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, APRIL. 12, 1866. [VOL. XIX.—NO. 11

Business Directory.

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

G. C. Shannon, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., GODERICH, C.W. 13:40-1y

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

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

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

J. F. CASSADY, M. D., C. M.,
(Graduate of McGill College, Montreal.)
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR. Office—Stuart's old building, Office, Dungannon, C. W. w17

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

M. C. Cameron,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Kingston street, Goderich, C.W

Sinclair & Walker,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office, over the Store of J. V. Detlor & Son, Goderich.

Henry McDermot,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Notaries Pubuc, &c., West Street, Goderich. 10:1

John Davison,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c. Office, Market Square, Corner of Kingston Street, Goderich. 9:42

John B. Gordon,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Goderich, Canada West. Office—on the South side of West Street, third door from the Court-House Square.

D. Shade Gooding,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., Owen Sound, C. W. Office: Up Stairs Watson's Block, West St.; entrance First Door west of Glasgow House.

Toms & Moore,
ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS, &c., Goderich, C. W. Office—CRABB'S NEW BLOCK.
TAMES TOMS. LEWIS C. MOORE.
Goderich, August 27th, 1864. sw103w31

William T Hays,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Goderich, C.W.—Office, over C. E. Archibald's Store, Crabb's Block. v15n29

Money to Lend on Real Property

B. L. Doyle,
BARRISTER, &c., GODERICH, C. W. OFFICE—*Crabb's New Block.*

S. P. YEOMANS,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY, NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.—Office Corner of Hamilton street and the Square, in the building lately erected by J. C. McIntosh, Esq., Goderich.

J. Y. Elwood,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Blake's Block, opposite the Post Office, Goderich. January 3, 1866. sw37

Mr. C. F. Clarke,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Clinton, C. W. sw39
Money to loan on reasonable terms.

William Fraser,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. *Walkerton*, Co. of Bruce. v16n16yly

Thomas Weatherald,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Toronto Street, Goderich. v15n3

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

L. B. Hamlin,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR Land Agent and Conveyancer, Kincardine v1

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 v1n7lyly

G. M. TRUEMAN
LAND AGENT,
Market Square, Goderich.
Leads CLINTON every Wednesday, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. 8:10

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. w40-1ysox

D. McDougall,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD County of Huron. Sales in village or county punctually attended to.

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

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

Business Directory.

CANADIAN HOTEL,
LONDON, C. W.
W. TUDSBURY, Proprietor.
THE establishment is furnished with all the requirements essential to the comfort of guests. w34tf

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.
$w51] *HARBOR QUAY, Goderich, C.W*

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, 1859. v12n9

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

THE CHEAPEST
LAND AND GENERAL AGENCY
OFFICE.
At the Seat of Government.
WM. C. DENISON,
Land and General Agent.
LAND Patents taken out, titles examined, searches made, letters patent for invention secured, municipal lands and accounts collected.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION:
R. L. Denison, Esq., Dover Court, Toronto. Hon. John Ross, M. L. C., Toronto. D. Street, Esq., M.P.P., Chippewa. John F. Taylor, Esq., Quebec. Hon. W. McMaster, M. L. C., Toronto. Hon. Geo. Allan, M. L. C., Toronto.
Finding that there exists at the Seat of Government the necessity for a cheap, reliable and expeditious agency, through the medium of which parties living at a distance and having business with any of the Public Departments, may be saved the expense and inconvenience of a journey, I am induced to open an office in the same building, and just above that of the City Registrar, on the corner of Metcalf and Sparks streets.
Desiring that my services shall be made available to that class of persons who are unable to pay large fees, I have determined to make an exceedingly moderate charge for any business that I may be favored with, so that it may be within the power of every one to have a reliable agent at the Capital.
All letters to be prepaid.
WM. C. DENISON,
Ottawa.
Dec 12th 1865. w46 3m

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.
☞ Lamber and Cordwood taken in exchange for Furniture.
Goderich, 27th Oct., 1863 w27

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. w39

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. v16n10yly

IT IS NOT TRUE!
THAT STOCKS
Of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,
ARE LOW AND PRICES HIGHER THAN THEY HAVE BEEN, AS YOU can prove for yourself by calling at the
EMPORIUM!
Where J. V. DETLOR & SON will be happy to show to their old friends and the public generally, a large and varied stock of
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
&c., &c.,
Purchased in the Best and Cheapest Markets, and which they are determined to sell at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES For CASH.
They deem it unnecessary to state the nature of their stock in detail, as they feel satisfied that their long experience in business in Goderich enables them to anticipate the wants of the community.
ALL THEY WISH IS A CALL,
AND AN INSPECTION OF THE GOODS.
CLOTHS IN GREAT VARIETY.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS.
AN UNUSUALLY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EXCELLENT
READY-MADE CLOTHING!
A Large Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
COTTON YARN!
Tea from 50 Cents upwards.
J. V. DETLOR & SON.
September 19th, 1865. 12w

HOTEL NOTICE.
JOHN DONOGH takes this means of informing the public that he has entered into the Hotel business in the stand formerly known as the Fulton House, where he will be happy to receive old friends and customers.
Goderich, June 6th 1865. w19

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

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

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. w27

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*8

FOR SALE.
LOTS south 9, range B, in the township of Stanley 820 per acre; East 25 acres of south easterly quarter of lot 2 in the 9th gore, W. D., Ashfield, $4 per acre; and 20 Town Lots in Goderich, price $30.00 each and upwards. Apply to
THOS. WEATHERALD,
Goderich.

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, Cream 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, Raw 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

J. & J. SEEGMILLER,
TANNERS!
DEALERS
IN
LEATHER FINDINGS!
&c., &c.
GODERICH, C. W.
February 1st, 1866. w47w

DESCRIPTION OF A GOOD WIFE.

A Prize Essay.

JANET GOLD, THE GUIDEWIFE.

The following descriptive sketch (as will be seen) is written in the form of a narrative. The writer adopted this style, thinking it the most practical way of treating the subject, and of giving power to his illustrations. Here, then, the unvarnished recital from our worthy elder, David Gold, after a thirty five years' experience with his Janet.

"Who findeth a wife findeth a good thing."—*Solomon.*

In endeavouring to describe the properties of a wife; instead of theorizing as to what these properties should be, I shall produce an example of what they actually are, as they are manafested in the person of Janet Gold, my partner in life, who has been in the most significant sense of the term, the beloved wife of my bosom for the last thirty-five years. And should I fail in making it the best description of a good wife, the failure must not be set down as owing to the lack of any requisite qualification in her, but to my want of capacity adequately to describe them.

In the April of 1830—a month and year I never shall forget—for the appearance of our dwelling it was observed that, in commencing housekeeping, it had been one of Janet's purposes that, say what people might regarding her, she had determined that this at least should never be said—viz., that she had been the means of driving her husband to the tavern or dram-shop for the want of a clean hearthstone. She rendered everything outside and in attractive. Everything was kept tidy and neat—in short, she made it worthy and deserving in all respects of the name of "home." And so signally did she succeed that during my working hours I longed for evening, to be beside my Janet at my own fireside. To me there was no place like "home, sweet home."

She counted it unbecoming to dress beyond her station in life, and was never extravagant in her apparel. Yet she kept herself always sprightly, and, as the saying is, as clean as a needle. Water was cheap, and cleanliness with her was next to godliness.

Another point—and a most important one for the wife of a working man—Janet was an excellent cook. She knew how "to mix the savoury ingiins wi' the spice," and could prepare a nice substantial dinner at wonderful little cost. She dealt in these articles of food which were accounted nutritious and thrifty, and seldom, except on particular occasions, indulge in luxuries. Yet when visited by friends, and on rare occasions, she could display a table laden with cakes and other articles of fancy—all her own manufacture—such as might have set the stomach of the most fastidious epicure on edge. At all times her motto was "eat to live, 'and not live to eat." She had a stated hour for every meal, which was strictly kept when all partook at one time, and at one table. She repudiated the piece-meal habits of some, who partake first one, then another, and then another, just as it suits their own time and inclination. And she never inclined to take a diet without asking upon it God's blessing.

She was very careful—"Gather up the fragments that nothing be lost," was a favorite maxim with her. She valued it highly for its intrinsic importance, and for the sake of Him whose words they were. She knew that "little" taken care of soon become "muckles," that pence are made up of farthings, shillings of pence, and pounds of shillings. She knew that much misery existed in the world in consequence of not taking care of little things, and that by taking care of the pennies the pounds will take care of themselves. What was left at table was carefully put aside, and, after undergoing a second process in cooking, was served up again in another shape, and was equally as good in the second time as the first.

One great point with Janet was, how she could lay out my earnings to the best advantage, and how far she could manage to keep the expenditure of the house beneath its income. The best method she found, to enable her to do this was always, if possible, to deal with "ready money," and above everything to keep from running into debt. She also found it most profitable to purchase considerable quantities at a time, or, as she styled it, "to lay hers in," which had this at least to recommend it, that it saved her from continually running to the grocery. The half pound of soap, half pound of sugar method of doing business did not agree with Janet's tactics. As you may tell the direction of the wind by the moving of a straw, so Janet said the half once of tea system was a certain indication the noses of those who adopted it were near the grind stone, and the plan was a sure way to keep them there.

In the upbringing of the children, Janet was never idle—with one thing or other she was constantly employed. If not engaged with other duties, she was either knitting or sewing, making or mending. She knitted the children's stockings, made her own clothes and if one had overgrown its dresses she fitted it so as to suit the next in size. Truly she was excellent at the needle. In the following lines her discription is as correctly given as though she had sat for the picture:

"The mother, wi' her needle and shears,
Gars auld clothes look almost as weel's the new."

As the children grew up she trained them to the same habits with herself—to knit, to wash, and to sew. In her promises and threatenings she always kept her word—Whatever she said she did. The children knew this from experience, consequently she never, or seldom, required to repeat a command—it was at once obeyed. Her orders were given in a mild but firm tone. She spoke persuasingly and yet with complete authority. She seldom got angery, and never raged and stormed over the children for their awkwardness in doing a thing before showing them first specially and particularly the way to do it. When she applied the rod she always explained to them that it grieved and gave her much pain to do so—that it was not for her pleasure but for their own future good.

She took great delight in hearing them repeat their several tasks and helping them to prepare their lesson for school. Indeed, in the evenings, especially in winter, our happy fireside was little less than a seminary or college. Janet's opinion was that children could not be expected to make much progress at school if the master's efforts were not seconded and supplemented by their parents at home. In the education of children she though much, very much, depended on that. Like other things, she had a regular time for putting them off to bed, when she breathed over the pillow and lisped into the ear of the baby "Our father who art in Heaven."

Janet was ever an early riser. Like the lark and the bee, she embraced and improved the freshest and the sweetest of lifes sunny hours—the morning. In this respect—to coin a phrase and expression—she was incarnation of clock work; and when so regularly that the very cat appeared instinctively aware of the exact hour when she arose. The hens keekled in their crib, raxing their necks through the spars, as they listened for the sound of Janet's footsteps with their handful of corn. Before the children were out of bed she usually did her little washings. She liked to keep her washings short a-head, and could not endure to allow an accumulation of dirty clothes.

In Janet's actions there were neither flurry nor hustle. She went about everything with coolness and deliberation. There was a grace and ease in everything she did. Whatever articles she wanted seemed waiting for her to lift it, and came ready to her hand.—And the reason of this was, that in doing her work she observed a form of rules. One to which she attached great importance was, that for each particular thing she had its own particular place, and on all occasions when done with it, not to fail to put it again in a particular place. A strict adherence to this important rule saved to her the waste of candle, besides much time and useless search.—She could open a drawer and place her fingers upon what she wanted, even in the dark.

When any of the children chanced to get a penny from a friend, she would not encourage them to spend it on sweetmeats; but, to beget and cherish in them habits of saving, she kept for each a little saving bank, from which at intervals she squared accounts, in order to enable them to procure some articles of dress, which they always wore with an independant pride. They knew it had been brought with their own pennies.

Janet's plan for keeping always on even terms with her neighbors was—not to trouble them much with her company. She despised to gossip, to tattle, or to sit in neighbors' houses. Indeed, she could not endure the idea. Her uniform answer when reproached by any of them for being a "great stranger" was "Deed I've aye enough to do in keeping things right at home." If she could say no good of any person, she took special care not to say of him any evil.

Janet could not be called a general reader. She had neither time nor inclination to read novels. And although she knew some of the leading occurrences of the day, in no sense could she be called a newsmonger. The only paper she took in was the *People's Journal*. She thought it the paper most deserving of support on account of the noble effort which it put forth in getting the people's titebonts. Her great and favorite author was Solomon, she had committed most of his proverbs to memory. They were her code of laws and rule of everyday life. Although she gave no alms to those who she had reason to suspect spent what they got in the alehouse or tavern she was far from being narrow minded. There were not any of the truly deserving poor who did know and bless the name of Janet Gold.

In season of affliction and bereavement she was a tried and valued friend. Whatever was in her power was freely at command, and her services were ever ready in ministering consolation and comfort to the distressed. She contributed as the Lord had prospered to various benevolent institutions and to the schemes of the Church to which she belonged out, at her own request, her contributions were simply recorded as a donation from a friend. Such are only a few of the leading and more prominent features in the character of Janet Gold. But, as the Queen of the South said regarding the wisdom of Solomon, the half of her goodness has not been told. The secret of the whole is this—the root of the matter was in her, her every action in life was regulated by a due sense of her responsibility. She feared the Lord—this was the leaven which leavened the whole lump of life. She acknowledged Him in all her ways and he directed her steps.

As a denouement of the whole, permit me only to say that, in addition to prudence and sagacity, she is richly endowed with an amiable disposition, and with a lowest sweet and musical voice. In return in the evening from my labour, I never was received but with a look of kindness from a countenance beaming with the happy smile of affection. She always knew her own position, and never stepped beyond her proper sphere, and deferred on all occasions to the judgement of her husband and protector. We have our crosses, and some of these ills which are the heritage of frail humanity, but our blessings have never been more numerous than our crosses. In such season I always gladdened my heart to Janet, who bade me never murmur, and directed me to seek comfort and consolation from a higher source.

