.

Consider
The sparrows of the air of small account;
Our God doth view
Whether they fall or mount—
He guards us too.

Consider
The lilies that do neither spin nor toil,
Yet are most fair;
What profits all this care
And all this toil?

Consider
The birds have no barn nor harvest week;
God gives them food;
Much more our Father seeks
To do us good.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

Terrific Storm at Rochester.

(*From the Union, May 21*).

Our city and vicinity was visited yesterday p. m., by the most destructive storm that we remember to have occurred in 30 years. The morning opened bright, the sun shone clearly and the air was as balmy as that of June. The general remark was, How lovely the day. No one anticipated a storm, and thousands left their homes for church and elsewhere to spend the day, wholly unprepared for a change of weather. About three p. m. black clouds began to obsure the southern horizon and soon the storm burst upon us. The clouds appeared to sweep along over the southern portion of the city, from east and west, and by the time they reached Irondequoit they had spent their force. There was rain, wind, hail and lightning. The area of the storm was probably five miles square, and on not more than half of this was there much hail visible. In the south and east wards of the city, and in Brighton and Irondequoit, the hail riddled everything that it could reach. Though the storm only lasted twenty minutes the mischief done was immense and can only be estimated. In the northern part of the city there was wind and rain, thunder and lightning, but the damage was slight. In the eastern part hail and wind ruled the hour. The damage is greatest to the nursery interests. The young budded stock was cut down by the huge hailstones—some as large as hen's eggs—without mercy, while the extensive glass houses were left without a pane, and some of them without sashes even. It is probable that one hundred thousand dollars would not cover the damage to nursery and green house property in this vicinity. Ellwanger & Barry appear to be the heaviest sufferers, as they have immense grounds, and the storm broke most forcibly about them. The destruction of glass was so general that the article cannot be replaced in this market. The storm not only destroyed glass, but shutters and blinds, oftentimes sweeping through dwellings and making them wholly untenable.

Fortunately we have no loss of lives to record, though many persons were injured. Animals were beaten and bruised, and some of the smaller ones were slain. Birds were cut down from the trees with the foliage, and were seen lying about dead in every direction. Chickens and geese were killed by the hail, and cats and rabbits fell before the discharge of icy sleet from the clouds.

The south portion of the roof of the centre tower of St. Mary's hospital was lifted from its fastenings and tumbled into the street. Large stones, loosened by the timbers, crushed through the flooring. The damage is quite extensive to the hospital. A portion of the roof of the County Gaol was broken through by falling chimneys. St. Mary's and Immaculate Conception, (Roman Catholic), St. Peter's, (Presbyterian) and the Alexander street (Methodist) Churches were badly damaged by window glass being broken. The loss by broken glass in these churches alone will amount to several hundred dollars. The windows of the University were broken to the extent of $500. Every house and building situated on a strip of land about two miles in width, commencing at St. Mary's Hospital, on the west side of the river, in the 8th Ward, continuing thence across the river in a south easterly direction, across he whole of the 7th and 12th Wards, and portions of the 4th, 5th, 6th, 10 h and 14th Wards, suffered more or less loss of glass; and in some dwellings and public buildings hardly a whole light was left.

Vegetation suffered greatly. Limbs an inch and even more in diameter were cut off as if done with a knife, the young fruit stripped from the trees, and early vegetables cut down and destroyed. In many places hail lay on the ground three inches in depth.

Several vessels were obliged to put into Charlotte for safety. Some of them had considerable canvas carried away. Not much damage was done in Charlotte.

Some of the large nurseries present a spectacle of desolation.

HEROIC CONDUCT.

FIVE LIVES SAVED FROM A WATERY GRAVE.