My earnings were never very great, but Janet said that happiness and comfort depended not so much upon the amount of income as upon the manner in which it is expended. By her prudence and the blessing of God she had managed to save a few pounds for old age. We have been enabled to bring up a family—three sons and four daughters, in a manner of respectability, and given them an education peculiar to their means. Two of the daughters are in a place, one is well married and the other remains at home with her mother. The oldest son is a plough man, the youngest a clerk in a mercantile office, and the second is a minister of the United Presbyterian Church, while Janet, the elder's wife—His crown of gold—though nearly sixty, is in good health, and is—but words fail to say what; think what a wife should be—well she is that!—*Dundee People's Journal.*

The Cattle Plague.

The cattle plague in England shows that up to the 3d of March, during the six months in which the epidemic has so far prevailed, 187,059 cattle have been infected, of which 117,651 have died directly from the disease, and 26,135 have been killed by way of preventing its spread. But this statement is only the Inspector's report, and does not pretend to give the whole number of cattle which have perished since the beginning of the past in the latter days of August. A partial plague of the same character broke out also among the sheep some months ago, but we are not distinctly informed of the extent of its ravages. It appears that the general epidemic had increased steadily up to the latest mail from England, every step of its march becoming more alarming. The number of deaths, which averaged a thousand or more per week increased from 1,700 to 2,000 in October—Up to November, 17 673 animals had been attacked of which 848 could recover or be allowed to recover. By the middle of November 20,000 (or was stated) one in a thousand had perished; and up to December, 40,000 had caught the disease. By the 1st of January the number reached 73,549; 7,683 dying in one week and in the last week of January, 9,213. By the middle of January, 107,098 had been attacked, only 15,527 remaining under treatment. The February papers picture the plague as positively awful in the country, and by the middle of the month, 150,000 cattle had become infected, and all but 40,000 had died. At this writing, the number of victims cannot fall short of 200,000, five sixths of which of which have perished absolutely. These are only the Cattle Inspector's figures, while it is possible that the entire live stock killed by the plague is much nearer to 300,000.

Several opinions have been current in England as to the origin of the pestilence. Some of the country farmers satisfied themselves in tracing it back to the cow-keepers of the metropolitan districts. That the disease was imported from Russia, and communicated from the large centures is, however the more accepted belief. It is remarked that in Russia animals are in general treated with great hardship and discomfort than in any other part of Europe. Prof. Gramgee, it appears, predicted its wide spread from the start, unless an immediate resort was had to the pole ax, the favorite Dutch and Russian mode of extirpation; but this apparently cruel and costly, but now (it seems) necessary method, has not, till of late, gained the mind of the authorities.

European News.

In the House of Commons on the 21st: a bill abolishing certain restrictions upon the dissenters at Oxford university was debated and carried through the second reading by 114 majority. The *Daily News* regards this decision as the best criterion yet presented of the strength of parties in the new parliament.

Another liberal member, Mr. Oliphant, gave notice of an intended motion affecting the reform bill, namely—the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the question of redistribution of seats.

The chances of the reform bill continue to be actively discussed; the journals opposed to the measure, contending that Earl Grosvenor's amendment will seal the doom of the bill, while the other side anticipate little or no danger from it unless there is serious defection from liberal ranks.

The Irish *Times* learns from a reliable authority that the escape of Stephens is no longer a matter of doubt as he arrived safe in Paris on Sunday morning, the 18th, which he immediately sent a telegram to his wife, who was staying at Cork, expecting every day instructions to embark for America. She and her sister set out for England, *en route* to Paris, to join her husband.

Satterthwaite's circular of the evening of the 21st ult. says:—Advices of higher quotations for stocks and lower premiums on gold, received last week, has a favorable effect on American securities, and both 5-20's and railroad shares were largely dealt in at increased prices. The improvement however has been almost entirely lost owing to apprehensions that the continental bourses might become unsettled by the political aspect of affairs in Germany where. American securities are largely dealt in and have the effect of throwing large amounts into the London market.

A Madrid telegram says:—The Spanish government has received important despatches from its minister at Washington but upon what subject is not stated.

Statements in regard to Austria and Prussia are conflicting.

German firms in London have uniformly ridiculed the idea of hostility, and the latest telegrams are of an assuring character, but still the German press continues to deal in warlike rumors.

A courier arrived at Vienna on the 21st with despatches from the Russian government, the nature of which has not transpired.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds flat, consols easier; discount demand light; bank rate remains at 6 per cent. It was thought probable that a further reduction would be likely in a week or two.

LONDON, Friday evening March 23.—The bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to 3½ per cent.

Alarming war rumors continued to prevail at Vienna, but the news is conflicting.

The recruiting of Austrian volunteers for Mexico was about to commence.

The *Star* says Lord Grosvenor's resolution was drawn up by Disraeli, and if it should obtain a majority it will be followed immediately by the resignation of the government or the dissolution of the House, but most probably a dissolution.

A collision took place on the Norfolk coast, between an English steamer and a Russian brig. The brig afterwards capsized, and ten of the crew and the captain were drowned.

The *Times'* city article says the various markets continue to show extreme dulness, and closed without symptoms of a rally, notwithstanding the reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank of France. There was yesterday an increased discount demand at the bank chiefly in consequence of some applications having been held back in anticipation of the lowering of the rate from 6 to 5 per cent. The latest returns show no intention to lead to the immediate adoption of a fresh downward movement.

The Atlantic Cable.

A large meeting of the stockholders of the new Atlantic Telegraph Co., merchants, shipowners and representatives of telegraph companies, was held in Liverpool on the 14th ultimo. Mr. Cyrus W. Field presided, and made an elaborate statement concerning the condition of the company, and the prospect of laying the new cable this year. His account was exceedingly encouraging.

Mr. Varley, the electrician, said the new cable lifts a ton more weight than the one used in 1865, and added:—This would lift over eight miles, without any fear, and in addition, this cable, instead of being thirty four hundred-weight to the knot, was only thirty-one hundred weight—so that in every sense the next expedition had a greater chance of success than that of last year. The sample of the new cable he held in his hand was so flexible that it could be twisted about more easily than the old one; in fact, this one could be twisted about their necks. Captain Anderson and Mr. Canning made a suggestion last autumn which had been acted upon, which was of the utmost moment, coupled with the fact which Professor Thomson had brought to light, that the cable was seventeen miles behind the ship before it reached the bottom. Their suggestion was this; that should anything happen to the cable, the ship would be stopped and the picking up would instantly commence; and should the fault be overboard, the paying out machinery could be reversed, so that the cable could be picked up from the stern of the vessel without transferring the cable from the stern to the bow. That difficulty would be got over in the new machinery, and that great source of risk and delay entirely obviated. In addition to that, Mr. Willoughby Smith, another gentleman whose modesty, like that of Mr. Canning's, had prevented his coming forward in public, but who was well known in improving the manufacture of gutta percha and also the electrical part of submarine cables, had invented a system of testing them, and, by one of those lucky hits which men make in their life time, had made a most excellent suggestion, by which the double operation of testing the continuity and also the insulation of the cable could be performed at the same time. The apparatus was very simple, both in its construction and manipulation, in fact the cable never would be left from the time the vessel sailed from Valencia until she arrived at Newfoundland, without a knowledge being obtained both on board and on shore that the insulation and continuity were complete.

HOW PEOPLE TAKE COLD.—The prevalency to colds has again induced the query so often agitate as to the immediate cause of the "cold in the head," "the cold in the back," and "cold in the throat." A gentle man who endeavored to trace the cause of his cold, came to the conclusion that he caught it going to bed in his bare feet. The real cause of many colds may be attributed to the long talks which people indulge in on the corners of the streets. One of Boston's most celebrated physicians, now an octogenarian, when stopped in the street invariably remarks: "I will talk if you will talk." This should be a hint to button-holding friends.

James Stephens in New York.

It is the belief of many persons that the Irish revolutionary chief, James Stephens, is at present secretly concealed in this city under the protecting wings of Head Centre O'Mahony, waiting to see if the British government will claim him as a refugee from justice, or a felonious jail-breaker under the extradition treaty between this country and Great Britain. A mysterious looking personage came over on the steamer Fulton, which reached this port from Havre on Thursday last. This individual was noticed by all the passengers on the Fulton from his reticent bearing and partial resemblance to the published portraits of the Irish Mazzini. Whether he unbosomed himself to his fellow-Fenians on board of the Fulton, and declared himself to be the Simon pure, *bona fide* article, or C. E. I. R., it is not known, but it is certain that the engineers, firemen, and many of the passengers, of Fenian proclivities, believed the stranger to be James Stephens, and on the arrival of the vessels at her dock, a close carriage appeared on the wharf, as it by appointment, and the mysterious stranger, leaving the side of the steamer, entered the carriage, closed the blinds, and the carriage disappeared in the sinuous streets leading from the North River. It is asserted by some of the Fenians in this city that Stephens is closeted with O'Mahoney, and there is a deadly struggle going on between the Head Centres for the spoils, which can only have one result, namely, the confinement of the C. E. I. R. to the lowest dungeons of the O'Mahony mansion. It is believed that Stephens will attempt to take the direction of affairs into his own hands, but it is also believed that John O'Mahony will make a desperate fight for the position he has held so manfully. It is presumed that Mrs. Sephens is also in this city, as it is stated that Head Centre O'Mahony has purchased one thousand dollar's worth of jewelry, consisting of neck laces, a gold watch, and some other costly articles of *bijouterie* for a lady's use. These articles were to be presented to Mrs. Stephens, if that lady has not already received them. Mrs. Stephens is described by the Fenians who were acquainted with her in Dublin, as a lady of about twenty-five years of age, of medium stature, with large, lustrous brown eyes, dark masses of hair, a pretty face, full of Irish freshness and health, and a pleasing, lady-like, and dignified manner. Mrs. Stephens is the sister of George Hopper, a merchant of Dublin, who was deeply implicated in the Fenian conspiracy, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment. Mrs. Stephens is also the cousin of Mrs. Marquis, the wife of the Governor of the Bridewell, from which James Stephens escaped. It is presumed that Stephens will be compelled to give an account of his stewardship to the Brotherhood as soon as he makes his public appearance in this city.—*N. Y. World.*

A SPEECH CUT TO PIECES IN THE STREETS.—The Indianapolis *Herald* of the 7th gives the following particulars of an awful tragedy in Bedford, Indiana:—"A gentleman just from Bedford has furnished us with the particulars of a fearful tragedy which was enacted in that town last Monday night, resulting in the death of Prot. J. Madison Evans by violence, at the hands of Dr. Ben Newland. The cause which impelled Dr. Newland to imbrute his hands in a fellows blood is said to have been the seduction of his daughter by Evans. Miss. Newland, we learn, had been at a boarding school for some time, and her unfortunate condition becoming apparent to the principal, she was sent home, arriving at Bedford on Monday, when she confessed to her father and denounced Evans as the man who had effected her ruin. It is said that Evans accomplished the seduction of the girl some years ago, when she was quite young, and was going to school to him, and has been intimate with her ever since, the intimacy finally resulting in the girl's becoming enciente, her dismissal from the boarding school she was attending, and confessing to her father as above stated. Upon learning the foul dishonor brought upon his child, Dr. Newland, frenzied with rage and shame, armed himself with a revolver, and a long, sharp knife, such as surgeons use in amputating, and started forth to seek the guilty wretch. He went to Evans' house, but found him absent. The Dr told Mrs Evans the circumstances, and that he came to kill her husband, and would kill him as soon as he could find him. Passing up the street he met Evans, and as soon as he was satisfied in regard to his identity shot him down, the ball taking effect in his body.—Evans fell to the earth and began imploring Newland to spare him. Newland advanced to where he was laying, plunged the long knife into his neck, and nearly severed the head from his body. He then stabbed him repeatedly in different parts of his person, and did not desist until it was evident that the spirit of the wretched man had taken its flight. The above is the story as we heard it. There may be some trifling inaccuracies, but we are assured that, in the main, it is a correct version of the terrible affair. Prof. Evans was a minister of the Christian church, who at one time enjoyed a position of considerable eminence. He was once a professor in the Northwestern Christian University of this city, and was the author of a popular work called "The Pioneer Preachers of Indiana." He is the same person who, sometime ago, was detected in *flagrante delicto* with another men's wife at a hotel in Greencastle. The most intense excitement prevails at Bedford in regard to the horrible affair. Up to the time our informant left no attempt had been made to arrest Newland."

CONFEDERATION.—The Montreal *Gazette* says:—We are happy to learn, on what we consider good authority, that the friends of British American union in Nova Scotia are now satisfied the union resolutions can be carried in that Province in advance of New Brunswick, if necessary.

An old Methodist, very great at responses, which were not always appropiate, but always well meant, went one day to hear a popular preacher. The preacher, unusally lucid, was rather perplexed, and felt it himself. He labored through the first part, and said: "Brethern, I have reached the conclusion of my first point." "Thank God!" ejaculated the old man, who sat before him, profoundly interested, in a voice that was heard in every part of the church. The last part of that sermon was harder to preach than the first.

The news from Jamaica is unimportant. The inquiry into the cause of the late revolt had not been concluded.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, APRIL 12, 1866.