Under ordinary circumstances it is considered but a part of the duty of man to risk, to a certain extent, his own existance for the safety of others. But it seldom falls to our lot to record an instance in which, at one and the same time, true bravery, personal courage and entire disregard of self-preservation are exhibited for the purpose of saving others. We have now, however, a case in point. As the steamer Princess of Wales was preparing to make her last trip from the Island last evening, five young gentleman, who apparently had made a fine run to the Island some time in the afternoon in a small sailing craft called "Sudden Death," might have been seen making preparations for their return to the city. The wind at the time was blowing in fitful gusts, which caused the passengers on the steamer to take more than ordinary interest in the movements of the "sailing craft" They were not long kept in suspense, however. The "Sudden Death" had not proceeded more than a quarter of a mile from shore, when a sudden squall struck her from the south-east, causing her to careen and ultimately to capsize; the whole five occupants being immersed in the bay. This was no sooner seen than a member of the Toronto Naval Brigade on board the steamer, named George McKay, by his own efforts, pushed off the life-boat from the upper deck of the steamer, and at the same time, jumping into her as she fell from the steamer, made for the scene of the disaster, and succeeded in getting three of the unfortunates into his boat. At the same time, Mr. E. Hanton who was an eye witness of the occurrence put out from the Island and rescued the two others who were clinging to the keel of the upturned boat. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the volunteer who so nobly risked his life to save those of his fellow creatures. We must not omit to state that the Captain of the Princess of Wales, on hearing of the state of affairs, immediately reversed his engines, and took the young men on board and landed them safely in the city. It is to be hoped Mr. McKay will be suitably rewarded for his noble conduct.

THE CURE OF THE DRUNKARD.—A man long noted for intemperate habits was induced by Rev. John Abbott to sign the pledge "in his own way," which he did in these words: "I pledge myself to drink no more intoxicating drinks for one year." Few believed he could keep it; but, near the end of the year, he again appeared at a temperance meeting, without having once touched a drop.

"Are you not going to sign again?" asked Mr. Abbott.

"Yes," replied he, "if I can do it in my own way; and accordingly he wrote, "I sign this pledge for nine hundred and ninety-nine years; and, if I live to that time, I intend to take out a life lease!"

A few days after, he called upon the tavern keeper, who welcomed him back to his old haunt.

"O landlord," said he, as if in pain, "I have such a lump on my side!"

"That's because you've stopped drinking," said the landlord; "you won't live long if you keep on."

"Will drink take the lump away?"

"Yes; and if you don't drink you'll soon have a lump on the other side. Come, let's drink together;" and he poured out two glasses of whiskey.

"I guess I won't drink," said the former inebriate, "especially if keeping the pledge will bring another lump; for it isn't very hard to bear, after all;" and with this he drew the *lump*, a roll of greenbacks, from his side-pocket, and walked off, leaving the landlord to his reflections.

LIFE IN JAPAN.—A traveller writes from Batavia, Island of Java:—The Hotel des Indes at which I am stopping—the main building two stories high, with an immense piazza in front—is connected on each side by buildings like railroad depots, 300 or 400 feet long. Each suite of rooms contains room enough to make two, three, or even a half a dozen ordinary rooms such as we get in the hotels in the United States. In front and back are bath-houses, fountains, flowers, gardens, and out-houses, for cooking and for servants, marble floor, tiled roofs, ceiling from 20 to 25 feet high, no carpets, and but very few curtains. Meals are served up in about the same style as at first-class hotels in New York. The habits of living are quite different. At day-light, coffee and tea are taken to your room; at eight the same, with light refreshments; twelve, breakfast, and at seven dinner. Coffee and tea are always ready, day and night, same as baths. No extra charge, take them or not, as you may choose. The hotel is situated in the new or upper town, some half a dozen miles from the water. It is a fair specimen of five or six others, within half a mile of each other. My hotel and ground cover ten acres. The whole ground, like the rest of the city, is one immense forest of trees and canals.

The Berlin Telegraph says that on Saturday afternoon last a shocking accident occurred to a laborer named Frederick Hillman, employed in Messrs. Livingstone & Co.'s flax mill, Wellesley village. It appears that he was in the act of placing a belt upon a pulley when by some accident one of his legs was caught between it and the strap, and before any assistance could be given, he was several times rapidly whirled round with the machinery. When his situation was discovered Mr. Livingstone, who happened to be in the mill at the time, made all possible haste to stop the engine, but was too late to save the man. He was still living when extricated from the fatal pulley, but never spoke, and died a few minutes afterwards. The unfortunate man's body was fearfully mangled, the neck was dislocated and the back part of the head crushed in by coming in contact with the timbers of the mill.

FRANKLIN, Pa., May 19.—The Grant House in this city was burned this morning. A lady jumped from a window on the fourth story and has died of her injuries. Two servant girls are missing and it is feared that they perished in the flames. The fire is supposed to have been set for the purpose of plundering the house. The House cost $61,000. Insured for $31,000.

The Board of Health in New York, have prepared a series of regulations to limit the number of persons who shall be allowed to dwell together. They have declared that every member of a family requires one thousand cubic feet of air in a house, which is equivalent to a room ten feet square. Without this liberal allowance, they claim, it is impossible to preserve a pure atmosphere.

Mr. A. A. Fuller, a clerk in the Pacific R. R. Company's office at St. Louis, Mo, on Monday night, while sitting by the window of his room in the third story of a building, dreamed that he was bird-catching, and springing forward to catch one of the beautiery flutterers, he fell through the window, striking the pavement and horribly mutilating himself.

☞ The Hon. John Hilliard Cameron, Grand Master of the Canadian Orangemen, attended the Fenian demonstration to Stephens in Jones' Wood, N. Y., a few days ago, and although recognised by several of the Brotherhood, was not molested.

Why does a railway clerk cut a hole in your ticket?—To let you pass through.

FOR SALE.

In the village of Dungannon, Lot No. 48 at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. Daun Minister of the Church of England. Terms easy, apply to

HENRY MATHERS, St. Helens. w11tf

MONEY TO LEND

AT

EIGHT PER CENT.

IN SUMS OF

One Hundred Dollars and upwards.

Apply to

TOMS & MOORE, Solicitors,

CRABB'S NEW BLOCK

Goderich, Sept. 8th, 1864. w33t

MONEY TO LEND

at Eleven per cent on improved Farms, *and no charges* made against the borrower.

Apply to

D. SHADE GOODING, Barrister.

West Street, Goderich.

April 26th, 1866. w14

MONEY

TO LOAN at nine per cent on improved farms,

S. P. YEOMANS, Solicitor &c.

Goderich 29th Dec. 1865. w48tf

CANADIAN HOTEL,

CLINTON, C. W.

W. TUDSBURY, Proprietor.

THE establishment is furnished with all the requirements essential to the comfort of guests. w34tf

NO. 4 A BY-LAW 1866

To raise by way of Loan the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars for the purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Corporation of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce has resolved to grade, gravel and improve certain roads and Highways with the Township Limits, for the same within the said County of Huron.

And whereas the said improvements are entirely within the County of Huron, and the expense of making the same is to be defrayed by the said County irrespective of the County of Bruce, the loan or debt will be paid by the said County of Huron, and the rate hereinafter mentioned will be raised solely upon the rateable property within the said County of Huron. And whereas to carry into effect the said recited object it will be necessary for the said Corporation to raise the sum of Twenty thousand dollars in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it is expedient to define the respective amounts to be expended on each line of road intended to be improved, it shall be expended as set out in the Schedule at the end of this By-law, and the remainder of the money, which is as it will require the sum of three thousand two hundred dollars to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said loan or debt and interest as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality irrespective of any future increase in the same, and irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned or any part thereof according to the last revised Assessment Rolls, being for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, was Eight Millions and fifty five thousand seven hundred and sixty two Dollars.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal annual sinking fund for paying the said sum of twenty thousand dollars and interest as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of four tenths of a mill in the dollar, in addition to all other rates and taxes to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Corporation of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

I. That it shall be lawful for the Warden for the time being of the aforesaid Corporation to raise by way of Loan from any person or persons body or bodies Corporate who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of Twenty thousand dollars, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the United County aforesaid, for the purposes and with the object above recited.

II. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than one Hundred Dollars each, and that the said Debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the said Warden.

III. That the said debentures shall be made payable in ten years at furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By Law to take effect in London, England, or some place in Canada, to be designated in the said debentures and shall have attached to them Coupons for the payment of interest.

IV. That the said Debentures and Coupons shall be made out in either Sterling money of Provincial Currency of this Province at the option of the said Warden, so that the whole amount of the said Debentures shall not exceed the before mentioned sum of twenty thousand dollars and they shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per centum per annum, which interest shall be payable on the first day of January and first day of July in each and every year during the continuance of the said debentures at the place where the debentures are made payable.

V. That for the purpose of creating a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid, to become due thereon, an equal special rate of four tenths of a mill in the dollar shall in addition to all other rates and taxes be raised levied and collected in each year, solely upon all the rateable property within the said County of Huron during the continuance of said debentures or any of them.