HON. D. McDONALD ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

At a social gathering held in Stratford after the recent fair, the following interesting speech was delivered by the Hon. D. McDonald. We quote from the *Beacon's* excellent report:—

Hon. Donald McDonald was greeted with loud applause, on rising to reply for the Legislative Council. He said.—Mr. President and gentleman: Under ordinary circumstances, and in ordinary times, the task of replying to the toast which has just elicited so cordial and gratifying an expression of your feeling would be comparatively easy.—Surrounded by friends in the very heart of the finest farming country in the Province, with evidence of progress and prosperity on all sides, I might content myself with a declaration of my sincere gratitude for your uniform and varied kindness, and of my disposition to do what I can to promote your interests and meet your wishes, so far as either may be effected by my action in the legislature. I might recall to your attention what the county of Perth was when first I became acquainted with it—what the difficulties were with which its early settlers had to contend, and what the exhibitions of stock and farm products amounted to when first they challenged attention in this now thriving place. I might point to the fact that what was then little more than a wilderness, with clearances few and far between, has become almost a succession of fine and fertile farms, comfortable houses, and thrifty barns, standing in the stead of the primitive shanty; and breeds of stock of which much older districts might well be proud. (Hear, hear.) That contrasting the present and past, I might honestly congratulate you upon what has been accomplished; and, without offending your modesty or my own, I might upon this basis of experience construct an estimate of the influence and prosperity which are in store for Perth and its people if the work of the future be performed with the faithfulness and energy which have distinguished the past. (Hear, hear.) Such, I repeat, in ordinary circumstances, would be the line of my remarks on an occasion of this nature. And I should feel that I had discharged my duty if I had awakened in your minds a determination to continue stedfast in your course, and to make the exhibition of each succeeding year better and more complete than that which preceded it. But, gentlemen, we are assembled in circumstances which cannot truly be designated common, and at a time which may without exaggeration be called extraordinary. (Hear, hear.) The last few weeks have been pregnant with great excitements, and have taught us more than one memorable lesson. Events have reminded us that the millenial era has not yet been reached. We may not yet venture to beat the "sword into the plough share" or the "spear into the pruning hook;" nor may we tell our children that "war shall be no more." How far the many alarms which have been sounded have been justified by the presence of actual danger, it is not for me to say. For my own part, while conscious that there has been much exaggeration from first to last, and in many instances much absurdity in the stories which have been put in circulation, I have been more inclined than many to regard the Fenian organization, not merely as meant to be mischievous, but as capable of being mischievous on this continent. [Hear, hear.] It is without doubt a powerful organization both in the United States and in the old country—powerful, I mean, in numbers, in the command of money, and in ramifications extending in every direction; so powerful, so venomous, so completely under the control of reckless adventurers, that I do not believe we have yet seen the end of it. [Hear.] From the O'Mahony side, I apprehend nothing; of all the crazy follies of the age, *that* is the most crazy.—[Cheers.] The idea of transporting a Fenian army across the Atlantic, and landing them in Ireland in fighting array, could only have originated in the mind of madmen, and can find favor only in the minds of fools. [Renewed cheers and laughter.] Sweeney's plan, on the other hand, we cannot afford to treat quite so contemptuously. Unless the United States Government interposes its authority, and in good faith enforces its laws for the maintenance of neutrality, undoubtedly it is possible for the Fenians in that country to occasion serious trouble. Whether this Province, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia, or the little island of Prince Edward, be the object of attack—whether a series of feints be contemplated at any or all these places, with a view to a strong attack upon the weakest of them—matters not for my present purpose. The possibility of the thing is all that I am attempting to indicate, and I think that as prudent men we are bound to recognize it. [Hear, hear.] The manner in which our government has recognized it seems to me to merit the hearty approval of every Canadian. And the manner in which the efforts of the government have been sustained by the people of Canada, should be remembered by us all with patriotic pride. (Loud cheers.) Had there been neglect or procrastination in high places, or any lack of promptitude and spirit on the part of the people, the worst apprehensions might have been realized. But there has been neither. The government has discharged its duty readily, boldly, effectively; and the people have thus far discharged theirs with an enthusiasm which has left nothing to be desired. (Applause.) I am a peace man, so long as peace is compatible with honor. I would do all that could honorably be done to avert by negociation the horrors of regular warfare. I will go further, and say that in my judgment a war between Great Britain and the United States would be a scandal to the civilization of both, seeing how close and diversified are the ties which should make them friends. (Cheers.) But in relation to the threatened Fenian invasion, these considerations have no place. As against filibusters, marauders, murderers, thieves, incendiaries—and I trust I do not outrage your sensibilities by applying these terms to the ruffians who accept Sweeney as their General—(cheers)—as against these, I say, I am averse to all peace. I would deal with them as one of yourselves would deal with a wolf invading your homestead, and ravaging and destroying all around. (Loud cheers.) I would shoot them down, if at large, hang them, if caught; so that by some short sharp and decisive process the laws of God and man should be upheld, and the enemies of both taught a lesson of which they seem to stand in urgent need. (Cheers.) Perhaps we may confidently assume that this lesson has already to some extent been taught. The universal enthusiasm with which the appeal of the Government was responded to—the determination manifested by all classes to sustain the flag of our country at all hazards—the unfaltering resolve of every man to fight as becomes a man in defence of his family and home, his country and his Queen—has unquestionably not been without its effect upon the counsels of our enemies. (Cheers.) They have learned, at any rate, that to make Canada a base of operations, they must begin by conquering it; and I am mistaken if they have not also learned that a people as prompt and fearless as the Canadian people have shown themselves to be in organization for resistance, are not likely to be conquered without more formidable preparations than we have hither. to heard of from the other side of the border. (Loud Cheers.) So far as we are concerned, I do not look upon what has happened as an unmitigated misfortune. Business has suffered, much disquiet has been occasioned, and an expenditure has been incurred to which we cannot pretend to be indifferent. On the other hand, a healthy patriotic spirit has been developed. An unfaltering, uncalculating loyalty has been brought into play. A love of country has been exhibited of which colonists have sometimes been supposed to be incapable. (Here, here.) The necessity of encouraging the volunteer system and building up and maintaining a well organized system of militia, has been placed beyond dispute. Lastly, the expediency of taking some bold step to consolidate British power in these Provinces by some plan of confederation, has been brought home to the mind of every thoughtful man. (Hear, hear.) And now, gentlemen, quitting the fruitful subject of Fenianism, let me dwell for a moment upon the point to which I have just incidently alluded—the point involving the future allegiance and government of these Provinces. It is satisfactory to know the prospect of confederation has brightened considerably within the last two weeks. The tidings from the sister provinces are more hopeful than at any former period. From Nova Scotia and New Brunswick we hear of changes in public opinion, and changes in the minds of legislatures, which appear to foreshadow the acceptance of some common ground of action in regard to the union of the Provinces. Probably what is known as the Quebec scheme may not be accepted as it stands, and for this, I for one, shall not grieve overmuch. [Mr. MacFarlane—"here, here."] I am not wedded to that scheme in all its details, or to any other scheme. So that the great end—the establishment of a British Provincial union—be attained, I shall be content. This is not a time for pet theories of any kind. As good subjects as patriotic men, we can afford each to surrender something in a cause which is fraught with so many benefits. I shall indeed be disappointed if when we next meet we have not the pleasure of exchanging congratulations upon the consummation of some plan designed and fitted gradually to build up on this continent a British American nationality, in which, without offence to our neighbours, we may cherish the institutions which have made Britain great, and retain the alliance that forms our pride and boast in peace, and I hope will long continue to be our help and shield in war. (Cheers.) In addition to the considerations favoring this course, which, spring from a sense of common danger and the impulses of a common ambition, the exigencies of our commercial and industrial situation suggest reasons that are entitled to careful attention The abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty involves changes it were not prudent to ignore. All of us have shared the benefits arising out of the operation of the treaty. All of us have profited by the market which the treaty furnished for everything the former has or could have to sell. I was therefore most anxious by any fair means and by any reasonable concession, to secure renewal, if not of the treaty, at least of some arrangement by which the substantial features of the treaty should be prolonged. I have been and am in favour of doing all that could justly be expected to meet the peculiar circumstances in which our neighbours are placed. But there must be limits to concession. There are boundaries in negotiation which we cannot overstep without jeopardizing the interests we would uphold, and sacrificing the self respect which, to a country as to an individual, is beyond all price. And I am sure you concur with me in the opinion that we could not accept the terms proposed by Mr. Morrill and his compatriots without loss and humiliation. (Applause.) The administration in power at Washington I believe, is not unwilling to come to a fair arrangement; but the majority in Congress, actuated in the first place by hostility to England, and in the next place by a bigoted adherence to ultra protectionest views, obstinately refuse to listen to reason. (Hear, hear.) For the present they will not hear of any terms which we can offer. How long this obstinacy will last remains to be seen. My information from Washington is, that the Secretary of the Treasury and friends of reciprocity rely upon experience to bring the Congressional majority to their senses; and that, notwithstanding the failure of recent efforts, a hope is entertained that something will yet be done to restore the trade to the healthy and friendly condition in which it stood up to the 17th of March. (Cheers.) Let us do nothing to hinder such a result. Let us not by precipitate and unfriendly action raise obstacles to a new arrangement, or weaken the hands of those who are trying to bring it into existence. At the same time, let us resolve if need be, to take care of ourselves without reference to the caprices of our neighbors—to pursue the even tenor of our way irrespective of their necessities or their legislation—and to turn to profitable account the vast natural advantages with which this Province is blessed. (Hear, hear.) For a period of course, we shall feel the embarrassments inseparable from a disturbance of our trade relations with the United States. Our markets may for a season be less lively, and our prices less remunerative than they have been. But by proper effort, we may speedily obtain access to other channels of trade; the products which the Americans have bought from us and afterwards have exported, we may ourselves export without their intervention; and in the end I believe that we shall find ourselves more prosperous than ever. (Hear, hear.) The union of the Provinces will be followed by an assimilation of Provincial tariffs, and free access to the markets of the maritime provinces which will thenceforward rank a long our best customers. There is a prospect, too, of favourable commercial arrangement with the West Indies, as a consequence of the labors of the commission of which our able Provincial Secretary has been the head; and if this expectation be fulfilled, we may calculate, not only upon a great market for our flour and lumber, but also upon the development of a direct trade which will add immensely to the wealth and commercial importance of these provinces While, then, I regret the termination of the reciprocity treaty, admit the inconvenience we shall temporarily suffer, and would continue by all honorable means to strive for a renewal of some commercial arrangement with the United States, I would deprecate everything like despondency, and especially would I deprecate everything like unfriendly legislation. (Hear, hear.) Whether the people of the United States continue good customers or not, they must inevitably continue our neighbors; and I would cultivate only a neighborly temper. Leave them, if they choose, to build a Chinese wall along their frontier, and enforce a tariff worthy of Japan. By so doing, they will inflict infinitely more injury upon themselves—than upon Canada. (Hear, hear.) Whatever be their course in this regard, our duty and our interests admit of no mistake. Already our people are better off than they: the debt which oppresses them is felt not by us; the taxation from which they suffer is felt not here. There was a time when we might have looked upon their lot a certain degree of envy, but that time is past, and past forever. Rejoicing as I do in the restoration of their Union, I see nothing good in their country which we have not in ours, while I see burdens upon their shoulders from which we are happily free. We will not quarrel with them, then, albeit they enforce the Japanese policy of commercial non-intercourse. Rather let us do all that is possible to heighten the contrast between this country and theirs. Theirs is now the dearest country in the world to live in; let us make Canada the cheapest. Their taxation is more onerous and vexatious than any to be found elsewhere; let us, on the contrary, reduce our customs duties and so lighten taxation, and by any other available means, do what we can to render Canada attractive as a home for industrious, enterprising and thrifty people. Contended with our lot, and confiding happily in our destiny, let us go forward, doing always the duty that is nearest to us, and ready amidst all the clamor of partizanship to heed the promptings of a wise and courageous patriotism. (The hon. gentlemen resumed his seat amidst loud and prolonged applause.)

THE WEAK POINT!

Whilst we Canadians think that Fenianism has its weak points, Gen. Sweeney, the "one-armed hero," thinks that there is in the Colonial possessions of Great Britain a *weak point* somewhere, and the avowed purpose of his collecting tours is to raise money to procure the means for pouncing upon such spot. Some philosopher has stated that "it's a queer country where nobody lives." General Sweeney has "a eagle i" on just such a part of British soil, which it is his intention to erect into an incipient Irish Republic, and then destroy the power of England by sea and land as soon as possible. Since the uprising in Canada, we have heard very little of Sweeney or his plans. Some people, in fact, seemed to think that the former had skedaddled with the moneybags, and that the latter had got very much out of joint; but lo! and behold! the hero turns up at last. On Tuesday evening last, a large crowd collected at St. James' Hall, Buffalo, to listen to addresses upon Fenianism. Of course, Sweeney was the "Big Injun" of the pow wow. "He told them that they had not come there to cheer, talk, &c., and then go home and forget Ireland. They had talked too much already, and must now go to work and carry out the boasts they had made, or they would become the laughing stock of the world." Talking too much, is a bad habit, as many a boasting braggart could testify, and Sweeney, now that he has doodled his dupes out of large sums of money, finds himself in the dilemma of having promised far more than he knows exactly how to accomplish.

"England, he said would like very well for the Brotherhood to go across the Atlantic ocean to fight her, but they (the Brotherhood) did not intend to do anything of the kind. He had been twenty years in the service of the United States, and ought to know something about military affairs. The first rule of military science was not to fight the enemy on its own ground; 2d, to attack him at his weakest point; and 3d, to fight on ground of their own choosing, and that furthest from his base of supplies."

That is to say, he does not believe in the "On to Richmond" theory, in this case. Some time ago, gushing orators thought it quite possible to land 200,000 men in Ireland, and beard the old lion in his very den, but Sweeney betrays a glimmer of common sense in that he admits the hopelessness of a force which sneaks about looking for a weak point.—The great leaders of modern times have frequently struck at the very vitals of an enemy's power, and the success they have met with proves that they understood pretty clearly what they were about.—Then again the Gen. forgets to say where *his* supplies are to come from, after he has got a footing far enough from his enemy's base. He expects, of course, to get his powder and grub from the United States, always providing that he is able to pay for them.