VI. That this By Law shall take effect and come into operation upon the first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty six.

SCHEDULE

REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING.

Five thousand eight hundred Dollars to be expended on the Port Albert Road.

Three thousand dollars on the Wingham Road.

Three thousand Dollars on the Seaforth and Belmore Road.

Two thousand Dollars on the Howick Road, 8th and 9th Concessions.

Two thousand one hundred Dollars on the Stephen Mail Road.

Two thousand dollars on the Hay Gravel Road.

Nine hundred Dollars on the Mail Road running to Town Plot of Grey.

Two hundred Dollars on the Bayfield Concession Goderich.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By Law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, at the County Court Room in the Town of Goderich, on the County of Huron, on the Fourteenth day of June, 1866, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

PETER ADAMSON,
County Clerk's office. Counties Clerk.
Goderich 9th March, 1866. w6

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit:

BY virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas and Fieri Facias for residue issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Smeltzer at the suit of Murdoch Mckenzie, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said Defendant in and to Lot Number six in the fifth Concession of the Township of Kinloss in the County of Bruce Containing One hundred Acres, which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for Sale at my Office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich on Tuesday the Twelth day of June next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff H. & B.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 11th May, 1866. w16td

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. On hand and for sale cheap,

JOHN PASSMORE,
Victoria Street, Goderich.
April 1st, 1863. w49 6m

GODERICH FANNING MILL AND Pump Factory!

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO INFORM the inhabitants of the Counties of Huron and Bruce that he is still Manufacturing, and has on hand a number of his

SUPERIOR FANNING MILLS & PUMPS.

He would particularly draw attention to his Mills, as he will warrant them to free Wheat from oats, cockle, chess, &c. Pumps made to order and warranted.

Factory on Nelson st., between Victoria street and Cambria Road.

Also, agent for the sale of Morgan's premium and patent CULTIVATOR, which has never yet failed to give general satisfaction to farmers who have used them.

HENRY DODD,
Goderich April 22nd, 1864. 39

BLACKSMITH'S LOOK HERE.

WANTED by the subscriber, a good steady blacksmith either by the month, or take a shop on shares, where there is plenty of work, it being on the Durham Road in the township of Greenock, which is to be gravelled next summer, none need apply but a steady man. Application to be made to the undersigned Enniskillen, Greenock Post Office county of Bruce C. W.

HUGH MONTGOMERY.
March 20th, 1866. 8w3m

SELLING OFF!

THE subscriber, in returning thanks to the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him for a period of nearly twenty five years, begs to announce that in order to effect a reduction of Stock, and to make ready for New Goods, he will commence

ON THE 4th OF THE PRESENT MONTH,

selling at prices greatly below the usual rates and will continue doing so until

THE 1st OF JUNE NEXT.

His Stock consists of a varied and extensive assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Wines,

BRANDIES AND OTHER LIQUORS;

and as many articles will be sold at and under cost, an opportunity will be afforded of securing great bargains. In the meantime the usual credit business will be discontinued.

JAMES WATSON.

Goderich, 2nd April, 1866. w10

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD BEG TO DRAW THE ATTENTION OF CUSTOMERS IN want of a good durable article of

FULLED CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

White, Scarlet and Grey Flannels,

PLAIN, STRIPED & CHECKED WINCEYS,

BLANKETS AND STOCKING YARN,

TO CALL AT HIS

WOOL FACTORY OFFICE, EAST STREET

And judge for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

FARMERS' WOOL CARDED

Or made up to order in any required style at reasonable prices.

THOMAS LOGAN.

Goderich Wool Factory, 1865. w12

HURON FOUNDRY!

GODERICH.

R. RUNCIMAN & CO.,

Manufacturers of Grist and Flouring Mills

Circular, Mulay and Sash Saw-Mills,

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS,

THRASHING MACHINES,

SEPERATORS AND HORSE POWERS,

Mowing and Reaping Machines, Wood Saws,

CULTIVATORS, GANG PLOUGHS,

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

COOKING, PARLOUR AND BOX STOVES,

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

Goderich, October 1862. w39

Parliamentary & Departmental

AGENCY,

AT OTTAWA, C. W.

THE undersigned devote special attention to the procuring of Patents for Lands and for Inventions, the adjustment of Land and other claims against the Government, procuring the passage of Private Acts of the Legislature, and the transaction of business generally with the several Departments,

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Hon. Jas. Skead. M. L. C.
Hon. J. S. MacDonald. Hon. M. Cameron.
J. M. Currier, Esq., M.P.P. Jos. Aumond, Esq.

S. T. & W. PENNOCH.

Feb. 1866. sw3m*Eq

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

A CHOICE LOT OF BABY CABS of latest styles, received and for sale, at

BUTLER'S.

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!

A Large quantity of the above papers In every variety of Quality and Pattern, ust to hand, prices low,

AT BUTLER'S.

Goderich, April 27th, 1866. sw96

MARINE INSURANCE.

British American Insurance Co OF TORONTO,

Marine Department.

GEORGE RUMBALL, Agent.

Goderich, April 25th 1866. w13tf

LANDS FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE following excellent farm lots, viz—Lot 36, in the Bayfield concession of the Township of Goderich, Co. Huron, containing about 100 acres of which about 60 are cleared, also the north half of the north ½ of Lot nineteen, Lake Road, East in the Township of Stanley, and County of Huron, containing about thirty six acres, mostly cleared, also the west part of Lot ten in the thirteenth concession of the said Township of Stanley, containing about thirty acres, with four acres clearance, also park Lot two, Range "D" in the same Township, being one mile from Bayfield on the Gravel Road and containing ten acres mostly cleared, with good stream of water, good Dwelling house, Barn and Orchard, and also the south westerly half of Lot eighteen in the eighth concession of the Township of Stanley aforesaid, containing about sixty acres of land mostly cleared, and within two miles of the Village of Varna.

For particulars apply personally or by prepaid letter at the Post Office, Bayfield.

March 27th, 1866. w9

FOR SALE.

LOTS 8 and 9, range B, in the township of Stanley $20 per acre; East 25 acres of south easterly quarter of lot 2 in the 9th con., W. D., Ashfield, $1 per acre; and 20 Town Lots in Goderich, price $30.00 each and upwards. Apply to

THOS. WEATHERALD, Goderich

FOR SALE.

LOTS Nos. 485, 486, 569, 570 running Nos. 1 to 8 inclusive, situate on St. George's Crescent in the Town of Goderich. The above Lots are beautifully situated, commanding both a River and Lake view, comprising about one acre of Land, and forming a very desirable situation for a genteel private residence. For price and terms apply direct to the proprietor.

JOHN A. CALLANDER,
10 Quality St., Leith, Scotland.

Or to HORACE HORTON, Esq., Goderich.
Goderich, 13th April, 1866. w12t.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE well known Judge Farm, lot No. 3, 8th con., E. D., Colborne. This farm is within 6½ miles of Goderich, there is 77½ acres cleared, and a frame house and barn. One half is clear of stumps, and the other half from 9 to 4 years choped, and has never been ploughed, there are also a young orchard of 158 trees of the best assortment of fruits a good well and pump. As to terms, &c. apply to

PATRICK CARROL.

Colborne, Nov. 30, 1865. w45-1m

LANDS FOR SALE.

FOR sale, on reasonable terms, lots 10 and 11, R. S. D. R. Township of Greenock, County of Bruce. The lots contain 50 acres each. 40 cleared on the two lots. The land is first-rate, well-watered and timbered. No buildings. Also lots 17 and 18, con. 5, township of Goderich, 50 acres each, over 100 cleared on the two. Excellent well-watered land—timber, hardwood; about 5 miles from Goderich. Good frame barn and sheds and comfortable log house, and fine orchard. Will be sold separate or together to suit purchasers. Apply to

THOS. JOHNSTON, on the premises.
or W. J. JOHNSTON, Innkeeper, Goderich.

Sept. 25, 1865. w35tf

FARM FOR SALE.

A small farm of Excellent Land situate in the Village of Summerhill facing the Base line Gravel road, being the south half of Lot number 15 in the 17th concession Township of Goderich, County of Huron, Forty acres.

For particulars apply to

CHARLES F CLARKE:
Solicitor, &c., Clinton.

March 27th, 1866. w9tf

FOR SALE.

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

FIRST-RATE LAND!