"He assured his friends across the border that they need not be afraid that the object of the Brotherhood was not retaliation for the St. Albans' raid, but to get a foothold on British soil, which, once obtained, would enable them to carry on a war, if necessary, for many years to come. As long as England was mistress of the seas, Ireland was in a bag. It was only by obtaining a territory from which to operate that the Brotherhood could release Ireland. They must fit out privateers in large numbers to prey upon the commerce of England, which would oblige that power to take her vessels now guarding Ireland to attend to these privateers, and that would be the time when an army could proceed to Ireland. *It was not his intention to injure a single man in Canada, if they did not endeavor to protect the British flag, and if they did this, they would have to take what followed.* He defended himself against the charge of being the leader of a marauding party. He said he would not command an army that would plunder—an army that would plunder was a band of robbers. The army that would be following him would be fighting for the object Washington and other great men fought and bled for, and would not think of plunder. In conclusion he said he deeply regretted the necessity that compelled him to speak in public, as he was always expected to speak of military affairs, and they well knew the least said about them the better."

If Ireland is to remain in the bag until England ceases to be mistress of the seas, she will be bagged for a long time, and the General's proviso of "many years to come" is absolutely necessary, under the circumstances. The portion of the above extract *italicized* conveys a morsel of comfort to the Canadians. If we let the Fenians alone when they visit us, *they* will let us alone! A very comfortable arrangement for the Brotherhood, but unfortunately Canadians have a knack of flying into a passion and shooting (to say nothing of hanging) their invaders. General Sweeney is a very nice man, no doubt, but he will certainly never find his *weak point* in the Canadian character.—That may as well be understood at the outset.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

The following cases were disposed of by His Lordship Vice Chancellor Mowat, at the Sittings held here last week.

Rowe *vs* Lancashire Insurance Company. Bill filed to compel defendants to issue policy of Insurance to plaintiffs upon premises mentioned in interim receipt, argued and stands for judgment. Blake Q. C., and Macara for plaintiffs, Roaf Q. C., for defendants.

Holland *vs* Moore—Bill for specific performance of Bond for conveyance of land, alledging that defendant Watson took his Mortgage subject to plaintiffs rights, argued and standsfor judgment. Toms for plaintiff, Blake Q. C., and Macdonald for defendant Watson.

McGregor *vs* Boulton—Bill to set aside conveyance of lands in Bayfield, and to have defendant declared a trustee for plffs at the close of the argument plaintiffs counsel asked leave to amend the Bill alledging that the conveyance was an improvident one and was obtained by the deft by undue influence and when the plff was intoxicated—stands for judgment. Toms for plff, Blake Q. C. for def.

Gordon *vs* Young—Bill filed by plff as assignee in Insolvency of VanEvery & Rumball to set aside a transfer of the schooners Lilly Dancy and Tecumseth, given by the insolvents to the defts Law, Young & Co., as a security for a pre existent debt. The Bill alleging that the transfer was given in view of insolvency and with the intent of giving the defts an unjust preference. Argued and stands for judgment. Toms for plff, Blake Q. C., for Young, Law & Co., Macdermott for insolvents.

McArthur *vs* Gordon—Bill for specific performance of agreement for transfer of land in Culross, given by defendant to plaintiff when land unpatented, defendant having since obtained the patent and denying the plaintiff's right to a conveyance. Decree for plaintiff. An account to be taken of what is due to defendant on bond, with interest; and on account of what defendant has paid the government, with interest, and the interest to be calculated six months after date of the master's report. From the amount found, deduct plaintiff's costs up to and including decree. On payment of the balance defendant to convey to plaintiff free and clear of all encumbrances. On default, plaintiff to be foreclosed of his rights.—Accounts to be taken before the master at Goderich. Usual references. Toms for plaintiff, Macara for defendant.

Petrie *vs* Baxter—Bill for sale of lands in Hullett, mortgaged by defendant's father to the plaintiff. Decree for sale with costs. Usual reference to master at Goderich. Toms for plaintiff, Macdermott for infant defendants.

Wilson *vs* Wilson—Bill for specific performance of agreement for transfer of land in Turnberry. The bond was given before the land was patented, and the defendant contended that the plaintiff was to pay the amount to the Crown. Decree—Reference to the master at Goderich to enquire what is due on the bond of defendant (unless defendant elects to accept $123 with interest on that sum from 9th Oct., 1866, without a reference.) In case of defendant electing to take a reference and of his proving more than that to be due he is to have the costs of the reference to be taxed and added to the amount due; and in case of its appearing on the reference that no more than $123 with interest thereon from 9th February, 1866, is due the defendant Wilson is to be changed with the costs of the reference, to be deducted. The amount payable to be paid within one month from the date of the report—the usual and general directions to be inserted. The plaintiff is to pay Gordon's costs up to, and including hearing. Gordon still remaining a party to the cause.

It was the longest sitting that has ever occurred in Goderich, and, had it not been for the indefatigable and close and kind attention to the very heavy work before him on the part of the Vice Chancellor, the counsel and litigants and witnesses would have been hard set to get home on Saturday. His Honor left for Sarnia by the Monday morning train.

Several Counsel who were expected to be engaged in the causes, and some of the cases are of great importance, were absent at the "frontier" on military duty, and could not attend.

We abstain from any comments on the cases "reserved" until His Honor delivers his judgments.

Presentation to F. W. Thomas Esq.

Never, perhaps, was promotion better merited, than in the case of Mr. Thomas, late Manager of the Bank of Montreal in this town, who is to be entrusted with the much more important and responsible management of the London branch of the same institution. While his policy during the past four years may have given umbrage to individuals, it was eminently qualified to benefit his employers, and in the main, the difficulty of obtaining money at will, has undoubtly tended to render many of our business men more self-dependant. In view of these facts and as a token of esteem, in a social point of view, a number of Mr. Thomas' friends visited his rooms at the Huron Hotel on Friday afternoon last and presented him with an elegant *Epergne*, the cost of which was $175.00. The articles composing the set are of silver, beautiful in design, and will prove as useful as beautiful. We may mention that it came from the well-known establishment of J. G. Joseph & Co., of Toronto, and bore the following inscription:—"Presented to F. Wolferstan Thomas Esq., as a token of esteem and regard, by his friends in Huron, 1866." At the hour appointed for the presentation, the Rev. E. L. Elwood arose and read the following

ADDRESS.

Goderich, 5th April, 1866

Dear Sir,—It is with much gratification that we are assembled here on this occasion to give expression to the affectionate sentiments entertained towards you by us in common, with many of the inhabitants of Goderich, and its neighborhood. And also to bear our testimony to your well merited promotion as manager to the London Branch of the Montreal Bank. The activity, energy and talent which characterized your useful career upwards of four years amongst us, has won for you our esteem and respect. In your hands authority was not exercised merely in working out the interests of Bank, but also in your private capacity your exertions were always strenuously brought to bear towards the improvement and well being of the town. At this moment when the tie which has connected us together is about to be severed it is not our intention to offer you the worthless tribute of flattery, by overstating either your labors or their results. It is the simple, sober, and candid expression of our mingled congratulations and regrets which we desire to convey on an event which while we rejoice to think is gain to you we cannot but feel, must be a loss to us. Bearing in mind then the great usefulness of your sojourn here in various respects, we view with regret the arrangement which deprives us of your valuable assistance and co-operation, even while we rejoice that the just discrimination of the of the Bank authorities has selected you for well merited advancement. We beg your acceptance of the accompanying present, and we indulge the hope, that you will kindly look upon it not with reference to its intrinsic worth, but as a memorial of our regard.

With best wishes for yourself, Mrs Thomas and family, we subscribe ourselves,

Your sincere friends,

E. L. Elwood, Rector
for the subscribers.

REPLY.

To the Rev. E. L. Elwood & others.

Dear Sir and Gentlemen,—In leaving your town after a residence of four years I have been sanguine enough to believe that I should bear with me the good will of many of its inhabitants, more especially of those with whom I have been most intimately associated either by business or private relations, but until within the past few days I was quite unprepared for this public testimony of your esteem and kind favour and I can assure you that the approbation you have so liberally accorded me will ever be borne in grateful recollection and will, I trust, stimulate me to new exertions in that larger sphere of business on which I am so shortly to enter.

The difficulties I had to contend with during the first three years of my tenure of office were of no trifling character, and when I recall to your memory the series of bad crops which befell us in those years, coupled with the entire revolution of the Bank's mode of making advances, I think you will acknowledge the serious nature of the obstacles which beset me; any success that has befallen me I attribute nearly entirely to yourselves, to your sound commercial stability, to your integrity and generous forbearance in recognising the ills which surrounded both you and me and assisting me to surmount them. I am thankful to take my leave of you at this season of unprecedented prosperity. The last year has worked marvels throughout the length and breadth of the land, the farmer has realized extreme prices for all the products of his farm and in his prosperity the professional man, the merchant, the mechanic and indeed all of us have fully shared. It is true that the termination of the reciprocity treaty may injuriously affect us for a while, yet not, I think, to the extent that a large majority believe, for our neighbours will still have to purchase from us many of our products, amongst others, our white wheat, our barley, wools and lumber, and they too will have to suffer the loss on their self imposed duties. Again, the wise prescience of our Government in sending its Commissioners to the Maritime Provinces, the West Indies and South America to seek out new avenues for the disposal of our surplus produce will doubtless be productive of the happiest results, and lastly when we view our late immense accession of wealth, could a happier time have been found for us to suffer any loss the close of the Treaty may bring about.

You have been pleased to allude to the personal interest I have exhibited in the welfare of the town and its inhabitants. I would only say that when I have been able to supplement any public object in progress by my labors or otherwise, the pleasure I have experienced in doing so has been a full and sufficient reward. For your very handsome present accept my sincerest thanks and believe me I shall ever connect with it the remembrance of your kindness and many of the happiest days I have known. I thank you gentlemen, for the expression of your good wishes for my wife and family. I have one favour to solicit at your hands. Pray extend to my successor the same uniform forbearance and good will that you have ever evinced towards me. I shall hope to see you from time to time in London or here, and I need scarcely avouch how glad I shall be to meet you, to enjoy a hearty and friendly shake of the hands and a long talk over old times. I pray, gentlemen, that all happiness, both temporal and eternal may be yours.

And beg to subscribe myself most faithfully yours,

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS.

Goderich April 6th 1866.

At the conclusion, the gentlemen present sat down to a first-rate dinner, provided in the style for which the Huron is so justly celebrated. Our space will not admit of the publication of the post-prandial speeches.

Complimentary Dinner to Dr. Woods.

On Wednesday evening (4th), a large company assembled at Mr. Pollock's Inn, at Bayfield, at a dinner in honor fo Dr. Woods It was a compliment long deserved and though not given so soon as should have been done, it was well done when done. Notwithstanding some courts sitting at London and Goderich at the time, and the absence of many friends "at the front," some sixty of the bone and sinew of the county sat down to an excellent repast. W. W. Connor, Esq., in the chair. On the right of the guest of the evening, we observed Alex Johnston, Esq, late Reeve, who by the way, in the course of the evening gave some of his spirited military and patriotic speeches. On the left were Mr. Ritche and Judge Cooper. The former (notwithstanding a bad cold) was drawn out into a speech in which he paid well merited compliments to Dr. Woods, and to his successor in the County Clerkship, Mr. Adamson, who occupied the Vice chair. There was some excellent singing, and the Bayfield Band discoursed sweet music to the infinite delight of the company. A more pleasant and cordial meeting we have seldom seen. All seemed highly satisfied, each with the other, and they separated in good time mutually gratified. The Judge spoke warmly in praise of the Volunteers, and with some feeling as to the bench and in eulogy of the magistrates, many of whom were present at the table.

The following were the toasts from the chair.

The Queen, The band, "God save the Queen."

The Prince and Princess of Wales, Band Rule Brittania.

The Army and Navy of Great Britain, and the Canadian Volunteers, Band Red, White and Blue, Lieutenant Johnston and Judge Cooper responded.

The Governor General, Band British Grenadiers.

The guest of the Evening. After the band ceased, the cheering was immense, and we cannot report or in print imitate the speech, it was inimitable.

From the Vice Chair there were the following usual toasts, The "Commercial and Agricultural Interests", The Bench and the Bar", "Our friends from a distance", "The Press" and the ladies.

☞ American drovers are swarming over this section, picking up everything in the shape of horned cattle at high figures. Beef and butter are expected to be very high this summer, in consequence.

Another Fire.— On Sunday morning last, about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in a large three story frame building, owned by Messrs. J. & J. Saegmiller, and used as a slaughter house, store room, currier's shop, &c. in connection with their tannery. Although the firemen were out promptly, as usual, nothing could be done beyond preventing the spread of the flames to the adjoining buildings. The structure with most of its contents was completely destroyed The proprietors' loss will be partially covered by the insurance.

Huron Teachers Association:—The fourth regular meeting of this Association will be held in the Central School Goderich, on Saturday the 28th inst, at 1 o'clock p. m. the subject of discussion being. "What is the best curriculum, or course of study, for our Common Schools." The subject is a very important one, and we hope to see a full attendance of teachers.

Personal.—While home for a day or two last week, on furlough, Capt. Ross received a telegram stating that he had been raised to the position of Major. If untiring zeal, great aptitude for military command, and very marked efficiency in all that he undertakes, are the proper qualifications, Major Ross will certainly be an ornament to his rank and a credit to Goderich.

Spring.—The snow has entirely disappeared in this region, spring birds have arrived, and flocks of wild ducks, pigeons, &c., passing to the North, betoken the speedy advent of warm weather.

☞ A conductor on the G. W. R'y., named McKay, was killed on the th inst. by the collision of two trains.

"The Land of Liberty."—The Philadelphia horse car companies compel colored people to ride in particular cars set apart for their use, and the local courts sustain the conductors who put them off the cars which white people ride in. A case which has just occurred is to be carried up to the Supreme Court of appeal.

☞ We have a rumor that Jeff Davis is to be released on parole.

Cholera.—This dread disease is coming West. The emigrant ship *England* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday 3rd inst. There were 160 cases of cholera on board and 50 deaths. The affair has created considerable alarm.

☞ A communication from Bayfield and other correspondence will appear in our next.

☞ The notorious Michael Murphy and five associates were arrested at Cornwall on Monday, while *en route* for Portland, as is supposed to join some Fenian expedition. The party had arms and ammunination with them. Mike will probably have a "tough" time of it.

☞ The latest from the Fenians is that 350 of them had started on a warlike expedition against New Brunswick.

THE FRONT.

Private Billets.

Sarnia, 8th April, 1866,

From our Special correspondent.

My Dear "Signal".—Quite a number of changes have taken place here during the past week. On Tuesday last the company of Queen's Own of Toronto, who have been stationed here during the last five months, left for their homes, and on Wednesday the Woodstock Company, also here a similar length of time proceeded to their homes. As some intimacy had grown up between the latter company and the Goderich men, quite a number of the Artillery and Rifles went up to their barracks previous to their leaving, to bid them farewell and have also the pleasure of marching with them down to the Railway Station. On the Goderich men presenting themselves, they were received with three rousing cheers. As a Company they were glad to return home to their friends and families, but they could not help expressing regret at parting with so jolly a lot of fellows, and should they ever have to come back to the front again they trusted they might enjoy the society of just such comrades. Two companies more arrived to take the place of those relieved, the Owen Sound Infantry and the Meaford Rifles. The first mentioned one an exceedingly fine body of men and no doubt, will, after some experience in battalion drill, become one of the crack companies here.—The Rifles from Meaford occupy the barracks vacated by the Woodstock Company and the Delaware Company have taken possession of Hall's barracks, formerly occupied by the "Queen's Own."

As neither of the Goderich companies were put into barracks during these changes, it would seem to intimate that our stay here will not be of long duration. So far as the men themselves are concerned, they would not object to remain till the first of May, but by that time they would, almost to a man, prefer to return as navigation will then of course be well open, and their various branches of business and gardening operations will indeed suffer much, should they have to stay longer.

As regards the possible danger of a Fenian invasion, it would appear that Goderich is as much and even more in danger than Sarnia, should they attempt to carry out their threatened programme. Isolated as the harbor is, it would be comparatively easy work for vessels, either armed or otherwise, to enter both by day or night, with a few hundred men to plunder and destroy, before sufficient assistance could be called together to repel them. Here the case is far different, as only a river divides us from a people who, although Americans, have in many instances shown feelings of the warmest friendship, and what with intermarriage and commercial relations, are likely to continue so. As a pleasing illustration of their sentiments, I will relate an incident which has just transpired between the two people. Some time last fall a large fire broke out in the main business street of Sarnia, which destroyed Belchamber's Hotel and other buildings. Being observed by the Port Huron people, they immediately came across with their engines and firemen and worked most valuantly to prevent the spreading of the flames, and solely through their efforts much valuable property was saved from destruction. After the excitement had somewhat subsided, a subscription of $200 was made up by the insurance agents and others, whose property had been in danger, and a committee appointed to go across the river and present it to the Port Huron Firemen, but the noble answer of the men was, "No, we will not take your money, we did not come across to work for pay, but simply as neighbors to assist you in a time of trouble." Ultimately it was discovered that one of their men was seriously injured while playing the part of the good Samaritan, an injury too that will cause him suffering perhaps for the remainder of his life. This man I am informed was during the past week induced to receive the money. Now any one would naturally suppose and justly too, that these same men would just as soon give the alarm, should bands of lawless men attempt to disturb our peaceful shores.

Some important changes are about to take place with regard to the command of the battalion. Col. Jarvis and Lieut. Campbell are going to Windsor, Major Richardson of Woodstock, now in command at Point Edward, is to receive the rank of Lieut Col. and succeeds Col. Jarvis here, while Major Graham of the Deleware Co. will succeed Major Richardson at the Point. Capt. Ross too, of the Artillery Co., is I hear, to be appointed to the rank of Major. When it became known by the men on Saturday that our Col. was going to leave us, quite a desponding feeling prevailed, for by his sterling qualities as a soldier and his bearing as a gentleman, he has endeared himself to the whole battalion.

To-morrow—Monday, we commence to drill for the season at half past six in the morning, then again at half past ten and half past two. With the exception of Sergt. Ben, of "double" notority, who is noted for his early rising, I know of no one who will relish this change these cold mornings. Navigation has been open several days and the steamboat Reindeer is making her usual trips to and from Detroit. Several days last week, immense flocks of wild pigeons passed over in this vicinity, betoking, I trust, an early commencement of agricultural affairs. The weather is now delightful and the men from Goderich are all in excellent health.

"PHILO JUNIUS."

The Best Method of Ploughing.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

Sir:— As the season for ploughing, one of the most important of farm operations, is now at hand, permit me to say that I am convinced the principle hereto fore encouraged at our ploughing matches is not adapted to our hot, dry climate, particularly on dry farms. The principle may answer better for a cold, wet climate, where, I believe, it originated, and may please the eye of some, but it is a loss when the pocket is consulted. In fact, it is a hobby-horse which, I trust, will soon be ridden to death. The principle I would recommend for spring crop, on good level sod land, is to plough not less than six inches depth, with *level sole, turned over as much as possible*, with sod down—roll across the ploughing with a heavy roller, then cultivate not less than three inches deep, so as to prepare the land well for crop.

On fancy ploughing you cannot cultivate or prepare so well. By the process I recommend the land will keep cleaner, the sod rot better (thus enriching the soil), and retain moisture to a greater extent, which is much wanted in this climate, and produce *better crops* than what is called fancy ploughing.

A FARMER.

☞ Bristol Bill, was tried at the Waterloo Assizes and found guilty. No bill was found against Mack.

DISCUSSION.

A discussion will take place at Exeter on Friday the 13th inst., between an equal number of Speakers from Brucefield and Exeter Debating Societies. Discussion will be held in the School House commencing at 7 o'clock, P. M. Time allowed to each speaker 30 minutes. Subject—Was the beheading of Chas. 1st justifiable. Principal members, R. Ferguson, J. Ferguson and G. Baird; Exeter members, P. McDonald, Wm. McDonald and C. Hamilton.

Brucefield, April 2nd, 1866.

Confederation in New Brunswick.

We have important intelligence from New Brunswick via New York. This afternoon's telegram says that the steamer Britannia, from Glasgow, arrived to-day; also the ironclad Miantonamah from Fortress Monroe.

A despatch states that the Upper House of Provincial Parliament of New Brunswick, yesterday adopted resolutions urging Confederation according to the Quebec scheme, which, together with an address asking that the question of Union of the British North American Provinces be submitted for the action of the Imperial Parliament, was forwarded to the Home Government.

English and Irish Landlords. — The Times in noticing the late action for ejectment brought by Lord Mayo against an old gentlewoman on his estate, thus sums up the difference between English and Irish landlords:—"In the course of the debate on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, Mr. Roebuck defied any one to explain why it is that an Irish landed proprietor should be placed upon a different footing from one of the same class in this country, and it must be confessed that very few Englishmen are competent to accept this challenge. Without pretending, however, to reduce the claim of 'tenant right' to a few simple propositions or adopting the doctrines of its advocates, we can easily show in what the actual position of an Irish landlord differs from that of an English landlord, and upon what *prima facie* grounds, therefore, it is sought to establish a distinction between their legal rights against their tenants. In the first place, an English landlord generally resides on his property, whereas an Irish landlord is generally non-resident, and often an habitual absentee.—This represents far more than a loss of expenditure and a diversion of Irish rents to the pockets of English and Continental tradespeople; it represents the absence of that kindly superintendance and neighbourly intercourse which helps to remove many a source of discord. In the second place, it is the custom in England for the landlord to make improvements, while in Ireland, where improvements are to be made at all, they are made by the tenant. We do not stop to enquire whence the difference of custom arises; it is enough that it exists, and reverses all notions of reciprocal duty between the two parties. In the third place, almost all leases and agreements relating to land are in England committed to writing; In Ireland verbal contracts, like that set up by Miss Bently, are the rule, and written contracts the exception. In the fourth place, the demand for good tenants in England is quite as active as the demand for good farms; instead of which, in Ireland, where manufactures are few and languid, the competition for land is such as to place farmers at the mercy of landowners. Perhaps this difference really accounts for the rest. At all events, anyone who will take the trouble to conceive the effect of these four conditions—apart from history and from other history and from other elements which may occur to those familiar with the land tenure of Ireland—will cease to wonder why a legal statute should have been claimed for the Irish tenant different from that which prevails in this country. The claim may be right, or it may be wrong; it certainly is wrong in the form it so often assumes; but it is not ground less; it is not absurd.

Killed his Own Hens.—Old Colonel Higgens owned a flock of hens, which he was very careful to keep shut up during the planting season, and his wife would let them out occasionally to enjoy themselves in the garden. The Colonel, seeing them in the garden one day, supposed, of course, they belonged to his neighbor; and greatly enraged at the destruction of his property, he seized his old musket and blazed away at them, and sent a lad with the dead chickens to his neighbor's house, with a message more forcible than polite. The next day, the operation was repeated, and so on for several days, and the Colonel was greately astonished at his neighbor's silence and good nature, as he never sent any more than very polite thanks for the "gift," as he expressed it. Well, so it happened that the Colonel went to look after his own hens one day, and found very few in the pen After looking and wondering, for a while, the reason of his neighbor's good nature dawned upon him, as he was heard to exclaim:—"I have killed my own hens and that old rascal has eaten them all!" The old fellow never heard the last of those hens, and was never known to shoot another.

Trial of Jeff. Davis.—Reliable information has been received at Washington from Richmond, to the effect that a movement is on foot to obtain a writ of *heabeas corpus* for the release of Jefferson Davis. The writ in question may issue either from the United States District Court, Judge Underwood presiding, or from a State Court. The civil trial of Davis will now be strongly urged. He can be held in this district under the indictments pending against him in the Supreme Court of the district.

☞ Sir Walter Scott has related an interesting incident connected with the threatened invasion of England by the first Napoleon, in the early part of this century. In a Scotch seaport near the Border, a ship master informed the authorities that he was chased by a French fleet, which was sailing for the harbor, and which might be immediately expected to make its appearance there. Being night, the signal beacons were fired, and in a few hours the yeomanry, the farmers, and every man in the district fit to carry arms, young and old, were in the town ready to fight the enemy, should he attempt to land. The report turned out to be unfounded, for the supposed French fleet turned out to be English. The event, however, was not without its use, as the zeal and courage evin

Canadian Prospects.

The Montreal *Gazette* of the 3rd says: The termination of the Reciprocity Treaty does not prevent the Americans buying such produce as they require in Canada at full prices. The demand for choice winter and spring wheat at Toronto for the American markets has caused an advance of 5c. per bushel in that market.—Contracts have also been made for lumber by American buyers since the termination of the Treaty at $1 per M advance. The private advices from England with regard to breadstuffs are no better than the published circulars. The demand for produce for export the coming season will probably be confined to oats, peas and pork. That will not make much difference before the next crop, as the country is quite bare of wheat and flour, and it will require all the stock on hand to supply the home trade and the trade of the lower parts. In the Western States the supply of good winter wheat is nearly exhausted. St Louis is unable to furnish the Eastern States with extra flour, and that is the cause of the present demand for wheat from Canada.

☞ For the information of those who may not peruse the general orders touching the volunteer force, which are contained in the *Official Gazette* of Saturday, it may be stated thus. The entire force upon the frontier remains there; but a portion of the force returns from certain other stations where they had been quartered. These latter, however, continue on duty, and will muster twice a week for drill, being paid 50 cents each man for drill, and 25 cents for every mounting of guard or being posted on picket duty.

A Proclamation by President Johnson.

The President has issued a long proclamation, dated the 2nd instant, and making known the fact that war no longer exists in the Southern States. By this act the Government, of course, abnegates all war powers—powers founded upon the existence of a state of war. The Freedmen's Bureau will, however, it is understood, remain in operation for a year from the date of the proclamation. The main feature of the new state of affairs will be the restoration of the right of habeas corpus. It has been argued that the withdrawal of the troops now at the South is also implied. But this, we should say, does not follow as a matter of course, for the military authorities of any nation have it clearly in their power to keep troops, even in time of peace, wherever they may think best within their own territory.

House of Representatives, April 2nd.

FISHING.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Pike, on March 19th, which then went over under the rule, came up next in order:

Whereas, The Governors of several of the British Provinces have publicly warned our fishing fleets off with fishing grounds adjacent to their coasts, and have thus indicated a design to renew the unreasonable claims made by them prior to the Reciprocity Treaty, and to annoy our peaceable commerce; therefore.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to send sufficient naval force to the fishing grounds to protect our citizens in the enjoyment of their rights, as recognized by the treaty of 1783.

Mr. Morrill suggested that there was some question as to whether the rights referred to were recognised under the treaty of 1783, or under any subsequent treaties.

Mr. Pike, acting on that suggestion, modified the resolution, by adopting the words "and by subsequent treaties."

On motion of Mr. Raymond, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign affairs, with leave to report at any time.

A GHOST THAT 'LL DO.—They have a ghost out in Indiana that we relish, and recognize as assuitable visitant to souls still tabernacled in flesh. He was once (such is the averment) a Mr. Elder, who in 1853 went to California, leaving a wife and two daughters behind him, and was killed there in 1860. His wife has lived in poverty since he left her, trying to subsist by washing, &c. Two weeks since her younger daughter died, and five adult relatives and friends were watching beside the corpse, when, at 10 p. m., the dead father glided in—though no door nor window was open, and while all sat transfixed with astonishment, walked up to the coffin, placed on it a bag containing 67 $10 gold pieces (none of your "Legal Tender") and a bit of paper on which was written 'Restitution for Mary," and instantly vanished not taking away the mint drops, which the First National Bank of Indiana was very willing to take and credit to Mrs. Elder, allowing her the current premium.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Alarming Cow Disease in the State of New York.

The Albany correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says: "The State Agricultural Society has sent in an important memorial in relation to the cow disease in the dairy districts of this State. The memorial states that the number of milch cows owned in this State is over 1,000,000, worth at least $30,000,000; that the annual value of butter made exceeds $40,000,000, and cheese manufactured exceeds $6,000,000; that a subtile disease, hitherto undiscovered, has existed for several years past, which causes abortion in the cows in the dairy districts; that it is increasing, and that over 8,000 cows have been lost from this disease during the year in Herkimer County alone, and that the disease is spreading into other counties. The Society has appointed a committee to enquire into this disease, and ask an appropriation, that a competent botanist, microscopist and pathologist may be paid to aid them in their researches.

Fenianism.

The Irish constabulary in various parts of the country continue to run miserable wretches of Fenian proclivities into gaol. The conspiracy has now unmistakeably collapsed and, even the most ignorant of the Irish people must have by this time perceived how hopeless was the cause in which the Brotherhood had embarked. The *Irish Times* mentions a current report (the authority for which was considered reliable), that the Head Centre James Stephens managed to effect his escape from Dalkey or Kilkenny in a hooker, on Sunday night, the 4th ultimo. The rumor may not be true, but it gained considerable credence. If Stephens remained he would be liable every moment to detection and capture, and he must have long felt that Ireland now afforded no stage for his peculiar mode of action. Fenianism has received the *coup de grace*. There is no apprehension of a street riot, much less of a general rising, but the utmost vigour and perseverance should be exhibited by the Government. The object to be aimed at is not merely the suppression of treason now, but the rendering sedition, fomented by foreign emissaries, an impossibility in the future.

In reference to the statement communicated to us from Goderich on the 19th inst., that "Captain Ross, of the artillery, having in obedience to orders from headquarters apologized to the Huron Rifle Company, is reinstated in his command," we are requested to state that Capt. Ross has not apologized to that company, nor after certain evidence had been adduced as to the facts which led to the dispute was he required to do so.—[Leader, March 26.

A YOUNG lady from the rural district lately visited London with her beau. Getting into an omnibus for the first time took her seat, while her lover planted himself on the box with the driver. Very soon the conductor began to collect the fares, and approaching the rustic maiden, he said, "Your fare miss?" The rural rosebud allowed a delicate pink to manifest itself upon her cheeks, and looked down in soft confusion. The conductor was rather astonished at this, but ventured to remark once more—"your fare miss?" This time the pink deepened to carnation as the rustic beauty replied, "Deed, if I am good looking," you hadn't ought to say it out loud afore folks!"

EXTRAORDINARY ADVICE TO TRAVELERS.—The following is an extract of the despatch addressed by Mr. Odo Russel to the Earl of Clarendon, dated Rome, February 8, 1866:—"Travelers visiting the Pope's dominions should be very careful not to bring forbidden books or Colt's revolvers with them, the Custom House officers having strict orders to confiscate them, and it is not always possible to recover them after the owners have left the Roman States. Forbidden books are those condemned by the Congregation of the Index, books on religion or morality in general, philosophical works of every description, and more especially Italian religious tracts published in London. But above all, travelers should be careful not to bring English, Italian, or other Bibles with them, the Bible being strictly prohibited.

THE JAMAICA TRAGEDY.—Governor Eyre and General Nelson have, for some time, been at variance about their dreadful work in Jamaica, and some explanations of their differences is given by the New York *Tribune's* correspondent. He says that Gen. Nelson, in his examination before the commission, stated that he had delayed Gordon's execution for thirty-six hours, to give Governor Eyre an opportunity of interfering, as he thought the whole proceedings irregular, but he had got a private letter from the Governor, directing him to go on with the execution.

SCHLESWIG AND HOLSTEIN.—The London *Owl* says the King of Prussia has overruled Von Bismark, and an arrangement is yet to be effected by which Austria may consent to the annexation of Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia. It is said to be in contemplation to give back North Schleswig to Denmark, as a propitiation to the public opinion of Europe. The Vienna *Morning Post* says Austria and Prussia intend to avert any conflict on account of Schleswig-Holstein by bringing the question before the Federal Diet. General Von Manteuffel, Governor of Schleswig-Holstein, has published a decree of the King of Prussia, threatening heavy punishment against any one attempting to establish any other authority in the Duchies than that of the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria. All acts tending in that direction are threatened with heavy penalties.

LABORERS NOT WANTED IN THE WEST.—We find in the Chicago *Post* the extraordinary statement that, contrary to all previous reports, there is no demand for labor in the West. It says hundreds of poor laborers have been sent to these, wild goose chases to the Upper Missouri from the St. Louis and Chicago. The intelligence officers are at the bottom of the knavery.

ARRIVAL OF ARMS AT DETROIT.—Three car loads of muskets and Austrian rifles, comprising 222 boxes of guns, with their accoutrements, making altogether 243 boxes, arrived by the Michigan Southern Railroad Wednesday afternoon in charge of a special messenger. They were consigned to Detroit and were stored in warehouse. They are probably designed for the use of troops recently ordered to Detroit and the upper lakes.

THE CHOLERA DISAPPEARING FROM FRANCE.—The United States Department of State has received official information from the United States consuls at Brest and Cherbourg, under date of March 9. The consul at Cherbourg states that from the 10th until the end of February there occurred fifty eight deaths from cholera, making from the beginning of the epidemic up to date, 114 days, a total of 257 deaths from cholera, in a population of 40,000. The disease seems to have disappeared, as no death had recently occurred, and the Sanitary Board was issuing clean bills of health. The consul at Brest reports that the epidemic has at length retired, no case of cholera having appeared since March 1. The Minister of Commerce at Paris ordered clean bills of health to be issued.

FREEMASONRY seems to flourish among the Anglo Indians. There are upwards of sixty lodges in India working under the Grand Lodge of England.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE THEATRES. The Prince of Wales exercises a considerable influence over the fate of theatre-goers, as well as of theatre-managers, for it seems that whenever his Royal Highness goes to the theatre the evening's programme has to undergo some important alteration, and that at the last moment. So it turned out that those who had paid their money to see the first performance of "She Stoops to Conquer," at the St. James's Theatre, on Monday last, found when they entered the theatre that, by special desire of the Prince of Wales, the "School for Scandal" was to be played instead. I often hear complaints of the snobbish manner in which the good natured, much suffering British public behaves whenever it happens to meet Royalty in a theatre; but what is it to look at, when it goes to see a play which it has not seen for perhaps some years, and finds itself "let in" for a comedy which it saw last week? If it finds any pleasure in staring at Royalty, Royalty should not complain if, on such an occasion, the good old B. P. allows itself a little indulgence, for Royalty brings it on itself.—*Illustrated Times.*

BRYAN'S WAFERS.—The great public remedy have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation, and it taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat and all Bronchial affections. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts per box.

HAPPINESS.—True happiness, in our opinion, consists of the following named articles: —A nice little wife sitting on your knee, her trusting smile filling your mind with happy thoughts, a neat little room tidily furnished, and a bottle of "Canadian Pain Destroyer" in the cupboard ready for instant use, nothing better for sudden colds, sprains, burns, and all kinds of aches and pains. Price 25 cents per Bottle. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

HORSE MEDICINES.—It is gratifying to know that there is at least one which has stood the test and proved itself worthy the confidence reposed in it; we know of no other article which has proved so generally successful, or given such universal satisfaction; we are confident there is more of it used than all others combined, and that it will ultimately superceed all others there can be no doubt. It is "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and condition Medicine," we advise all who require anything of the kind to give it a trial—we know they will be satisfied with with the result.

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.

THE MARKETS.

GODERICH, April, 10, 1866.

Spring Wheat	$1:03	@	0:00
Fall do	1:10	@	1:12½
Oats,	0:21	@	0:23
Flour	5:00	@	5:00
Barley	0:40	@	0:50
Peas	0:50	@	0:00
Sheep	4:00	@	5:00
Pork	7:25	@	7:50
Beef	5:00	@	5:50
Hides (green)	4:50	@	0:00
Butter	0:18	@	0:20
Potatoes	0:30	@	0.35
Wood	1:75	@	2:25
Hay, new ⅌ ton	0:00	@	8:00
Turkies	0:60	@	0:87½
Eggs	0:10	@	0:00

Births.

At Goderich, on Thursday, the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. A. P. McLean of a Daughter.

BLACK YOUR BOOTS AND MAKE EM SHINE.

James Wilson, boot black, (not the fighting boy,) begs to say that he is prepared to polish gents boots in the most approved city style at reasonable rates. Patronage respectfully solicited. Blacking and brushes of the best, regardless of expense.

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. OGDEN.
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,
291 Broadway, New York.
w2-1y.

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.

New Advertisements.

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pain from the system.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer
Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the Back and Sides.
The Canadian Pain Destroyer
Relieves Pain in the Head, and Sick Headache.
The Canadian Pain Destroyer
Cures Bilious Colic and Cramp in the Stomach.
The Canadian Pain Destroyer
Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Bowel Complaints.
The Canadian Pain Destroyer
Cures Sudden Colds and Sore Throats.
The Canadian Pain Destroyer
Cures Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites and Scalds.
The Canadian Pain Destroyer
Cures Neuralgia, Tic Douloureaux and Tooth ache.
The Canadian Pain Destroyer
Is also an excellent thing for Wounds, Bruises, Sprains and Strains; it takes away all pain the moment it is applied.

No Family should be without a bottle of

The Canadian Pain Destroyer!

PRICE.—25 cents per Bottle. All orders should be addressed to

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

☞ Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and F. Jordan, Gardiner & Co., Bayfield, James Benthum, Rogerville, J. Pickard, Exeter, I. H. Combe, Clinton, E. Hickson, Seaforth, and all Medicine Dealers. 1w38-6m

Relief in Ten Minutes!

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all diseases of the

Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza,
Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c., &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief when persevered with according to directions never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or how severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS & PUBLIC SPEAKERS

these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and influence of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass, and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many Professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.
Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers	
Vocalists and Public Speakers	Will find Bryan's Wafers
Vocalists and Public Speakers	Will find Bryan's Wafers
	Will find Bryan's Wafers
Invaluable to remove	Hoarseness and Sore Throat
Invaluable to remove	Hoarseness and Sore Throat
	Hoarseness and Sore Throat
And give clearness to the Voice.	
And give clearness to the Voice.	They relieve in ten minutes.
And give clearness to the Voice.	They relieve in ten minutes.
	They relieve in ten minutes
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases	Of the Chest and Lungs,
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases	Of the Chest and Lungs,
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases	Of the Chest and Lungs,
Sold by all Druggists,	At 25 cents a box
Sold by all Druggists,	At 25 cents a box
Sold by all Druggists,	At 25 cents a box

Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, General Agents for the Canadas.

☞ Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and F. Jordan; Gardiner & Co., Bayfield; Jas. Benthum, Rogerville; J. Pickard, Exeter; J. H. Combe, Clinton; E. Hickson, Seaforth, and all medicine dealers. 1w38-6m

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 Benthum, Rogerville; J. Pickard, Exeter; J. H. Combe, Clinton; E. Hickson, Seaforth, and all Medicine Dealers w38-1y

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

New Advertisements.t

WALL PAPER.

A Large assortment of Room paper always on hand, at the

SIGNAL OFFICE.

A Variety of Patterns at 5 and 6 cents per Roll.

WINDOW SHADES

Plain and Figured. Cheap for Cash, at the

SIGNAL OFFICE

BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE

Market Square,
Goderich, March 29th, 1866.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Hay, will be held in the Town Hall, in said Township, on Tuesday the Eighth day of May next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM WILSON,
Township Clerk.
Hay, 3rd April, 1866. w11td

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Morris, will be held at Shane's Hotel, Blyth, on Saturday the nineteenth of May, next, for the purpose of adjusting errors of Assessment, and other Township business.

J. W. KERR,
Township Clerk.
April 4th, 1866. w11

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Goderich will be held at the Holmesville Inn, on Monday the 30th day of April next, for the purpose of hearing appeals against Assessment, &c.

JOHN SHAW,
Township Clerk.
March 13th, 1866. w7

MRS. J. C. SMITH will open her Millinery establishment, in the stand formerly occupied by Parker & Cattle, Parson's Block, on or about the 12th of April. sw61

Seeds, Seeds.

THE Subscriber has on hand a variety of Garden Seeds. Also a variety of Potatoes, and Top Onions at the Grocery Store of

H. & C. WELLS.
Goderich, April 4th, 1866. sw62 3t*

MONEY to Loan at reasonable rates. Apply to

M. C. CAMERON.
w11 Goderich.

LOST in Goderich, a light coloured Mink Gauntlet, right hand, the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the *Signal* Office, Goderich.
March 16th, 1866.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS SKIMINGS will re-open her school on Wednesday 4th April, after the Easter Vacation. Instructions given in the usual English branches, Music, (Pianoforte) and Drawing.

Goderich, 31st March, 1866. sw62

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the matter of Kenneth McLeod an Insolvent.

THE undersigned has been appointed Assignee in this matter, and requires claims to be filed within Two months from this date

SAMUEL POLLOCK,
Official Assgnee H. & B.
J. Y. ELWOOD, Solicitor for Insolvent.
Goderich, 4th April, 1866. w11

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 sw50

FOR SALE.

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

HENRY MATHERS, St. Helens.
w11tf

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY the 25th instant, for the construction of SIX SMALL WOODEN LIGHT HOUSE TOWERS and one Light Keepers DWELLING in Georgian Bay Lake Huron, and Lake Superior.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the offices of the Department of Public Works at Ottawa, and also at the office of John Dewe, Esq, Post Office Inspector, at Toronto.

Tenders must be endorsed "Tenders for the construction of Light Houses,"

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

F. BRAUN.
Secretary.
Department of Public Works. Ottawa. 5 April 1866.

COUNTY OF HURON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Exhibition of Stallions and Bulls will take place at

Goderich, Thursday, 12th day of April,

1866, when the following Premiums will be awarded. Best Stallion for general purposes $10.00, 2nd best do $8.00, 3rd best do $6.00. Best Bull of any class $5.00. 2nd best do $4.00, 3rd best do $3.00. The Stallions taking premiums must travel within the limits of the County Society and stop at the following places not later than every ninth day, viz: Goderich Town, Porter's Hill, Holmesville, Clinton and Smith's Hill, and continue throughout the Season as above.

G. M TRUEMAN, Sec'y.
Goderich, February 5th, 1866. w11

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Wawanosh will be holden at the School House on Lot 27, con. 8 on Saturday the 28th of April instant, at the hour of 10 in the forenoon.

JAMES SCOTT,
Township Clerk.
Wawanosh, April 7th, 1866. w11 3t

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

UP TO THE TIMES!

GREAT

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.

STOCK TAKING 15th of MARCH!

Up to the 15th March (when our Stock Taking Commences) we will offer to the Public the

WHOLE OF OUR STOCK

at Cost, in order to make room for

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

Give us a call before buying elsewhere.

D. KERR, Jr., & Co.

Glasgow House, Feb., 27th, 1866.

In reference to above, let it be distinctly understood that no Goods will be subject to Exchange (unless especially agreed upon at the time) during the continuance of the Sale.

D. KERR, JR., & CO.

Goderich, Feb. 27th, 1866.

KERR, BROWN & MACKENZIE,

HAMILTON,

Late Kerr, Brown & Co., and Kerr MacKenzie&Co.,

Will be ready to show

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

ON MONDAY 12TH INST.

The Trade is respectfully invited to inspect.
Hamilton, March 7. 7w1m

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Dingle Post Office on the 2nd April, 1866.

Armstrong Jane Margaret Miss	McCracken Francis
	McDonald Hugh
Arnott Euphemia Miss	McDonald Peter
	McDougall John
Blake Patrick 2	McKay George
Button Thomas	McLeod John
Barker Joan	McKay Hector
Burgess Henry	McQuarrie Hector
Barr Samuel	
Churchill James 2	Norton Thomas
Carr James 2	
Campbell Thomas	Pearson Robert
Coleman Daniel L	Phillips John
Campbell Alex	Parker Mr
Dowd — Mr	Quigley Owen
Dornyon Robert	Quinlan John
Fiham Michael	
Frazer Elizabeth Miss	Robertson Thomas
Fleming H.	Raven James 2
Frain Francis	Ross Alexander
	Rauds William
Ghent Thomas	
Gibson Ann	Sullivan Johanna
Gibson Robert	Smith Joseph
	Sloan Robert
Hough William	Smith John
Heslop Thomas	Styles Catherine Miss
Hanna Hugh	Shea Patrick 2
Hammell James	Shaw Thomas
Herbertson Matthew	Shields James
Hogg Mary Miss	Stephenson William
Johnson James	Trumble John
Johnson Mary Jane Miss	Taylor James
Jackson J	
	Vance William
Kearney James	
	Weir Edward
Maitland John 2	Williams Rowlands
Munson John	Work Robert 2
Michael Sarah Miss	Walker Samuel
McCracken James 2	

w11 3t WILLIAM GRANT, Postmaster.

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 Antoni Bentz 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

Hotel Notice.

THE Subscriber in retiring from the Proprietorship of the "Union 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

J D&C M

OWING to the Abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, many shippers will now be looking out for reliable agents in Montreal. The undersigned have confidence in offering their services to such for the sale of BREADSTUFFS, ASHES, BUTTER, CHEESE, COARSE GRAINS, &c., &c.—They have also a special department for LEATHER, under the management of an experienced Salesman.

JOHN DOUGALL & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
w8 2mos*8p Montreal.

MORTGAGE SALE.

UNDER a power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by John E. Dancy, of the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, Mary Ellen Dancy his wife (being a party thereto for the purpose of barring her dower) default having been made in the due payment thereof and notice been given to all parties interested, there will be sold on

Friday, 4th day of May, A. D., 1866,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Auction Mart of G. M. Trueman, Esq., in the Town of Goderich, the following property namely, Lot number (1309) one thousand three hundred and nine and Lot number three hundred and ninety four in the Town of Goderich aforesaid with valuable buildings thereon.

Terms made known at Sale. Deed under power of Sale in the Mortgage.

M. C. CAMERON,
w10 Solicitor for Mortgagee.

REVISION COURT.

THE Court of Revision for Ashfield wih be held at Dean Swift's Hotel, Dungannon, on Tuesday, the first day of May next at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN COOKE, Township Clerk.
Ashfield, March 31st, 1866. w10tf

MONEY TO LEND on improved Farms at a moderate rate of interest. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

DAVID GLASS, Barrister.
w8 6t London, C. W.

COURT OF REVISION.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Colborne will be held at Ross' Tavern, Smith's Hill, on Wednesday the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock. a. m.

JAMES TEWSLEY, Tp Clerk.
Colborne, April 5th, 1866. w11td

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the matter of William Hinde 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 20th day of March, 1866.

S. P. YEOMANS, Assignee.
W. T. HAYS Solicitor for Insolvent. sw39 2w

MORTGAGE SALE.

UNDER a power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by William Scott of the Township of Morris, in the County of Huron, and Jane Scott, his wife, being a party thereto, for the purpose of barring her dower, default having been made in the payment thereof, and notice been given to all parties interested, there will be sold on

Tuesday, the 1st day of May, A. D.,

1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Commercial Hotel, in the Village of Clinton, by G. M. Trueman, Auctioneer, the following property, viz: the North half of the North of Lot No. 8, and the North half of the North of Lot number 9, in the 3rd Concession, of the Township of Morris, in the County of Huron, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres of land, under the power aforesaid, which said Mortgage will be produced at the time of Sale.

For particulars apply to

CHARLES F. CLARKE,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.
Clinton, April 5th, 1866. w11

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, } BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and County Court of the County of Wentworth, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Joseph Murray at the suit 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

MORTGAGE SALE.

UNDER a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by Lucias Arthur Carey McConnell of the Village of Blyth, in the County of Huron, his wife being a party thereto for the purpose of barring her dower, default having been made in the due payment thereof, and notice been given to all parties interested, there will be sold

on Tuesday the 27th day of March,

A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon.

At Shane's Hotel in the Village of Blythe, the following property, namely:—Lots numbers 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 in Block A; Lots numbers 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, and 14 in Block B; Lots numbers 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in Block C; Lots numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in Block D; and Lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, in Block E; of McConnell's survey in the said village of Blyth, the same being subdivisions of parts of lots numbers one and two in the tenth concession of the Township of Morris in the said county of Huron as the same are laid down and designated in the registered plan thereof, made by William Rolph Esq., P. L. S. in 1860. Terms made known at sale.

SINCLAIR & WALKER,
Solicitors for Mortgagees.
Goderich, March 6th, 1866. w6td

The above Sale is postponed until Wednesday 11th of April.

SINCLAIR & WALKER.
Goderich, March 19th, 1866. sw58td

CANADA COMPANY LANDS.

CANADA COMPANY

FARMERS and others desirous of purchasing Lands, are informed that the Canada Company have

Lands to Sell or Lease

In various parts of the Province.

The Company would particularly invite attention to their WILD LANDS in the Counties of

HURON AND PERTH,

which will be disposed of on liberal terms to parties who may be prepared to pay IN CASH, or a considerable sum down.

Canada Company's Office,
Toronto, 19th Dec'r, 1865. 52w3m

BY-LAW NO. ONE.

To open and establish a new road through Lots numbers 21 and 22, in the 16th Concession of the Township of Howick, in the County of Huron and Province of Canada.

BE it therefore enacted by the Municipal council of the Township of Howick, and it is hereby enacted by the said Municipality, that from and after the final passing of this By Law, that the following new road shall be opened agreeable to the description hereinafter set out, and from and after that date, the said piece of road embraced within the said description, shall be used as a public highway, and shall to all intents and purposes be part of the roads of said Township

The description of said new line of road. All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Howick in the County of Huron and Province of Canada containing by admeasurement Two and one half acres be the same more or less being composed of part of Lots Numbers twenty one and twenty two in the 16th Concession of said Township of Howick which may be described as follows.

Commencing at a post planted on the westerly side of lot number twenty one, and thirteen chains and fifty links from the front corner thereof, running North seventy four degrees forty minutes, east twenty chains and twenty links more or less to the line between lots number, twenty one and twenty two, thence North seventy one degrees, east twenty chains and thirty links more or less to a post planted on the line between twenty two and twenty three taking a piece of land two rods wide across said Lots number twenty one and twenty two along and on the South side of the course already described, thence Northerly along the line between twenty two and twenty three, Northerly nine chains to the front of the lot and taking a piece of land two rods wide along the said line between Lots and on the westerly side of the line.

I Certify the foregoing to be a true Copy of a By Law intended to be passed by the Municipality of the Township of Howick at its next sitting.

GEORGE DANE,
Township Clerk
Howick, Feb. 24th, 1866. w6.4t

EWE & LAMB—Came into the premises of the subscriber lot 3, 4th con, E. D. Colborne, about the middle of September last a white Ewe and Lamb. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

SAMUEL MITCHELL.
March 15th, 1866. w83t

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the matter of William Ellis 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 21th day of March, 1866

SAMUEL POLLOCK,
Official Assignee for Huron & Bruce.
W. T. HAYS Solicitor for Insolvent. w10

(COPY.)

I APPOINT THE FOLLOWING TIMES AND PLACES FOR HOLDING

DIVISION COURTS

**Huron and

Interesting Items.

☞ A young man about 20 years old, was sentenced on Saturday, in Pittsburg, to 21 years in the State prison for three attempts at burglary.

☞ The evidence in the trial of Adams Express robbers, in St. Louis, shows conclusively that the plunder was divided with three "detectives!"

☞ Bishop Grace, of St. Paul, Minnesota, denounced the Fenians in most bitter terms in his address on St. Patrick's day. He told them they were the laughing-stock of the world.

☞ It is stated that Capt. H. R. H. Prince Alfred, has expressed a desire to be appointed to the command of the *Galatea*, a frigate mounting 26 guns, of 3,227 tons, and 800, horse-power, with a crew of 700 men.

☞ A statement has been publjshed in several of the Paris papers to the effect that the Government of the United States had purchased of Denmark, the island of Santa Cruz, one of the Antilles, with the object of making it a naval station.

☞ The *World's* telegram says the question of protecting the rights of American fishermen is already becoming a serious one. Government has despatched two vessels to the fishing grounds, and will probable soon send another. Sir Frederick Bruce has had two or three interviews lately with Mr. Seward on the subject.

☞ An advertisement in a New York paper, promising on the receipt of twenty-five cents, to send a receipt to keep water in wells and cisterns from freezing, a man in a neighbouring city forwarded the currency, and received by return mail the following answer, which may prove of some value to some of our readers, therefore we take the liberty of circulating it: "Take in your well and cistern on cold nights and keep them by the fire."

☞ The hospital records, which have just been footed up, show the enormous aggregate of 253,000 Union soldiers to have died on battle-fields and in hospitals during the war to suppress the rebellion. This does not include those who died at their home of lingering disease contracted in the service.

☞ I was always an early riser.—Happy the man who is! Every morning day comes to him with a virgin's love, full of bloom and purity of freshness. The youth of a nature is contagious, like the gladness of a happy child. I doubt if any man can be called 'old' as long as he is an early riser and an early walker.—And youth!—take my word for it—youth in dressing gown and slippers dawdling over breakfast at noon, is a very decrepit, ghastly image of the youth which sees the sun blush over the mountains and the dews sparkle upon hedge rows.

☞ It has been found that, in making up the returns to the call for 10,000 volunteers for active service, 14,000 were actually enrolled, a proof of the alacrity with which the men came forward.

☞ The Fredonia, N. Y. *Advertiser* says, "There is a gentleman about sixty years of age, who has been a resident of Fredonia (three miles from the railroad) from his youth who has never seen the cars or a steam engine, save one little arrangement he came to, on by accident in a printing office."

☞ A left-handed knife and fork combined has been invented by a soldier who lost his right arm at Sailor's Creek, the last fight of the war. It is so constructed that a person who has lost his right arm can cut his food and feed himself without difficulty, and shows remarkable mechanical genius.

☞ A most astounding event has just happened. The New York *Herald* has spoken the truth for once. We presume old Bennet must be unwell, and unable to attend to the editorial department. The *Herald* says. "If Canada was willing at one time to cast her fortunes with this country, she is not so now, and who can blame her?" No one we should think.

☞ Joseph Molloy shot his wife and cut her throat, near Chicago, last week, and subsequently took his own life; the whole transaction forming one of the most ghastly chapters in crime that has ever been written.

☞ Of seventeen large square rigged vessels laying at the wharves of Charleston, S. Carolina, a few days since, ten were British and two Spanish, and the remaining five being American.

☞ A case is now pending in Rhode Island, in which a wealthy man married, and dying soon after, left a will that was made before his marriage. His estate that is valued at $1,000,000, and his widow is left a very expensive and doubtful law suit, instead of a large fortune.

☞ No trait of character is more valuable in a female than the possession of a sweet temper. Home can never be made happy without it: it is like the flowers that spring up in our pathway, reviving and cheering us. Let a man go home at night, wearied and worn out by the toils of the day, and how soothing is a word dictated by a good disposition! It is sunshine falling upon the heart. He is happy, and the cares of life are forgotten. A sweet temper has a soothing influence over the minds of the whole family.—Where it is found in the wife and mother, you observe kindness and love predominating over the natural feelings of a bad heart.—Smiles, kind words and looks characterize the children, and peace and love have their dwelling there. Study then, to acquire and retain a sweet temper. It is more valuable than gold, and captivates more than beauty, and to the close of life retains all its power.

COAL IN RUSSIA.—It has been discovered that in the district, of which Moscow is the centre, there is an immense basin of coal including an area of 120,000 square miles—nearly as large as the bituminous coal area of the United States. There are also 18,000 square miles in the district of the Don—larger than the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, as large as the whole bituminous coal area of British America and more than half as large again as all the coal fields in Great Britain. There are a number of other places in Russia where coal has been discovered in great quantities.

RECENT ADVICES from Nova Scotia are to the effect that the Government and Parliament intend to re-impose the old duties on United States produce, as before the Treaty. On most of the produce coming into competition with ours, this duty will be, it we remember aright, about five per cent. These products from the sister colonies will be admitted free as before.

The *Herald's* Toronto telegram says the order disbanding the volunteers has been rescinded, and troops are still being sent to the frontier. There is a great deal of mystery in this matter. The government profess to intend to muster men out, yet under cover of night they send new companies to the frontier. Last night four companies arrived at midnight in this city. This morning there were no signs of them and the authorities refuse to tell where they went. Many believe that the government is endeavoring to make Americans believe that they are disbanding the troops while secretly calling out more. An attempt was made to burn the city hall at Ottawa a few nights ago.

☞ Scotland bids fair to rival Pennsylvania in that new source of wealth which consists in 'strikin' ile.' According to the Inverness Courier many large fortunes are being made by the lucky finding of petroleum deposits. One unlucky man sold for £2,000 a bleak bit of moorland, which is now worth £200,000. Sir James Simpson, the new medical Baronet, has, it is said, profited to a very great extent by the recent discovery.

A Fenian Prophecy.

In the month of January, the Citizen, edited by "Miles O'Reilly," made the following prediction:

We tell the American public—and they have heretofore found us pretty accurate prophets in everything relative to the Fenian cause—*that before ten weeks there will be somewhere—an Irish Republic existing on the face of the earth*, with a flag, an army, a port of entry and exit, a navy of privateers, and the tacit encouragement both of France and the United States in the prosecution of belligerent acts against Great Britain. Let no one ask us for the present where the Republic will be located, for we cannot answer. It must be called the republic, to warrent the flag and the fleet, but will really only be used as an immediate basis of operations for the transfer of active hostilities to the Canadian and Irish soils. A word to the wise is enough. And now, while the *quid nunes* grow excited, the wise will await developments, giving literally of their means to aid the cause; nor will they have to tarry long for the fulfillment or all we herein foreshadow."

The ten weeks expired to-day. Will the "private," tell us where the Irish Republic is, where its flag, its army, its port of entry, its navy, and the tacit encouragement both of France and the United States? The "quid nunes," however much they may have been excited ten weeks ago, have calmly awaited the promised developments, and now look for another "ninety days" prophecy.—"Miles" was wise not to locate his Republic. It existed only in his mind's eye, but had no local habitation. The country breathes more freely now that the fated day is past, with no augury more ominous than an eclipse of the moon.—*New York Commercial Advertiser, March 31st.*

NEW ZEALAND.—Advices from New Zealand announce that the war is virtually over. Several ships have been chartered to convey home the 40th, 43rd, 68th, and 70th Regiments. General Chute attacked and captured a strongly fortified pah, near Pate, on the 6th and 7th January.—*London Ill. News, March 17.*

Business Directory.

DRUGS, DRUGS!

F. JORDAN,
(Successor to R. B. Reynolds)
Medical Hall,
Court-House Square, Goderich,
DISPENSING CHEMIST & DRUGGIST
Dealer in, and Importer of
GENUINE DRUGS
Chemicals, Perfumery,
Hair Brushes, and Nail Brushes
PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, DYESTUFFS,
HORSE & CATTLE MEDICINES
GARDEN SEEDS, &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

ROYAL
Insurance Comp'ny
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL—TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
Accumulated Funds on hand, $5,000,000
Annual Income Exceeds $2,500,000
FIRE Insurances effected at the *LOWEST RATES* consistent with safety.
Life Insurance—Ample Security.
LARGE BONUS AND RATES LOWER THAN MOST ENGLISH OFFICES.
Losses Promptly Settled Without Reference to a Board of Directors
CHARLES FLETCHER,
Agent.
Goderich, May, 1864 w15

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

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 remedies are such, being in correspondence with the most celebrated physicians of the old 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 he 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. P. Johnson, 64, Little St James Street, Montreal, C. E.

NO 4 ABY-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 necessary bridges 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 the By Law and forming part of the same. And whereas 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 five, was Eight Millions and fifty five thousand seven hundred and sixty two Dollars.

And whereas in 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 or 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 forming 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.
Nineteen 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, in the County of Huron, on the Fourteenth day of June, 1866, at the hour of twelve 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

FARMS FOR SALE.

TEN good improved Farms for sale in the Counties of Huron, Perth, and Middlesex. For particulars apply to the undersigned.
DAVID GLASS, Barrister,
w8 6t London, C. W.

WILLIAM'S
Victoria Organs and Melodeons,
IN ALL THE DIFFERENT STYLES.
Illustrated Catalogues Free.
ADDRESS—R. S. William's, Toronto or W. I. Cox, Esq., Goderich, who will supply catalogues. w50

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, to wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of George Biggar and Sarah Biggar, at the suit of James Hall, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendent in and to the south-west corner of lot Number one, in the eighteenth concession of the Township of Grey, containing one half acre of land with the buildings thereon erected, and known as Biggar's Tavern; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich on Tuesday, the first day of May next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } Sheriff, H & B.
23rd Jan., 1866. w1

Valuable Piece of Land
FOR SALE,
ON favorable terms of payment. The following property, viz: North half of lot number 30, on the 12th con. of Goderich township, containing by admeasurement 46 acres, more or less, upon which there are fifteen acres cleared. This land is in a favorable situation, being within five miles of the town of Clinton. Also, a valuable property in the village of Kinburn, one half acre of land, a good farm house, shop, and stable on the premises. This would be a good situation for a tailor or saddle and harness maker as there is none in the vicinity. Leather or store goods at wholesale prices will be taken for either of the above places.
JAMES STANLEY,
w12tf Constance P. O.

PRICES
GREATLY REDUCED
THE PRICES OF
FANCY GOODS & STATIONERY
OF all kinds now on hand have been greatly Reduced, and must be sold to make room for Spring Goods,
A New stock of School Books, of all kinds just received and selling at Prices as Low as any House West of Toronto,
At - - - Butler's.

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, 1869. w39

ISAAC FREDRICK
REMOVED
TO F. NITSCHES' OLD STAND.

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER
WEST ST., GODERICH,
Next door West of Mr. Stotts' Saddlery,
ALL KINDS OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY
REPAIRED ON SHORT NOTICE,
In the best Style & Warranted.
ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Gold & Plated Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c., &c.
Constantly on hand and warranted to be as represented or money refunded.
Goderich July 27th, 1864 -16a2t

MARINE INSURANCE.
British American Insurance Co
OF TORONTO,
Marine Department.
GEORGE RUMBALL,
Agent.
Goderich, April 25th, 1865 w13tf

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
Stoves and castings, at reasonable rates, for CASH or short credit.
Goderich, Dec. 21st, 1864. sw32w48

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. m33t

Wanted,
AN articled clerk to an attorney. Apply to
SINCLAIR & WALKER.
Goderich 17th Jan. 1866. w52 1m

Money to Lend,
UPON Mortgages. Apply to D. Shade Gooding, Solicitor. Office over R. Booth's store.
☞ A few hundred dollars to be loaned on personal security.
Goderich, 18th May, 1865. sw74tf

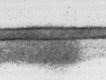
PRIVATE BILLS.
PARTIES in Canada West intending to make application to the Legislature for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to 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 (plainly 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. ROSS,
Clk. Ck. Private Bill Office.
L. Assembly.
J. E. DOUCET,
Clk. of Private Bill Ck. Council.
Ottawa, 23rd Feb., 1866. wsa52td

AXES! AXES!
THE Subscribers having commenced the Axe making in connection with the Blacksmith business at their old stand, corner of Waterloo and Lightbourne street, where farmers can get
A Good, Home-Made Axe
At a reasonable figure. We are also prepared to temper 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

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. sw15

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

MONEY TO LOAN at nine per cent on improved farms.
S. P. YEOMANS,
Solicitor &c.
Goderich 29th Dec. 1865. sw48tf

Grand Square PIANO,

FOR SALE.
FOR sale by private bargain, a 6½ octave Chickering Piano, in excellent tune and good order. Terms,—Six months credit on approved endorsed note.
F. W. THOMAS.
Goderich, March 2nd, 1866. swtf

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. sw3tf

MONEY AND A HOME!
FOR FARMERS.
THE subscriber has money to loan at a moderate rate of interest. Also,
A GOOD FARM for Sale IN BRUCE!
30 acres cleared, and a Valuable Farm for sale in Tuckersmith, five miles from Seaforth, 60 acres cleared, a good frame house, barn and orchard on the lot. Would take a tavern stand in a good locality in part payment. Apply to
S. P. YEOMANS,
Solicitor, &c
Goderich, C. W., 4th Dec., 1865. sw12

MONEY TO LEND.
$30,000 WILL be loaned on improved Farm Property.
HORACE HORTON.
Goderich, 6th June, 1865. w19

GODERICH
MARBLE WORKS,
W. C. TRELEAVEN

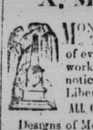
Monuments, Headstones
Tombs, Tablets, Table-Tops, &c.
GODERICH, C. W.
Ohio Free Stone kept on hand for Building purposes, Such as Caps, Sills, Bases, &c., Cheap for Cash.

Money to Lend,
ON very reasonable terms. Apply to
B. L. DOYLE,
Crabb's new Block.
Goderich, 9th Jan. 1865. sw50-1yr

Money to Lend,
ON Real Estate, at 8 per cent and upwards. Charges reasonable. Apply to
SINCLAIR & WALKER,
Goderich, 17th January, 1866. w52 3m

LANDS FOR SALE.
FOR sale, on reasonable terms, lots 10 and 11, 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 half cleared on the two. Excellent well-watered land—timber, hardwood; about 3 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 w53tf

For Sale at a Bargain
THAT valuable and delightly situated property in the Town of Goderich fronting the Court House Square, and known as the
'THE FARMERS' INN,'
During whose time it has enjoyed one of the largest portions of that business in the town. Connected with the hotel is a general store. The whole are built of stone and brick, 47 x 37, three stories high, and commodious cellars underneath. Attached to the hotel is a two story frame dwelling house, outhouses, &c.
ALSO—A small farm of excellent land, lot 77, about one mile from Goderich on the Bayfield Road, 50 acres in good state of cultivation, well fenced, 2 of which are cleared of stumps, with a new log house 20 x 20, and a cellar, barn and 2 sheds, &c.
ALSO—In the Village of Port Albert 1 acre with dwelling house and stables, &c., one of the best town stands in that place, and has long been known as such.
Terms liberal to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to
J. B. GORDON, Esq.
or ANDREW DONOGH, Proprietor.
N. B.—All those indebted to me either by note or book account are requested to settle the same without delay, in order to save costs.
Goderich, April 21st, 1864. w9td

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. w17 1yr

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

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

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

BYEXPRESS!

FRESH OYSTERS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY THE KEG, CAN OR COUNT
LOBSTERS, SARDINES,
AND CLAMS.
FRESH LEMONS, ORANGES, DATES,
Cocoanuts, Figs, Grapes.
&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 1, 1865. wn27

G. N. DAVIS
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Stoves, Pipes, 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

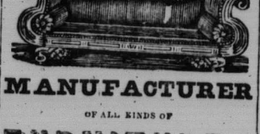
SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.
United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of William Quinn at the suits of T. B. Toms and Alexander Smith I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to the west half of Lot number ten in the fifth concession of the Township of Ashfield in the County of Huron containing fifty acres, saving and excepting therefrom one acre of land formerly conveyed by the Executors of the late A. Malcon to one John Moore, 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 ninth day of May next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.
JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } w4
16th Feb., 1866

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.
United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Neil Perlon at the suit of Frances Newell I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lot number five in the tenth concession of the township of Carrick 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 twenty ninth day of May next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock noon.
JOHN MACDONALD
Sheriff H. & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } w4
16th Feb., 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.
United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni 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 Jacob Parr, the younger, at the suit of William Gordon, I have seized and taken in execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lot Number thirty in the ninth concession of the township of Culross, 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 Eighth day of May next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.
JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } w4
16th Feb., 1866.

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

JUST OPENED
A Boot & Shoe
Establishment,
ON Kingston street, next the Telegraph Office. The Proprietor solicits a share of the public patronage, and he will use his best endeavors to afford satisfaction.
J. ROSS.
N. B.—Orders promptly executed in both making and repairing.
July 18th, 1865. w25-1m

MATT. ROBERTSON,

MANUFACTURER
OF ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE!
SUCH AS
Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads in endless variety, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Mattrasses, Center Tables, Dining Tables, Breakfast Tables, Toilet Tables, Wash Stands, Chairs, and many other articles too numerous to mention. All kinds of
WOOD TURNING
Promptly attended to. UPHOLSTERY in all its branches.
UNDERTAKING, &c., &c
Mr. R. respectfully invites an examination of his stock. Warranted to be made of the best material and workmanship, and at greatly reduced prices. Call and compare, and be satisfied before going elsewhere.
☞ Cordwood and all kinds of Farmer's Produce taken in exchange.
☞ Warerooms on Elgin Street.
Goderich, March 24th, 1863. SW59

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.
United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John Morgan at the suit of Joseph Acheson, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to lot number sixteen in the twentieth concession of the township of Stephen in the county of Huron; which lands and tenements shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday the twenty fourth day of April next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.
JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } sw42
16th Jan'y., 1866.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.
United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County court of the United counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Walter Alexander, at the suit of Adam Hope, W. B. Scarth and James J. Evans, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lot Number Seven in the sixth concession of the township of Grey, in the county of Huron 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 twenty-fourth day of April next at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.
JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } w51
16th Jan. 1866

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.
United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Jacob Parr, the younger, at the suit of William Gordon, I have seized and taken in execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lot number thirty in the ninth concession of the township of Culross, 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 Eighth day of May next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.
JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } w2
31st Jan., 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.
United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Joseph Sneltzer, at the suit of Murdock 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 Eighth day of May next,