Terms easy, apply to

DONALD SUTHERLAND on the premises, or

M. C. CAMERON, Goderich.

Goderich, April 30th, 1864. w14-tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR Sale or to Let lot No 8, 2nd Concession township of Goderich, with good dwelling house and out buildings, and good bearing orchard, and a never failing stream running through the lot. Also the stock and farming utensils.

Apply on the premises to

ROBERT JOHNSTON.

Goderich, April 10th, 1866. w11

For Sale Cheap.

LOTS G., 8th con., Bruce; 20, 4th Kinloss; 22 9th con. Huron. Apply to

M. C. CAMERON.

Goderich, October 28, 1864 sw16

DAYS' HOTEL

WROXETER.

IS situated on the Gravel Road running from Seaforth to Southampton, one mile north w here it leads off to Wroxeter, and anyone travelling to

Belmore, Walkerton, Southampton,

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

ICE ALWAYS ON HAND FOR HIS

Trout-Fishing Friends!

THE BUILDINGS COVER A LENGTH OF

AHUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET

CHARLES DAYS, Proprietor.

w46-1.

IMPORT'NT NOTICE

IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of Mr. M. M. WEATHERALD, the business heretofore carried on under the name and style of

Robt. Runciman & Co.,

FOUNDERS

must be closed on or before the

1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1865,

All parties indebted to the above firm are hereby notified that all notes and book accounts over due on the

1st day of FEB'Y next,

will be handed to their Solicitor for collection The stock on hand will be sold

LOW FOR CASH.

OR SHORT CREDIT,

It consists of a large assortment of Ploughs, Cultivators, Harrows, Straw Cutters,

THRESHING MACHINES

Pot-ash and sugar-kettles, waggon and pipe boxes,

Cooking, Parlor & Box Stoves,

A good second-hand

STEAM-ENGINE

and a lot of Machinery for Grist and Saw-Mills.

All parties requiring the above articles would do well to call and inspect the stock at once as they will get bargains.

R. RUNCIMAN.

In reference to the above, R. Runciman will be prepared to carry on the business of

THE HURON FOUNDRY

and contract for the erection of all kinds of Machinery as usual, and will supply

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

of every description and castings, at reasonable rates, for CASH or short credit.

Goderich, Dec. 21st, 1864. sw32w48

TAVERN STAND,

TO LEASE

IN THE TOWN OF GODERICH

THE tavern lately occupied by Mr. Beggs, on the corner of Kingston and Victoria streets, (part of the Allen Estate), will be leased for a term of years. Apply to

A. ALLEN, GEO. COX, } Executors.

Goderich, Jan. 23, 1866. w52

BY EXPRESS!

FRESH OYSTERS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY THE KEG, CAN OR COUNT

LOBSTERS, SARDINES,

AND CLAMS.

FRESH LEMONS, ORANGES, DATES.

Cocoanuts, Figs, Crapes.

&c., &c., &c., at

E. BINGHAM'S,

West side of Market Square,

Goderich, Nov. 30, 1865. sw99

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Town of Goderich, under the style of STORY & DAVIS, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM STORY,
GEORGE NORMAN DAVIS.

Goderich, 27th July, 1865. 27w-sw95

All Promissory Notes and Accounts belonging to the late firm have been placed in the Subscriber's hands for collection; immediate payment must be made,

J. B. GORDON, Barrister, &c.

Goderich, 27th July, 1865. 27w sw95

In reference to the above it may be stated that

OLD STORY

is still on the track, and will remain in the building at present occupied until his new shop is completed. He hereby returns his sincere thanks to the friends and customers who have for 24 years extended their custom to his shop, and hopes still to merit its continuance.

WM. STORY.

Goderich, August 7, 1865. wn27

G. N. DAVIS

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Stoves, Ploughs and Castings of every description. Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, at the Market Stove Depot, Market Square, Goderich.

COAL OIL,

Coal Oil Lamps, &c., &c. Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Rags Wool Pickings and Sheepskins taken in exchange. 27tf

Waggon and Sleigh Making!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the farmers of Huron and Bruce and the public generally that he has commenced the above business

At his old stand St. David street,

and having now on hand an excellent assortment of the best material he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a way which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Having had great experience in this business, and all work in his shop being done under his personal superintendence, he can warrant every article made by him to be of the best quality, while his terms will be found very reasonable.

Farmers give him a call!

and see for yourselves.

N. B.—Horse shoeing and jobbing of all kinds strictly attended to.

LEWIS ELLIOTT.

Goderich, Dec., 27th, 1865. w49tf

Take Notice.

SAMUEL POLLOCK, Esq., late Deputy Sheriff has been appointed official Assignee under the Insolvent Act of 1864 for the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

February 20th, 1866. w50

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.

A. TODD,
Chf. Clk. Private Bill Office,
L. Assembly.

J. E. DOUCET,
Clk. of Private Bills, L. Council.

Ottawa, 23rd Feb., 1866. wsw52

Coal! Coal!

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

BLACKSMITH'S COAL

ON HAND AND

FOR SALE

At the Wharf!

GEO. RUMBALL, Agent.

Goderich, May 29th, 1865. sw77

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. 30 863 sw17w40-1y

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Capital, £2,000,000, Stg.; *Accumulated Fund* $5,671,728.

Brittania Life Assurance Co. of London.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above highly respectable Companies, is prepared to accept both Fire and Life risks at moderate rates of premium.

A. M. ROSS, Agent.

Goderich, July 1st, 1865. w22

London and Paris Treatment!

DR. JOHNSON'S

Office and Dispensary,

No. 64, Little St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

For the Cure of Chronic Complaints, Scrofula, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Blood, Seminal Weakness; and all Female Complaints, &c.

DR. JOHNSON, LATE OF LONDON, EDINburgh and Paris, devotes his attention exclusively to the Treatment of the Complaints referred to in this notice. Many years experience in Europe, and the British Colonies, enables him to perform some very remarkable cures; and his facilities for obtaining the best and latest specialties are such, being in correspondence with the most celebrated physicians of the world, that he can offer inducements to the unfortunate of a speedy and perfect cure.

☞ STRENGTH TO THE WEAK.—Dr Johnson's Remedies will restore in a very short time, all who are inflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Vigor, &c.

☞ YOUNG MEN, TAKE NOTICE.—There is an evil habit often contracted by boys at school, which grows up with them to manhood; the effects of this evil practice is most deplorable, often producing insanity, &c., &c. All who are afflicted should apply to Dr Johnson immediately, and be will effect a speedy and perfect cure.

☞ DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, &c.—It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to disease owing to the unskilful and improper use of mercury. Dr. Johnson's Compound Syrup will thoroughly eradicate all diseases arising from a diseased or impure state of the blood. Remedies forwarded in safety to any address. Office hours from 8 till 12, and from 2 till 8. All communications should be addressed, Dr. Chas. F. Johnson, 64, Little St. James Street, Montreal, C. E.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit:

BY virtue of two Writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County court of the United counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Robert McCharrell and Robert Magarrell at the suits of Peter Robertson and Robert Reed, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lots Numbers Nine and Ten in the Tenth Concession of the Township of Kinloss in the County of Bruce, which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court Room in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Thirty first day of July next at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon:

JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff, H & B.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 17th April, 1866. w13

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit:

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and County Court of the County of Wentworth, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Joseph Murray at the suits of David Stewart and Ebenezer Currie, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the North half of Lot Number five in concession A of the township of Howick containing fifty acres more or less, which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Third day of July next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff H. & B.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 24th March, 1866. w48

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 Anton Benix at the suit of John McKinney, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to the North part of lot Number thirty abutting on the south Boundary of the Township of Stanley 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 Seventeenth day of July next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff H. & B.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 3rd April, 1866. w11

New Marble Works

Pollock's Block,

VICTORIA ST., GODERICH.

A. M. Johnston,

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

ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

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

Goderich, Dec. 19, 1865 w47 1yr

Grocery and Provision Store.

HAVING rented and fitted up the store lately occupied by A. F. Bush, for the above business, I am now prepared to furnish families with

Groceries and Provisions

which I shall sell at the Lowest Cash prices,

Flour and Feed

kept constantly on hand.

A share of your patronage will be thankfully received and faithfully attended to.

Wines and Liquors, Crockery and Glassware, Fancy Goods, &c., Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Buckwheat Flour, &c., &c

COAL OIL

AND

COAL OIL LAMPS.

D. FERGUSON.

P. S.—Goods will be delivered in any part of the town.

Goderich, Feb. 2nd, 1866. sw45

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE