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 27, 1865. [VOL. XVII.—NO 13

Business Directory.

P. A. McDougall

CAN BE CONSULTED UP TO 10 A.M., at his residence on North Street, next door South of the residence of Rev. Mr. Elwood. 10:1

G. G. Shannon, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., GODERICH, C. W. 13;40-1y

Thos. F. McLean, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., (Late House Surgeon, Kingston Hospital.)—OFFICE—At Arthur's Boarding House, Goderich, C. W. [sw60w9]

Dr. Cole,

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

DR. A. WORTHINGTON,

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

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.

J. S. Sinclair,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office, over the Store of J. V. Detlor & Son, Goderich.

Henry McDermot,

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

John Davison,

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

Lefroy & Patterson,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Notaries, Conveyancers, &c. Office Mc Vay's corner, West 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.

William T Hays,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Goderich, C.W.—Office, over H. Gardiner & Co's Hardware Store. v13n29

Money to Lend on Real Property.

Shade Gooding,

ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., GODERICH, 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. LEWIS T. MOORE. GEORGE S. TOMS. Goderich, August 27th, 1861. sw103w31

B. L. Doyle,

ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR &c. OFFICE Crabb's New Block, Goderich, C. W. v15 w8oly

Cameron & Elwoods,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, CONVEYANCERS, &c. Goderich and Clinton. M. C. CAMERON, Goderich. J. Y. ELWOOD, Clinton. Office in Clinton—a few doors north of the Post Office. v12n47

William Fraser,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Walkerton, Co. of Bruce. v10n1-1y

Frederick Proudfoot,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. Southampton, Co. Bruce. [w42-6m*

Thomas Weatherald,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Office and Residence, Hamilton 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 117

JAMES SMAILL,

ARCHITECT,

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style. Office at the Huron Auction Mart, Kingston Street, Goderich. [sw v1n7-1y

G. M. TRUEMAN

LAND AGENT, Market Square, Goderich. Sends CARTS every Wednesday from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. v13n10

THOMSON & HAZLEHURST,

(LATE SMAILL & THOMSON,)

Auction & Commission Merchants,

Cameron's Block, Kingston St., Goderich;

And next Door to Strong's Hotel SEAFORTH.

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

County Sales attended to on reasonable terms

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

D. McDougall,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD, County of Huron. Sales in village or country punctually attended to. w3-1yr$0

Alex. Findley,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for HURON and BRUCE. Sales punctually attended to. Address, Bodwin P. O. w50-1yr$0

John Campbell,

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

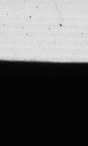
Peter M'Rae,

FORWARDER AND COMMISSION Merchant, INVERHURON, C.W. Notes and Accounts collected. Business of any kind entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. w40-1y$0sx

NEW MARBLE WORKS

Main Street, Exeter.

D. & A. M'CONNELL.



MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, Posts, &c., of every description and style of workmanship, furnished on short notice, and at the lowest prices. Liberal reduction made for cash. ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO Designs of Monuments &c. may be seen at the shop. Exeter, October 1st, 1864. w12-1y

Business Directory.

John Kane,

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

MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH

B. WILSON, PROPRIETOR. THE above is most pleasantly situated on an eminence 120 feet high, overlooking the Harbor and Lake Huron;—good Orchards, Gardens and Rural Walks attached. Board $1 per day; single Meals or Beds, 25 cents. v15n10v1y

DAYS' HOTEL,

WROXETER.

IS situated on the Gravel Road running from Seaforth to Southampton, one mile north of where it leads off to Wroxeter, and any one travelling to Belmore, Walkerton, Southampton, or any place in that direction, will find accommodation such as he only expects to find at first class city hotels, in all respects.

ICE ALWAYS ON HAND FOR HIS

Trout-Fishing Friends!

THE BUILDINGS COVER A LENGTH OF A HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET! CHARLES DAYS, Proprietor. w16-1.

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

GODERICH

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 Wood seated Chairs, Gilt Moulding and Looking Glasses, in variety, of Home Manufacture and Imported!!

D. G. has always on hand a complete assortment of COFFINS. Also, HEARSES TO HIRE.

Lumber and Cordwood taken in exchange for Furniture. Goderich, 27th O.C., 1863 w27

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS,

PISTOLS &c. &c.

FOR SALE!

AND

MADE TO ORDER,

BY

J. C. M'INTOSH.

Opposite the Market.

All kinds of repairing done on most reasonable terms. Goderich, August 2n 1864. sw94

BLANK BOOKS

AND

BOOK-BINDING.

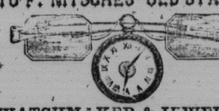
HAVING made arrangements with Mr. D. McGREGOR, Blank Book Maker and Manufacturing Stationer, (who has lately returned from Philadelphia with a large stock of Binding and other material), I am prepared to furnish Blank Books of all kinds, size and styles, with and without Printed Headings, at ten per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

All kinds of Binding not giving satisfaction will be repaired free of charge. JOHN BUTLER. sw46w2]

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 not, money refunded. Goderich July 27th, 1864. v16n31

STEAM ENGINE

AND

BOILER!

FOR SALE

UPON CREDIT

Apply to W. E. GRACE. Goderich, Nov. 7th, 1864. w45sw19

Business Directory.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

British America Assurance Company; Head Offices, Toronto. Marine, Fire and Life Insurances effected on favorable terms.

Office in Mr. J. B. GORDON's Law Chambers.

JOHN HALDAN, Jr., Agt. Goderich, Nov. 24, 1860

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

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.,

Office in Mr. Gordon's Law Chambers.

JOHN HALDAN, Jr., Agent. Goderich, October 13, 1863. sw12-1yr

Money to Lend,

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

MATT. ROBERTSON,

MANUFACTURER

OF ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE!

SUCH AS

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

WOOD TURNING

Promptly attended to. UPHOLSTERY, in all its branches.

UNDERTAKING, &c., &c

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

Cash paid for Hides and all kinds of Farmer's Produce in exchange.

Warerooms on Elgin Street. Goderich, March 24th, 1865. 8W:9

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Capital, £2,000,000. Stock Accumulated Fund, $3,611,742.

Brittania Life Assurance Co. of London.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above eight respectable Companies, & prepared to accept both Fire and Life risks, at moderate rates of premium.

A. M. ROSS, Agent. Goderich, July 14th, 1859 v12n24

GODERICH

MARBLE WORKS,

W. C. TRELEAVEN

Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Table-Tops, &c.

Headstones

Ohio Free Stone, Kept on hand for Building purposes

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

GODERICH, C. W.

THE HAWLEY FARM!

2 MILES from Goderich on the Huron Road,

TO LET OR SELL.

The above farm will be let or sold on very reasonable terms. Apply to J. BLAKE, Huron Road. Goderich, March 6, 1865, w6tf

Insolvent Act of 1864.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Hotel of James Johnston, Inn keeper in Bluevale village, in the County of Huron, on Monday, the 1st of May 1865, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

Dated at Bluevale Village, the 15th of April, 1865. w12 2t HENRY C. PUGH.

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

Business Directory.

DRUGS, DRUGS!

F. JORDAN,

(Successor to R. B. Reynolds)

Medical Hall,

Court-House Square, Goderich,

DISPENSING CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

Dealers, and Importers of

GENUINE DRUGS

Chemicals, Perfumery,

Hair Tooth, 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

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. sw2-1yr

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES

At H. GARDINER & Co's

Market Square, Goderich.

May 13th, 1864. w43

FOR SALE.

LOTS 8 and 9, range B, in the township of Stanley, $20 per acre; south 90 acres of lot 29, Lake Shore, Ashfield, $6 per acre; East 25 acres of south easterly quarter of lot 2 in the 9th con., W. D., Ashfield, $4 per acre; Westerly 40 acres of lot 61, con. 1, South of the Durham Road, township of Kincardine, 5 dollars per acre. Apply to THOS. WEATHERALD, w3-t Goderich.

Military School.

CANDIDATES for commissions in the Service Militia desirous of obtaining admission to either of the Schools of Military Instruction, are required to make application in writing for such purpose, through the Brigade Major of the division wherein they reside.

Applicants must state their age, residence, Post office address, and native country, and transmit, with their application, a certificate from a clergyman or magistrate in the locality where they live as to moral character.

W. POWELL, Lieut.-Col. D. A. Gen. M., U. C.

Adjutant General's Office, Quebec, March 4th, 1865. w7-3m

STORY & DAVIS

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

COAL OIL,

Coal Oil Lamps, &c., &c. Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Rags and Sheepskins taken in exchange. 4 49

Farm in Bosanquet

FOR SALE

OR TO LET.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale or to let lot 20, 12th con., township of Bosanquet, County of Lambton. The farm consists of

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

sixty of which are cleared, and situated near a station of the G. T. Railway. There is a LOG DWELLING HOUSE AND FRAME BARN on the lot.

WELL TIMBERED & WATER'D

For particulars apply to M. C. GORDON, Goderich P.O. Au ust 11th, 1864. w27tf

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

Andrew Johnson was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. When he had scarcely reached the age of four years he lost his father, who died from the effects of an effort to save a friend from drowning. His mother was unable to afford her child any educational facilities whatever. He therefore never had the advantages of attending school. It is even said that during his younger years he was an inmate of an alms house of Wake county, North Carolina, where he remained until his tenth year. At that age he was apprenticed to a tailor in his native city. He thus labored for seven years. His lack of schooling, however, was in a great measure overcome by a strong desire to acquire knowledge, and he spent much of his leisure time in educating himself. An interesting anecdote is mentioned of his anxiety to learn to read. A gentleman of Raleigh was in the habit of visiting the tailor's shop and reading while the apprentice and journeymen were at work. He read well, and generally made his selections from a volume of speeches of British statesmen. Young Johnson listened with great delight, and his first ambition was to be able to read and comprehend these speeches. He at once procured an alphabet, and, without an instructor, attempted to learn to read. When at a loss to know a letter, he applied for assistance to the journeymen with whom he worked. After acquiring his letters, he asked the owner for the loan of the book he had so often heard read, and at night, after having finished his daily labor of ten or twelve hours, he spent two or three hours in study. In 1824 he completed his apprenticeship and removed to Laurens Court House, South Carolina, where he worked as a journeyman. While there he fell in love with a girl in the neighborhood and courted her. Mr. Johnson tells the story himself. The young lady saw something more in him than her mother was able to discern. She engaged herself to him, promised he could get her mother's consent. Accordingly he went one Sunday to speak to the old lady. His heart failed him that evening, but he mustered up courage, and popped the question to the mother. He says she broke out on him in a most terrible tirade of abuse, and said: "You ragged, worthless vagabond, do you suppose I am going to let my daughter marry a wandering journeyman tailor? I know what you want. You are too lazy to work, and you are after my property." The old woman had four or five women and three negroes. This was her fortune. In utter despair, young Johnson retreated to the village in Rutledge and established himself.

In May, 1826, he returned to Raleigh, where he pursued work, and remained until September. At this time he removed to the west, taking with him his mother, who was entirely dependent upon him for support. He stopped at Greeneville, Tennessee, and engaged in work. Remaining there about a year, he married, and soon after went still further west. Failing to find a suitable place to settle, he returned to Greeneville and commenced business. At this time Mr. Johnson's education was limited to reading. Under the instructions of his wife he speedily entered the higher branches. The only time he could devote to his studies was in the dead of night, but forgetting the fatigues of his daily work in his thirst for knowledge, he overcame all the weaknesses of nature, and rapidly acquired a good fund of information. In 1828 Mr. Johnson was elected to his first office as alderman of the village. His satisfactory acquittal of this, led to his office being re-elected in 1829, and again in 1830. In the next year he was elected mayor, and held that position for three years. In 1835 he was elected to the State Legislature. In the session of that year he took a bold stand against the measure of internal government proposed by some members, on the ground that it would entail upon the States a burdensome debt. The measure meeting the popular approval, in the election of the next year, 1837, Mr. Johnson was defeated. In 1839 he was again candidate. His predecessor in opposition to the internal improvement bills having been in his favor, he was elected by a large majority. In 1841 he served as Presidential elector for the State at large on the democratic ticket. He canvassed a large portion of the State, meeting on the stump some of the leading Whig orators. In 1843 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, serving by successive re-elections until 1853. During his career in that office he advocated the bill for refunding the fine imposed upon General Jackson, at New Orleans, in 1815, the annexation of Texas, the tariff of 1846, the war measures of Mr. Polk's administration, and a homestead bill. In 1853 he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and was re-elected in 1855 after another spirited contest. At the expiration of his second period as Governor, in 1857, he was elected to the Senate of the United States for the term ending March 3, 1865. He, however, never completed his term. On March 4, 1862, he was confirmed by the Senate of the United States, Military Governor of Tennessee, with the rank of brigadier-general, with all the powers, duties and functions pertaining to that office, during the pleasure of the President, or until the loyal inhabitants of the State should organize a civil government, in accordance with the constitution of the United States. The designation of General Johnson for the position was considered by everybody as eminently proper, both in view of his peculiar fitness for the office and of his great popularity among all loyal people, besides his devotion to his own State. The Governor, by the acceptance of the office, necessarily vacated his position as Senator.

Mr. Johnson's administration in Tennessee was very generally approved, though it had some enemies. Under him, and with the assistance of the armies operating in Tennessee, order was restored in many sections of the State, and most of the inhabitants who remained loyal were protected.

On June 8, 1864, Mr. Johnson was chosen by the National Republican Convention as the candidate of the party for the Vice Presidency of the United States. In his letter of acceptance, in the following month, his expression of views were, in the main, in harmony with the settled opinions of a majority of the thinking minds of the country.

On March 4 last, Mr. Johnson was regularly inaugurated as second to the good man whose death we lament.

Since Mr. Johnson's induction into office as Vice President he has not been called upon to act in an official capacity, but a brief review of his career may enable us to draw some inference in regard to his fitness for the vast public duties about to devolve upon him. He was born and reared until the lowest poverty. It is evident if he had been without natural abilities of the rarest quality he never would have risen, particularly so high, above his trade. His master, though he failed to have him taught even the rudiments of an English education, at least trained him up to love the truth, work hard, and be straightforward in his dealings with every one. By his own efforts he taught himself a little, and marrying, after his apprenticeship was completed, a woman who knew something about books, he was fairly started on the road to learning. Though Mr. Johnson is no scholar in the sense of books, his experience and observation have taught him more valuable lessons—a knowledge of man and strong common sense. His political bias was in early years exceedingly democratic. Previous to the breaking out of the present rebellion he was the idol of the Southern democracy; and had he permitted himself to float upon the wave of secession and treason, there is not a doubt but he would have been placed at the head of that revolutionary movement, the Southern Confederacy. But his devotion to his country—his whole country—impelled him to sever the bonds that connected him with a people whom he had for so long a period led and controlled, but who were snatched from his influence by the infamous crime of treason. These people he could still have wielded could his potent voice have reached them, but the monster of intolerance closed her jaws upon him. He was not permitted in Middle and West Tennessee to address the people. Had he attempted it a mob would have been ready, not only to stop his voice, but to take his life. Too well the leaders of rebellion in Tennessee knew his power over the people; and they were conscious that if he were permitted to make public speeches the people would rally round him—that he could preserve Tennessee from their fatal sway. He stood firm, and yet stands firm, as a monument of loyalty and devotion to his country, while many of his contemporaneous political lights have been forever extinguished and enshrouded in the perfidy of the conspiracy against the life of the nation. Among his old political friends he saw Isham G. Harris, the late Governor of Tennessee; A. O. P. Nicholson, his colleague in the United States Senate; Andrew Ewing; Langton C. Haynes, and a host of others fallen into the secession pit. Of his political opponents he saw E. H. Ewing, G. A. Henry the "Eagle Orator," his opponent the first time he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and who still, in the Bell and Everett Convention in Baltimore, that he wished he might be struck blind before he should ever see the Union dissolved; and even Bell, whose wisdom had shone as a beacon light to the nation for more than a quarter of a century, cower before the monster secession. But he, amid all the wreck, stood firm, keeping the Union and the constitution of our fathers ever in view, and making them the polar star to which he steered amid the mighty convulsions and upheavings which beset him on every side, and he now appears upon the world's great stage as a living witness that public virtue and unselfish patriotism are not extinct even in those States that have inaugurated this unholy war. Alike the names of many who formerly shone in the same sphere with him will be buried beneath a mausoleum of infamy, his will shine like the bright star of the morning, and be honored by generations yet unborn.

With efficient counsellors, and acting upon the profound sentiment of his inaugural, "The duties are mine; I will perform them, trusting in God," we have every right to expect Mr. Johnson will fill the unexpired term of his lamented predecessor with honor to himself and glory to the nation. Relying upon this, upon the virtue of our armies and the devotion of the good people all over the North, there may be in the terrible discussion so recently ended, the finger of God pointing to unseen dangers, warning us by His terrible presence to beware of the treacherous hand rendered powerless by the dominion of right, raised in the dark to avenge the humiliation of pride, and prosecute at our backs further infamy, villainy and treason.

The National Calamity—Effect of the News in Canada.

There can be no better evidence of the high estimation in which President Lincoln's character has been held abroad than the manner in which the news of his assassination has been received in the British provinces. From the encouragement which the rebel raiders met with from a portion of the Canadian population the impression had become very general that almost all classes there were animated by a bitter feeling of hostility to the North, and against Mr. Lincoln especially. The demonstrations of sincere sorrow elicited by the intelligence of his death show that this feeling was greatly exaggerated. The Governor of Nova Scotia, as soon as he heard of it, sent a message to the Legislature suspending all business, and expressing his sense of the loss which the cause of order and good government had met with in the death of a man "whom he had always regarded as eminently upright in his intentions." An English blockade runner, which had the audacious bad taste to bedeck itself with flags in token of its joy at the event, was compelled instantly by the naval authorities to lower them. In Montreal, Toronto, and St. John the feeling of horror is described as intense, and the evidences of mourning are general. In Montreal steps are being taken to give expression to the sympathy felt with us at our loss through the medium of a public meeting, convoked by the Mayor. These evidences of the appreciation in which our late lamented Executive was held will go far to wipe out any causes for resentment that we may have had against the people of the provinces.—*N. Y. Herald.*

John Wilkes Booth, the Assassin.

This young man—for he is only thirty-three years old—is the youngest son of the elder Booth, and is next in order of birth to his distinguished brother Edwin. He was born on his father's farm near Baltimore, and is thus a Marylander. Like his two brothers, Edwin and Junius Brutus, he inherited and early manifested a predilection for the stage, and is well known to theatre-goers and the public generally as a very promising young man, but as an actor giving more promise than performance. He is best remembered, perhaps, in Richard, which he played closely after his father's conception of that character, and by his admirers was considered superior to the elder Booth. He was quite popular in the western and southern cities, and his last extended engagement was, we believe, in Chicago. We have heard excellent actors say—and actors are not overapt to praise each other—that he had inherited some of the most brilliant qualities of his father's genius. But, of late, an apparently incurable bronchial affection has made almost every engagement a failure. The papers and critics have apologized for his "hoarseness," but it has long been known by his friends that he would be compelled to abandon the stage.

Last winter he played an engagement in the St. Charles Theatre in New Orleans, under the disadvantages of his "hoarseness," and the engagement terminated sooner than was expected on that account. He had many old friends in that city, but this was his first appearance there since the inception of the rebellion. On his arrival he called upon the editor of one of the leading journals, and in the course of conversation he warmly expressed his sympathy with secession. Indeed, he was well known as a secessionist, but he was not one of the "noisy kind." He has the same quiet, subdued, gentlemanly manner in his intercourse with others, that marks his whole family.

His last appearance in public in this city was on the evening of November 23, 1864, at Winter Garden, when the play of "Julius Cæsar" was given for the benefit of the Shakespeare Monument Fund, with a cast including the three Booth brothers—Edwin as "Brutus," Junius as "Cassius," and John Wilkes as "Marc Anthony." There was a very large and appreciative audience on that occasion.

If it is indeed true that he is the assassin of the President, the universal indignation which will consign him to lasting infamy will not prevent the expression of the profoundest sympathy and sorrow for those who are allied to him by blood; and whose condemnation of the act will not be less emphatic than our own; and all the more emphatic, because of their outspoken fidelity to the loyal cause, and their heartfelt admiration of the late President.—[New York Post.

Death of Richard Cobden.

Mr. Cobden died at his chambers in Suffolk street, on Sunday morning, of asthma. He was in his 61st year.

In the House of Commons, on the motion for going into supply, Lord Palmerston rose and said: Sir, it is impossible for the House to have this motion put from the chair this evening without every honorable member calling to his mind the great loss this House and the country have sustained by the event which took place yesterday morning. Sir, Mr. Cobden, whose loss we deplore, stood in a preeminent position, both as member of this House, and as a member of the British nation. I do not mean, in what few words I have to say, to disguise or to avoid stating that there were many matters upon which a great number of people differed from Mr. Cobden—I am one of the rest—but those who differed from him the most never could doubt the honesty of his purpose, or the sincerity of his convictions. When the present Government was formed, I was authorized graciously by her Majesty to offer to Mr. Cobden a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Cobden however declined it, and he frankly told me that he thought he and I differed a great deal upon many important points of political action, and, therefore, he could not, either comfortably to me or to himself, join an Administration of which I was the head. The two great achievements of Mr. Cobden were in the first place, the abrogation of those laws which regulated the importation of corn, and the great development which, in their abolition, gave to the industry of the country; and those commercial arrangements which he negotiated with France, and which tended greatly to extend the trade and the commercial intercourse between the two countries.

Lord Palmerston continued an elaborate eulogy upon the distinguished deceased.

Mr. Disraeli deplored Mr. Cobden as not only an ornament to the House of Commons, but an honour to England.

Mr. Bright then rose, and was so much overcome by his feelings that it was with difficulty he could speak. He said; Mr. Speaker, I feel I cannot address the House on this occasion, but every expression of sympathy that I have witnessed has been most grateful to my heart. But the time which has elapsed since I was present, when the manliest and generous spirit that ever actuated or tenanted a human form took its flight, is so short that I dare even attempt to give utterance to the feelings by which I am oppressed. I shall cave to some calmer moment, when I may have an opportunity of speaking to some portion of my countrymen, the lesson which I think may be learned from the life and character of my friend. I have only to say that after twenty years of the most intimate and most brotherly friendship with him I little knew how much I loved him until I found I had lost him. [The honorable gentleman resumed his seat apparently quite overcome by his emotion, amidst general cries of "hear, hear."]

The Paris Moniteur, of the 4th inst., published an article on the late Mr. Cobden, which concludes as follows; "Cobden, on his death-bed, had the happiness to see the politico-economical work so grandly understood by Napoleon III., shedding its rays over the whole of Europe under the direction of a man of the French Empire. In this France was faithful to her initiatory mission. Cobden was able to understand France, and he loved her. She will never forget him."

THE OUTRAGE ON MR. LATHAM.—A few days since we published an account of the gross outrage at Portland on the person of Mr. Latham, the superintendent of the American section of the Grand Trunk railway.—He had removed a flag from a train, for which act he was set upon by a mob of American citizens, escorted through the streets carrying a flag which he was compelled to salute, and finally forced to make a patriotic speech, after which the stars and stripes was nailed to his house. Mr. Latham has since written to the Portland *Press* an explanatory letter, in which he says:—"In so doing I considered I was carrying out an old established rule that no flags but those used for signals should be exhibited on any train; and I had no intention of offering any slight to our flag or interfering in any way with the manifestations of joy, in which I was disposed to join most cordially."

Great Flood in Berthier.

DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

HEARTRENDING SCENES—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

[Globe's special.]

MONTREAL, April 14.

There is sad news from Berthier and Sorel. Since Saturday the water has been rising.—At Berthier the houses are half full, and the people can get no bread. Provisions were sent from Sorel by one of the Richelieu steamers on Tuesday, with a number of people to give aid. The sufferers were in a wretched condition when they arrived. The provisions were taken round in canoes.

The water is about eleven feet deep on the islands of Sorel. The people are still great sufferers. As far as the eye can reach there is nothing but water. The people crowded into a few houses where refuge could be obtained. In some as many as sixty were crowded in the lofts.

The steamer arrived on Tuesday afternoon and provisions were distributed. In some parts the water is ten feet deep. On Wednesday, about noon, a messenger from the islands arrived at Sorel for a steamer to take away the people and farm stock.

The steamer had scarcely left when a gale came on. About half-past two it became a hurricane; buildings were carried away, and the steamers at Sorel were with difficulty kept to their moorings. Two lads on a barge were in a perilous position. Three men went in a canoe and rescued them; they were found to insensible. The steamer could not venture out. In the meantime a steamer was near Isle de Grace, and the passengers witnessed frightful scenes. They saw houses swept away, by the flood. Some were clinging to the trees; their cries were heart-rendering, but these on board could not give the least assistance. Darkness came on, and it made the prospect of rescue hopeless. About midnight, two other vessels arrived from Sorel. Captain Labelle, of the Cygnet, with two men, entered a canoe, and heroically went where cries were heard. On the branch of a tree they found a young girl clinging with her feet in a tub. A woman, with two children in arms, was found on another tree. For three hours rescues were being made. Great numbers were taken in a very exhausted state to Sorel that night and the next day. One house was carried away by the water: a man, with his wife and five children, got into canoe, but it was dashed amongst the trees and got broken. The husband clung to the tree for 16 hours, having a child under each arm; one died there, and and he saw his wife carried away and drowned, she being unable to cling any longer to the tree. A woman was near her confinement in bed; her husband tried to get her up to go into a canoe, but she said it was impossible and implored him to save himself. They would see each other in another world. While saying so, the house was dashed down, and all were cast into the water. As far as is known, eighteen lives were lost on Isle de Grace, besides three in a dying state. All the houses are destroyed and nearly all of the farm stock. On Isle aux Oaufs one man is lost and numerous houses carried away. On Isle Madame no lives are lost, but property is destroyed. On Cheval du Moine 71 houses, barns, &c., are destroyed, but no lives lost. On Isle du Pads there are 17 buildings destroyed. Two boat-loads of people from there were driven to the lake without provisions. They are supposed to have escaped. Between Berthier and Maskinonge there is considerable damage done. In Berthier only two or three houses are destroyed. In Three Rivers considerable injury is done. The people of Sorel have done everything possible. Subscription lists were sent round at a meeting yesterday. The amount realised was $1,000. The water is considerably abated.

THE BELFAST RIOTERS.—On the 25th ult., says the correspondent of the London *Times*, the Attorney-General, feeling probably that the trials for riot, &c., were only serving to protract the war of factions in Belfast, has resolved to abandon the further prosecution of the rioters. Accordingly, at the sitting of the Court this morning, the Attorney-General said the Crown would withdraw the prosecution against John Kerr, who was charged for a riot at Wilson street, on the 19th of August last. He said he would also withdraw the prosecution against Alexander McCormick. The evidence upon which the prosecution rested was the same as that upon which the jury had acted in the case of James McCormick. With respect to the cases of Davison and Lavery, who had been tried, and with respect to whom the juries had disagreed, he did propose to put them upon trial again at the present assizes; and, having regard to what had taken place, he did not intend to keep them in custody. He was prepared, on the part of the Crown, to assent to their being allowed to stand out on reasonable bail, and therefore he asked his Lordship to postpone these cases till next assizes. He hoped they had seen the last of these disgraceful riots. Having regard to the results obtained in the cases latterly tried, he did not think it would conduce to the administration of justice to proceed further with the remaining cases of riot. He regretted that, having regard to the extent and nature of the riots, the the loss of life, and injury to property, the results arrived at at the trials were not satisfactory.

Bye-gone Attempted Assassination.

There are not wanting, in recent times, plenty of instances of attempts being made to assassinate royal or other eminent political personages; but they have almost invariably miscarried from one cause or another. The attempts on the life of Napoleon III, are fresh in the public recollections; but though they have been more than once repeated, the Emperor of the French still lives. We are many of us old enough to remember the plot of Fieschi to murder Louis Philippe; and to recall the days when the Duke of Wellington found it necessary to secure his windows with thick iron shutters. Not all the virtues of our own Queen and the love which is borne her by her subjects have protected her, at all times, from attempts upon her life. In 1840, a madman shot at the Queen and the Princes Royal; and at another time, a captain of dragoons assaulted Her Majesty by horse-whipping her. The successful attempt in recent times to assassinate a statesman is the case of Mr. Perceval, shot by Bellingham, in the lobby of the House of Commons, in 1811. Bellingham acted from a sence of personal injury. A Russian merchant, he attributed his ruin to Perceval and took this means of revenge. At a still later date, within about twenty years, an attempt was made on the life Sir Robert Peel; and the ball intended for him struck and killed his private secretary, Mr. Drummond. In 1820 was formed the Cato street conspiracy, with Thistlewood at its head, for the purpose of assassinating the whole British Cabinet, at a dinner to be giving at Lord Harrowby's house in Grosvenor square. The conspiracy was denounced by Government spies and Thistlewood was executed for the crime. About twenty years before this time, a madman named Hadfield fired from the pit of Drury Lane Theatre at George III. in his box, and missing his aim was tried for treason but not convicted, on account of his irresponsible condition. He was kept in confinement for safety. This was the second attempt on the life of that King. Margaret Nicholson having, in 1786, attempted to stab His Majesty with a knife as he was alighting from his carriage near St. James's Palace. The woman was treated as a maniac, and confined in Bethlehem hospital.

MAGNESIUM WIRE AT THE GREAT PYRAMID.—Professor C. Piazzi Smith, in writing from the "East Tomb, Great Pyramid," Feb. 21, says;—"The magnesium wire light is something astounding in its power of lighting difficult places. With any number of wax candles which we have yet taken into either the King's chamber or the grand gallery, the impression left on the mind is merely seeing the candles and whatever is very close to them so that you have small idea whether you are in a palace or a c

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., APRIL 25, 1865.

OIL EXCITEMENT IN GODERICH!

STRONG INDICATIONS OF PETROLEUM.

RECENT EXPLORATIONS.

Tenders for Boring a Well asked for.

Our people are considerably excited just now about Coal Oil discoveries. Yesterday, the current of events flowed along quietly enough, but to-day the subject of *Petroleum* is in everybody's mouth.—Plodding mechanics have gone six or seven hundred feet deep in Geological studies,—grave lawyers talk about the subscribing of stock in the Company to be formed,—teamsters rejoice in the prospect of teaming untold numbers of barrels of the crude stuff to the harbor or station,—merchants and tradesmen calculate upon the great influx of population and capital that such a discovery must bring about—and, in short, one can almost sniff petroleum already upon the passing breeze. Great discoveries burst upon communities in a day, and should a mine of inexhaustible wealth be struck at our very doors we should not be surprised in the least. It is occurring in some locality or other nearly every day.

A party of our most intelligent citizens went out on Wednesday last on a prospecting tour, the result of which may be found in the intense excitement created in town and the advertisement calling for tenders for boring a suitable test-well, which appears in another portion of to-day's paper. Our well-known townsman, Mr. Crabb, is one of the most energetic and enterprising citizens of Goderich, and we feel certain that he is too shrewd to call for tenders blindfold and too persevering to give up an enterprise of so much substantial promise if he once takes it in hand.

All we are at liberty to state with reference to the discoveries is that the party found an abundance of the peculiar dark-colored rock so confidently relied upon as holding indications of oil by persons of experience in such matters.

It will be remembered that Mr. Wm. Gunn, of Inverhuron, stated very distinctly some months ago that he had found coal oil in the quarry belonging to Mr. Sheriff M'Donald. Should present expectations be realized, that gentleman's property will be very greatly enhanced in value.

At this early stage of the proceedings it is needless for us to descant upon the great advantages which Goderich would derive from the successful establishment of oil wells. Being within half a mile of a good harbor on one hand and a railway station on the other, the location would afford manufacturers facilities unsurpassed in the Province. It will be a day of rejoicing for us when Crabb "strikes ile!"

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FUNERAL.

ALL that remained mortal of the late President Lincoln was removed from Washington on Wednesday last. The suddenness of the awful event and the respect that was felt for Mr. Lincoln throughout the Northern States rendered the day one of universal gloom and sorrow. No national event within the century has occurred of so much importance, or which creates in the mind of every right-thinking man feelings of such unmixed horror. We have believed that Mr. Lincoln was hurried into many acts of unnecessary violence by his red republican advisers, and we have all along contended that if he had been left more to his own sense of what was just and right he might, and, judging from the tenor of some of his most important Proclamations, *would*, have exercised a degree of liberality towards the people of the South which must have gone far towards mitigating the horrors of the civil war, if it had occurred at all, and the kind consideration shown by him for the noble-hearted Gen. Lee, in his fallen fortunes, was sufficient to raise him vastly in the estimation of the Southern people. But he is stricken down at a moment when his goodness of heart might have sought out some means of bridging over the terrible gulf caused by war between the different sections of his suffering country. While the people of the North mourn the loss of a kind friend, the South laments the departure of a *generous* enemy—a thing not always to be found in this world. We cannot recall a single word uttered by President Lincoln against this country; on the contrary, we know that on several notable occasions he corrected the hasty and ill-considered acts of some of his fiery underlings, and did all in his power to keep up friendly relations with Britain, notwithstanding the fierce tirades of American editors and orators; hence Canada, without any sacrifice of dignity, has cordially joined her meed of sorrowful regret at the death of the President, and sympathy with those who, amidst funeral pomp and circumstance, bear his body to its last resting place. May his successor exercise as much forbearance and common-sense intelligence!

THE BRUCE CO. BUILDINGS.

We believe the erection of the County Buildings at Walkerton has not actually commenced, but sub-contracts have been let, and a large portion of the materials in the shape of stone, lime, lumber, timbers, iron, &c., &c., is in readiness. In a very short time, doubtless, workmen will be put on, and the buildings *will go up*. The question, however, is still considered an open one by certain parties, for we learn by the *Herald* that certain Paisley men have instituted an action in Chancery to quash the entire proceedings, if possible. This is a policy which should be deprecated by the rate-payers at large. Some $8,000 or $10,000 have been paid Mr. Elliott, the contractor, for work done, and even if a dissatisfied clique *could* upset the decision of the Provisional Council, it would not save the County from the liability of paying for the structure now in course of erection. Considering the stringency of the times, and the vast sums already taken from the pockets of the rate-payers of the County through the almost interminable squabbles to which they have been subjected, we think no one having at heart the interests of the people generally can wish to re-open the question. As far as our observation extends, the feeling is decidedly in favor of accepting the last settlement as a finality. Certainly, no other course can pave the way for those internal improvements so much required by the farmers, and we would advise one and all of them to discountenance nonsensical obstructiveness in whatever shape it may come.

HUNTED FOR LIFE.

When Booth conceived the desperate and terrible project of assassinating President Lincoln in the presence of a vast public assembly, he took his life in his hand. What man having a spark of reason could forget for a moment that, if he succeeded in inflicting the fatal blow, there were ninety chances against ten that he would be captured and torn limb from limb on the spot. The assassin's plans were laid with a degree of cool calculation and foresight that is perfectly astonishing, now that the first shock is over. The horse provided and left with the reins over the animal's head at the door behind the scenes, the precaution which he took to seek escape through an avenue most difficult of access to the general public, the skill of his approach to the President's box, the caution or foresight which induced him to provide a dagger to keep off third parties while he shot the Chief Magistrate with the pistol, all point to the conclusion that J. Wilkes Booth, in forming his plan, took into consideration the minutiæ—every one of them—which could secure his main object, the assassination, and contribute to his escape from the building and city. That he did affect his fell purpose, but too well, is almost miraculous, taking time and place into consideration.

Booth is now hunted for his life with intense eagerness by hundreds of men who seek vengeance upon the assassin and the $100,000 of reward accruing to his captor. In our opinion, he cannot escape; but we must remember that he is not a common ruffian. He has intellect, cultivated, sharpened, and undoubtedly on the stretch to devise some means of baffling those who are so eagerly bent upon his capture. He may, for aught we know, be lying in some deep, dark cellar in Washington, or he may at this moment be speeding far away over the western plains. But think of the man, in America, who can hope for no mercy at the hands of an American, if discovered!—Think of the nightly vigils, the fearful forebodings, the terrors worse than death! If Booth escapes, with only one chance out of a hundred in his favor, it will be as wonderful as the deed for which he is hunted was horrible!

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Persia on the 19th we learn that Breadstuffs were dull at Liverpool on the 8th. Mr. Cobden was buried on the 7th. The proceedings were very impressive. A fresh debate had taken place on Canadian Defences, but nothing new was elicited. The London *Times* throws cold water on the scheme. The pestilence at St. Petersburg was assuming most alarming proportions.

The Belgian brings out news that war has broken out afresh in New Zealand, British troops suffering severe loss. A statue of Mr. Cobden is to be placed in the Marscilles Museum, France. The difficulty between the American minister and the Portuguese Government had been amicably settled.

THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY DINNER.

The Annual Dinner in connection with the Goderich St. George's Society was given last night (24th) in the Maitland Hotel. The attendance was large, much larger than on any former occasion, and from the fifty or sixty faces gathered about the board it was quite evident that nearly every Englishman of position and respectability in the town and vicinity understood the object for which the Society was originally formed and gave it his hearty co-operation. We were pleased to notice present, besides Judge Cooper, the office-bearers, and many of our most respectable citizens, such men as Messrs. John Hunter, John Salkeld, Jr., John Andrews, John Mosely, and others representing the Agricultural interests.

The repast served up at the appointed hour was complete in every particular—well cooked, well placed, well served, and appreciated in a manner that must have afforded abundant satisfaction to the host, Mr. E. Hosker. A better dinner could not be desired, except, perhaps, by an epicure gone mad.

John Davison, Esq., the President of the Society, occupied the chair, and C. Crabb, Esq., V. P., the vice chair.

On the removal of the cloth,

The President arose and said he had met James Watson, Esq., in the morning, and that gentleman had expressed his regret that business in Hamilton would deprive him of the pleasure of being present, but he would be happy to contribute to the Society's funds as he had done last year. (Applause.)

The Chairman then proposed the toast of "The Queen, God bless her!" which was received with the customary loyal demonstrtions, and to which the company responded by singing the National Anthem.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Governor General of Canada were given and responded to right heartily.

The next toast was the Army and Navy. Capt. Porter responded, saying that if the old flag of Britain were again raised the army and navy of Great Britain would give a good account of any foe that might meet them on field or flood.—(Cheers.)

Judge Cooper, being loudly called upon, also responded. He said that it was only within the last few years that the Army and Navy of Britain knew what it was to have the cordial and hearty support of a large and well-trained body of Volunteers. (Applause.) The Volunteers had done a great deal of good in England and he hoped they would yet be the means of doing much good in Canada. In both countries the object of the force had been to carry out the idea that these were the boys that *kept the shop*,—alluding to the assertion that we were "a nation of shopkeepers!" (Laughter and cheers.) The best fortification for Canada, he thought, was to place rifles in the hands of our young men and train them to their use. (Hear, hear.) If there was to be a row, there would not be, perhaps, more than four or five men left of our two Goderich companies, after the first fight, but he believed those struck down would be all hit *in front*. (Laughter and cheers.)

"The Volunteers of Canada," Lieut. Hays responded to this toast in a neat and happy manner. Alluding to the disappointment felt by the company to which he belonged at not being called to the front, he expressed his belief that the Huron Rifles would be just as ready to march to the frontier in time of war as they are in a time of peace. (Applause.)

The chairman proposed "The Day we Honor." In doing so he remarked that the St. George's Society of Goderich had been well received during the past two years, and from the very large and respectable gathering around the board on this the occasion of their third annual dinner, he felt that they had pretty thoroughly disproved the assertion that such a society could not exist and flourish in the town. [Cheers.] He was glad to see that the Society was getting to be in a position to do more good still than it had done already. It was a most pleasing reflection, also, that they could look away to the old land and see it in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity, and that a recent debate in the House of Commons had elicited from eminent members such warm expressions of good feeling towards their fellow-subjects in the British North American Colonies. [Cheers.] Without further remarks, he would now propose, The Day we Honor.

The toast was drunk with all the honors.

Messrs. D. Watson, H. Reid and B. Hazlehurst sang 'Night is Coming On,' and were loudly applauded.

By special request Mr. Watson sang the popular song of "Greenbacks" in a highly creditable manner.

The Vice-Chairman then proposed The Press in a very laudatory speech.

Mr. W. T. Cox, of the *Signal*, responded, thanking the vice-chairman for the compliment paid the Press in proposing the toast at such an early stage of the proceedings. From its extreme rarity the compliment was all the more highly appreciated.

The Sister Societies was responded to by Mr. Hays in a humorous manner.

Canada Our Home. Responded to by Mr. Toms in a peculiarly witty and humorous vein.

Mr. Mosely sang a popular English Ballad.

Mr. D. Watson sang "The Bonnie Blue Flag," in magnificent style; the audience joining in the chorus with enthusiasm.

Mr. Clifford proposed "Our Guests."

Mr. Hays proposed The Agricultural Interests of Canada and Messrs. Hunter and Salkeld responded.

"The Ladies," was acknowledged by Mr. Jordan in a few very neat and well-put remarks.

Judge Cooper proposed The Commercial Interests. Mr. Crabb responded in a very good speech.

Mr. D. Watson, to the tune of Yankee Doodle, sang an impromptu song, catching up the [oily] spirit of the times, which was applauded as an excellent local hit.—Considering that the verses were composed on the spur of the moment, they attracted considerable attention.

Mr. Toms then proposed the Petroleum Interests of Goderich, in connection with the name of Mr. Crabb. That gentleman thanked the proposer of the toast, and spoke in glowing terms of our oil prospects.

Mr. Trueman proposed the health of Chief Constable Trainer, and Mr. Crabb proposed our host and hostess, both of which were duly acknowledged.

Mr. Cox proposed the Bar of Canada. Mr. Hays responded.

Mr. Mosely in a very happy speech proposed the health of His Honor Judge Cooper. The learned Judge made an excellent speech in reply.

Mr. Hays proposed the Goderich St. George's Society. (Applause.)

After a number of other toasts and songs, the company joined in God save the Queen, and dispersed quietly and well satisfied with the proceedings generally.

The New Zealand War.

The following official communication from the War Office is published in the London papers:

"From G. F. Stanley, Esq., H. B. M. Consul at Alexandria, to the Secretary of State for War and Quartermaster General:

"The following telegram has been received from General Cameron:

"Hostilities commenced in the Whanganui district on the 24th of January. Lieutenant General Cameron advanced with a force of 800 men towards the Whaitolara river. On the same day a skirmish took place with the rebels, in posting a picket at Nukumatua, near which village the troops had encamped. On the 27th the rebels attacked the camp in force, and were repulsed with a loss of 70 killed; number of their wounded unknown. Our loss in the two days was Lieutenant Johnson, 40th regiment, deputy assistant adjutant general mortally wounded (since dead); Lieutenant Wilson, 50th regiment, severely; and Ensign Grant, 50th regiment, dangerously wounded; 15 men killed and 30 wounded. On the 5th of February we crossed the river and encamped on the left bank.

"D. A. CAMERON,
Lieutenant General."

The Defence of Canada.

In the House of Commons on the 7th inst., Lord Elcho said, that as there was reason to believe that a deputation was coming from Canada in order to consult Her Majesty's Government as to the defences of that country, he wished to ask the Secretary for the Colonies whether Parliament would be consulted before any engagement was made by Her Majesty's Government tending to pledge the Imperial credit for the execution of those defences, and before any engagement was entered into by the Imperial Government for the defence of Canada on land, lake, or river, beyond that already notified by Parliament, viz., an expenditure of £300,000 for the fortifications and armament of Quebec. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Cardwell,—The sum of £300,000 is made up of two sums—£200,000 for the defence of Quebec, and £100,000 for the armament of Quebec and Montreal. When we communicated to the Government of Canada our intention of including in the Estimates a vote for improving the defence of Quebec, we expressed our trust that we might rely with confidence on their constructing the works necessary for the defence of Montreal, and we expressed our readiness to furnish the armament both for Montreal and Quebec. With respect to the question of my noble friend, I received the day before yesterday an official minute of the Executive Council of Canada, appointing four of their number "to proceed to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government (among other things) upon the arrangements necessary for the defence of Canada in the event of war arising with the United States, and the extent to which the same should be shared between Great Britain and Canada." In the conference to be held between Her Majesty's Government and these gentlemen it will not be in the power—and if it were* in the power it would not be the wish—of Her Majesty's Government to bind Parliament without the full knowledge and consent of Parliament. We shall not exceed the province which belongs to the duty and responsibility of the Executive Government, and when the conference shall have arrived at a result it will be my duty—and I shall have much pleasure in discharging it—to take the earliest opportunity of making that result known to Parliament. (Hear, hear.)

British Sympathy.

A number of the British residents in New York met at the Astor House on Tuesday to express their sympathy with the American people under the calamity that had befallen them. Mr. E. M. Archibald, British consul at New York, occupied the chair, and in opening the proceedings said: Gentlemen, the cause of our meeting here is indeed a most unusual one. The head of the government of this great country, the chosen and honored chief magistrate of the United States has been stricken down by the hand of the assassin—has been foully murdered, and that at a time when his services were of the utmost importance to his country—at a time when he was applying his mind and his energies towards the adoption of the wisest and most practicable measure for the pacification of the country and the restoration of order. By this appalling and detestable crime the whole nation has been plunged into the deepest grief and mourning. Sure I am that in every civilized country throughout the world, wherever the first startling announcement of this horrible tragedy may be received, it will touch a responsive chord of heartfelt sympathy with the people of this nation in their deep affliction. (Applause.) It seemed, therefore, to me a fitting proceeding that we, the British residents of New York, who enjoy the protection of the United States, should join in the expression of our sympathy with the people among whom our lot is cast to this the day of their decided and deep affliction. (Cheers.) Already we witness with satisfaction the manner in which the reception of this news has affected our countrymen elsewhere on the continent. (Loud cheers.) It was, therefore, not less in accordance with my own feelings on this occasion than in compliance with the wishes of many friends that I have called you together, and, notwithstanding this is an important day for business men, and you have little time to spare, I am glad to see so large and respectable an attendance. I am sure that the resolutions we shall pass to-day will be sympathized in by British residents throughout the whole world. (Great cheering.) Mr. Richard Irving, ex President of the St. Andrew's Society, after some appropriate remarks, moved a resolution expressive of the grief of the British residents and of respect for the eminent private virtues and public character of the President. This was adopted amid hearty expressions of approval. A resolution of condolence with the bereaved widow and family of Mr. Lincoln was also unanimously carried, and Her Majesty's Minister at Washington was requested to communicate them in such manner as he thought proper to the government of the United States.

The Funeral of President Lincoln.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The funeral services in honor of the late President in this city yesterday were the grandest ever witnessed on the Pacific coast. The procession, three miles long, contained 15,000 people.—Business was entirely suspended. Every house was draped with emblems of mourning. The utmost quiet and decorum prevailed. The obsequies were observed in every town in the State, and in the principal towns in Nevada.

BALTIMORE, April 21, 3 p. m.—The funeral train has just left the depot for Harrisburg.

The guard of honor, together with the distinguished army and navy officers, including Gen. Grant, Admiral Davis, and the members of the cabinet, and Judge Davis of the Supreme Court of the United States, assembled in the rotunda of the capitol this morning at seven o'clock, where, after truly impressive prayers by Rev. Mr. Gurley, the remains of President Lincoln, under an escort of three companies of the veteran corps, were conveyed without music to the railway station and placed in the hearse car, to which the remains of his son Willie had previously been removed, and there the Rev. Dr. Gurley again delivered a brief prayer, concluding with the Benediction. A large concourse of citizens was in attendance as spectators; all mournfully impressed with the solemnity of the scene. The train moved from the Washington station at six o'clock. The guard at that point, and several thousand soldiers temporarily sojourning in that locality, formed a long line and presented arms until the entire train had passed without stopping; the train arrived at Baltimore at 10 o'clock. Governor Bradford and staff joined the train at Annapolis Junction. Shortly before 10 o'clock the pilot engine entered the depot announcing the funeral train of the deceased but a few moments behind. The hearse is the most beautiful car ever seen in this city. The body of the car is almost entire y composed of plate glass, which enabled the vast crowd on the line of the procession to have a full view of the coffin. The supports of the top were draped with black cloth and white silk, and the top of the car itself was handsomely decorated with black plumes. The car was drawn by four splendid black horses. The military escort was certainly not only one of the largest military displays witnessed, but it was exceedingly imposing, especially by the various commands who were thoroughly equipped. The line of march was taken up shortly after the arrival of the remains and the occupancy of the long cortege of carriages. The procession commenced to move precisely at 10:30 over the route previously designated. A few minutes after 1 o'clock the head of the procession arrived at the southern front of the exchange. As the head of the military escort reached Calvert street, the column now halted and the hearse, with its guard of honor, passed between the lines, the troops presenting arms and the bands of music wailing out the plaintive tune, "Peace, Troubled Soul." The general officers dismounted and formed with their staffs on either side of the approach from the gate to the main entrance of the exchange. The remains were then removed from the funeral car and carried slowly and reverently into the building and placed on a catafalque prepared for them. After they had been properly placed and the covering removed, the officers present passed slowly forward on either side of the body. The civic part of the procession followed and the general public were then admitted, but only a small portion of the throng were able to obtain a view of the President's remains. At about half past two o'clock, to the regret of thousands of our citizens, the coffin was closed and the face that was so dear to the nation was hidden from view, and escorted by the guard of honor, was removed to the hearse. The procession then reformed and took up its mournful march to the depot of the N. C. Railroad Co. The coffin was placed in a car tastefully draped and the escort on a train especially assigned to them, which was also draped, and started for Harrisburg, where it will arrive to-night.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 21.—The funeral train arrived here at 8:30. It was raining heavily at this hour, but notwithstanding this the streets were densely thronged. A large military cortege accompanied the remains of President Lincoln to the state house (amid the sound of minute guns) where the corpse was exposed to the view of the public until a late hour to-night. The burial cortege will leave here for Philadelphia to-morrow at 11 a. m. The reporters for the press return their thanks to conductor Hambright for courtesy and attendance.

Agreeably to the programme, the party accompanying the remains of the late President were entertained as guests of the city of Baltimore, at the Eutaw House, at dinner in Baltimore. Speeches were considered inappropriate. Words were useless on the solemn occasion, and the general silence was sufficiently impressive. The funeral train started from Baltimore at a few minutes to 3 o'clock p. m., by the Northern Central Railroad, Mr. Dubarry, the General Superintendent, having charge of the working of the road. Wm. B. Wilson, the Superintendent of the telegraph attached to the line, was also on the train, provided with a pocket telegraph instrument, to be used to communicate information in case of necessity. Every possible pains had been taken by Mr. Dubarry to render the situation of the passengers comfortable.—Crowds as large and dense as those which assembled at Baltimore were assembled at the station on its departure. They lined the banks and margins of the road for several miles, many taking off their hats in profound respect for the deceased.

President Johnston's Reception of Sir F. Bruce.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The following are the receptions to-day by President Johnson. Sir Frederick Bruce, the recently appointed minister from England, presented his credentials and was officially received and also had a personal interview with the President.—The diplomatic corps called in a body to express their condolence with the bereaved nation upon the recent calamity and to assure the President of their consideration. They were introduced by Acting Secretary of State, Hunter.

Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce was to-day introduced to the President, by the Acting Secretary of State, and presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty to this government. Sir Frederick made the following remarks upon the occasion:—

"Mr. President,—It is with deep and sincere concern that I have to accompany my first official act with expressions of condolence. On Saturday last the ceremony that takes place to-day was to have been performed, but the gracious intentions of the late lamented President were frustrated by events which have plunged this country into consternation and affliction, and which will call forth in Great Britain feelings of horror as well as profound sympathy for the victims.—It becomes, therefore, my painful duty, Sir, to present the letter from my Sovereign, which I am bearer of, to you, as President of the United States, and it is with pleasure that I convey the assurance of regard and good will which Her Majesty entertains towards you.

"Sir,—As President of the United States I am further directed to express her Majesty's friendly disposition toward the great nation of which you are the chief magistrate; her hearty good wishes for its peace, prosperity and welfare. Her Majesty has nothing more at heart than to cultivate those relations of amity and good understanding which have so long and so happily existed between the two kindred nations of the United States and Great Britain and it is in this spirit that I am directed to perform the duties of the important and honorable post confided to me.—Permit me, sir, to say that it shall be the object of my earnest endeavors to carry out my instructions faithfully in that respect, and express the hope, sir, that you will favorably consider my attempts to meet your approbation and to give effect to the friendly intentions of the Queen and her government. I have the honor, sir, to place in your hands the letter of credence confided to me by Her Majesty."

To this the President replied as follows:—

"Sir Frederick Bruce, Sir,—The cordial and friendly sentiments which you have expressed on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, give me great pleasure. Great Britain and the United States by the extended and varied forms of united commerce between them, the contiguity of portions of their possessions and the similarity of their language and laws are drawn into contrast and intimate intercourse at the same time. They are, from the same causes, exposed to frequent occasions of misunderstanding only to be averted by mutual forbearance. So eagerly are the people of the two countries engaged through out almost the whole world in the pursuit of similar commercial enterprises, accompanied by natural rivalries and jealousies, that at first sight it would almost seem that the two governments must be enemies, or, at best, cold and calculating friends. So devoted are the two nations throughout all their most remote territorial and colonial possessions to the principles of civil rights and constitutional liberty, that on the other hand the superficial observer might erroneously count upon a continual concert of sympathy amounting to an alliance between them. Each is charged with the development of the progress and liberty of a considerable portion of the human race. Each in its sphere is subject to difficulties and trials not participated in by the other. The interests of civilization and of humanity require that the two should be friends. I have always known and accepted it as a fact honorable to both countries, that the Queen of England is a sincere and honest well wisher to the United States. I have been equally frank and explicit in the opinion that the friendship of the U. States towards Great Britain is enjoyed by all—the consideration of interest and of sentiment affecting the character of both. You will therefore be accented as minister friendly and well disposed to the maintenance of peace and the honor of both countries. You will find myself and all my associates acting in accordance with the same enlightened policy and consistent sentiments, and so I am sure that it will not occur in your case that either yourself or this government will ever have cause to regret that such an important relationship existed at such a crisis."

GEN. LEE.—The Rochester Democrat says: "As for Gen. Lee himself, the country, we think, will be well satisfied with the bargain by which it has gained a complete and bloodless victory over his army at the small price of suffering him to live, a broken and dishonored man for the rest of his days. There is less animosity felt for him than for any other of the rebel leaders. It is well understood that he engaged in the rebellion reluctantly, impelled not by the love of Slavery nor by hatred of the Union, but by a mistaken sense of duty to his native State. He has, it is true, been the most formidable of the rebel chieftains, but he has made his power felt only in open, fair, and manly fight. He has fought us with skill and vigor, but without rancour and without discourtesy, and he has rendered us a great and perhaps not altogether a reluctant service in refusing to prolong a useless contest, and in setting a wholesome example to the rest of the rebel commanders."

☞ The Maine legislature has made an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for building an addition to the State Insane Asylum at Augusta, in order to give better hospital accommodations.

Gen. Lee's Arrival in Richmond.

The Richmond correspondent of the New York Herald, gives the following description of the arrival of Gen. Lee in that city on Saturday last:—

"General Robert E. Lee, lately commanding the rebel armies, actually arrived in Richmond yesterday afternoon, at half past three o'clock. The first intimation of the arrival of the General was the call made upon Lieut. H. S. Merrell, Post Quartermaster in Richmond, for forage and stabling for twenty horses in behalf of General Lee. Shortly after three o'clock General Lee arrived at the pontoon bridge that spans the James between Richmond and Manchester, an opposite town. Here an immense crowd had collected to receive him, and he was greeted with cheers upon cheers the acclamations of the people, so generously and heartily bestowed, visibly affecting him. Whenever he passed Union officers they raised their caps, in recognition of his great genius, no less than his regard for truth and consistency in refusing to draw his sword outside of his native Virginia. As he proceeded along the streets to his residence in Franklin street the crowd increased in numbers, and the cheers grew louder.

"The General was accompanied by five members of his staff, General Lee and all wearing swords. As he dismounted at his residence the thousands of people who surrounded him again greeted him with acclaims, and so many as could get near his person shook him heartily by the hand. One rebel officer, failing to catch his hand, seized him by the extremities of his coat—'touching the hem of his garment.' The good feeling in relation to General Lee was common to both unionists and rebels, and was fully shared in by all.

"General Lee looked exceedingly robust, and is certainly a most splendid specimen of a soldier and gentleman, with fair forehead, grey hair, bronzed countenance and military beard. He will doubtless see the military dignitaries here, quietly, before he leaves the city again—the taking place of which latter event is not now positively known."

The Fenians Again.

The New York Herald of Wednesday says, "The Fenian Brotherhood in America has become an established institution. Its object is the independence of Ireland. It numbers half a million of ardent souls, many of whom have been expatriated from their own blooming island by the tyranny and persecution of Great Britain. These men are burning with an implacable hatred of the English government and nerved by an intense devotion to their native land. Their first step will be to seize Canada with an army of one hundred thousand fighting men. The Americans don't want Canada, although the English think we do. We have enough soil already. In Canada the Fenians will establish a provisional government, and operate for the deliverance of Ireland. The United States will play the neutral game, precisely like Great Britain in our present contest with the rebels. Under color of neutrality the Fenians will send out a swarm of armed vessels to cruise against English merchantmen, filling the seas as it were, with Fenian Alabamas and Floridas. This will be perfectly proper under the precedent established by Great Britain in building ships to prey upon American commerce. This is the present programme of the Fenian Brotherhood to secure the independence of Ireland. In conjunction with a large invading force upon the soil of the Emerald Isle, it must work curiously. England will find, before many years, that the neutrality game is one that two nations can play at."

The Future of Richmond.

Order is gradually returning, and shape arises from the chaos of the past week. Charity and firmness can soon restore this State to the Union from border to border. It is understood that Mr. Lincoln has invited the Governor and Legislators to return and carry on the State without molestation. It will be absurd to hold the rod over everybody, for all were secessionists, and all are subjugated; nobody with whom I have talked has further hope of Southern independence; this population, emasse, is willing to take the oath. It must submit to two troubles—the loss of slaves and the presence of Yankees. The negroes understand matters and mean to be free; but they have no hard words for their old owners. In a new form slavery will still exist, black men living in the white families to which they belonged, but receiving wages. There will be little emigration of either class; not four thousand citizens, all told followed the rebel government to its *ultima thule*. The darkies are jubilant, but subordinate. A gentleman told me to-day that when our soldiers entered the city he called together his servants and told them that he was no longer their master. "I want you to stay with me, my people," said he, "and you shall have as good wages as any stranger can give you."

The *Herald's* correspondent details the movements of the cavalry column under Gen Wilson. The first resistance met by Gen. Wilson's troops was at Montiecile, where, after a short engagement, Robby's rebels were routed. They retreated skirmishing for about twenty-seven miles, when on the 1st inst., having formed a junction with Forrest, Loyn and Chalmers, the first named took command and the rebels again made a stand and were driven in every direction with the loss of 100 killed and wounded, over 200 prisoners, and 3 pieces of artillary.

They then retreated to Selma, where, behind very strong works, an obstinate defence was prepared for.

On the next day, the 2nd, General Wilson moved to the attack of the place, and after about an hour of severe fighting the fortifications were carried by assault and his troops entered the town, capturing over 2,000 prisoners, 100 cannon, large numbers of horses and mules and immense quantities of supplies, ammunition, &c. Besides these there fell into General Wilson's possession, millions of dollars worth of cotton, a large arsenal, naval iron works and other manufactories, all of which, together with many buildings belonging to prominent rebels, were destroyed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 22.

Yesterday evening a bearer of despatches arrived from Gen. Sherman.

An agreement for a suspension of hostilities, and a memorandum of what is called a basis for peace, had been entered into on the 18th inst., by Gen. Sherman, with the rebel Gen. Johnston.

The rebel Gen. Breckenridge was present at the conference.

A Cabinet meeting was held in the evening, at which the action of Gen. Sherman was disapproved of by the President, Secretary of War, Gen. Grant, and every member of the Cabinet. Gen. Sherman was ordered to resume hostilities immediately, and was directed that the instructions given by the late President in the following telegram, which was penned by Mr. Lincoln himself at the Capitol, on the night of the 3rd of March, were approved by President Andrew Johnston, and were reiterated to govern the action of military commanders

AN ARMY'S MARCH.—A correspondent of a Federal paper says that General Sherman's army, in its last march to meet General Johnston, would, if it occupied a single road, require one hundred and twenty-five miles to stretch itself upon. The waggon trains of the army cannot march on less than forty miles of road. Its batteries will cover seven, its ambulances five. It carries 1,800,000 rations of bread, the same amount of sugar, and the same of salt. Eight hundred waggon loads of bread and 3,600,000 rations of coffee are provided for the trip, and for a few day's rations of salt meat, 375,000 pounds are deemed a fair allowance. The single item of ammunition requires one thousand waggons—a train of itself nearly twelve miles long. The men, in fours, could not march when well closed up on less than twenty-five miles of road. Two thousand five hundred pack mules follow its regiment. And these calculations do not include the interals between different commands, not allowing anything for the great gaps which any slight delay will make in a moving column.

Town & Counties

☞ An article from "The Poor Young Man," is crowded out.!

☞ We have a telegraphic report to the effect that the assassin Booth has been captured.

☞ Navigation is now fully open on Lake Huron. The time-tables of the steamers, &c., will soon appear in print.

☞ We can only say to our esteemed friend L. that his copy of the S. Weekly is mailed with unfailing regularity.

☞ Mr. Saunders has sent us, for review, a few of his excellent smoked white fish. As a breakfast dish they are unsurpassed in the fish line. Mr. S. is open to receive orders from Grocers and others

GODEY.—The May number of this superb fashion book is before us. The plates are elegently engraved and colored, and the fashions, domestic recipes, and other departments are replete with matter interesting to every lady of taste and refinement. For sale by Mr. Moorhouse.

LONDON SOCIETY.—The April number of this beautiful book has been sent by Messrs. Chewett & Co., Toronto. It is a perfect gem in its way, and we are glad to know that it is growing in favor here. It can be ordered through Mr. Moorhouse at any time.

THE CHURCHMAN'S MAG. is also to hand from the same source, laden with things witty, wise, and edifying.

THE TRADE REVIEW.—We are now in regular receipt of the Trade Review, published by Messrs. W. B. Cordier & Co., St. Nicholas st., Montreal. Is is, as its name denotes, devoted to Commercial interests, and is very ably edited. Being well patronized by advertisers, always *live men*, it will be most useful to the business men of Upper Canada, who are all, more or less connected with Montreal.—The "get up" of the Review is highly creditable to the printing establishment of Mr. John Lovell.

Retrenchment in Toronto.

The Toronto city Council contemplates a retrenching policy for the current year, which, it is believed, will affect a saving of some $6000 or $7000. The hardness of the times is the reason assigned for such a step, and we think all other cities and towns in the Province might pursue a similar policy with advantage.

CORRECTION.—We regret very much that amongst a large batch of correspondence an item got into our Semi-Weekly issue of the 18th inst., reflecting upon a Mr. Bigger, who, we learn since is a village p. m. and not the kind of person likely to get into a bar-room row. Our attention being directed to the rather incoherent item as probably offensive to Mr. B., we at once gave instructions to keep it out of the weekly paper, which were complied with and it circulated only in town. We are very sorry that a thing of the kind should appear in our columns, as it is our constant aim to suppress whatever may be unnecessarily hurtful to the feelings of others, but our brother-editors can testify that it is beyond human wisdom to attain perfection in this particular. From Mr. Bigger's own lips, we have a distinct declaration that the statement of our correspondent was not correct. We wish to say now, more distinctly, if possible, than ever, that correspondents *must* eschew strong personalities, else their letters will go into the waste basket along with hundreds of others of the same sort.

The Mustache Question.

April 17th, 1865.

MR. EDITOR,—I have lately noticed in your paper some pieces written by a person who signs himself "A Poor Young Man."—I admire his style of writing very much, especially his humorous descriptions of the various coloured capillary ornaments, with which the young men of the present day delight to adorn their superior maxillarys. I fully agree with him in all he has written on the subject, and so will every sensible female—yes and male too, who has any regard for his personal appearance,—even that Bayfield correspondent, whose letter you refused to publish, even he must admit (though he will not do so in public) that it is the truth, nothing but the truth; and as you remarked, I have no doubt but that he is the unfortunate owner of a "ginger colored mustache," on which he spends all his leisure time, and more too, perhaps, in twisting it into every fantastical shape imaginable in order to see which way it will show to most advantage. Perhaps he has not a wife to give him a little sensible advice about it,—but if I stood in that relation to him, wo! to the mustache, I would help him twist it in a way he would'nt like, or better still have him dispense with it altogether. You served him right in refusing to publish his letter, and I hope you will do the same with all who write in favor of those detestable hirsute appendages. I once read a piece of poetry in which a mustache was represented as being the fruit of brains which had run to seed. And when I see one of these hair grained fops with whom our towns and villages abound. I imagine I see written on his forehead in large letters *Apartments to let—Inquire within.*

Viewing the matter in a spiritual light the simple wearing of a mustache becomes a very serious thing, you may perhaps think this is nonsense, Mr. Editor, but I assure you I am in earnest, for seated as we are in church (the ladies facing the gentlemen), we cannot help seeing them, and it is really amusing to watch the performances of those who have a mustache or an apology for one. To see them twisting and twirling these articles, one would think that the chief end of man was to cultivate a mustache, is it any wonder that with such scenes as these constantly enacted before our eyes, our minds should wander from the sermon and things divine to the adorable youths before us. It would take me from now until Doomsday to write a full description of every mustache I see, for they are of all colors, sizes and shapes, some have them so long as to entirely cover the mouth. This kind is the only one of an abuse whatever, for you know some men have a habit of keeping their mouths wide open; for such this style of mustache is just suited, it will serve to prevent the wanton destruction of such insects, who in search of adventure, would seek to explore the recesses of the vast opening before them, little thinking of the sad end that awaits them, or that once in is in forever. Now, Mr. Editor, I do not write this for the sake of seeing myself in print, for I do not think it worth printing, but merely to express my satisfaction with that "Poor Young Man's" writings, and with you for giving them publicity. There ought to be an Act of Parliament passed prohibiting the cultivation of such crops of capillary, to the serious detriment of the intellectual organs, but so long as men will remain blind to their own interests, we will have to wait patiently for the end, laughing in our sleeves at every new folly in that line. I know you do not like to receive anonymous letters, but I will brave your wrath this time by withholding my name; if you are very anxious to know it I will satisfy you at some future period. I will now make my best bow and retire.

Yours respectfully,
ANTI CAPILLARIST.

*** Our correspondent being a lady, we can hardly refuse her, especially as she promises to give her name by and bye.—ED. S. S.

The Obsequies of the Murdered President.

DARK'S HOTEL, GODERICH,
April 19, 1865.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

DEAR SIR,—I have been considerably surprised that your town authorities in common with every place of note in the Province, did not adopt some means of expressing sympathy with the sorrowding people of the United States, as they bore away from the Executive Mansion at Washington, in funereal sadness, the mangled remains of their murdered President. It was decided that the funeral obsequies should take place between noon and 2 o'clock, p. m., on Wednesday the 18th, and you will observe from the daily papers that the business men of nearly every city and town in the Province determined to close their respective establishments during those hours. However much some of us may differ from the policy of the U. S. Government, I think such an act by no means displays a cringing spirit; on the contrary it teaches our neighbors that we can heartily sympathise with them in the terrible calamity that it has pleased an all-wise Providence to permit, and has a direct tend

ailments in this township this spring. What is known as the "Usborne disease," made considerable havoc amongst the children in the south-east part of the township, in the early part of the year; and now the small pox has broken out in the west part, and is raging with a good deal of virulence—several deaths being reported. Some of the schools are closed in consequence.

HARPURHEY.

The Spring Show of the Harpurhey Branch Society was held on the 11th inst, the day was all that could be desired, and the number of competitors and spectators was beyond any thing we have had heretofore. Ten Horses and five Bulls were exhibited, the majority of which would be no discredit to any show in the Province. The judges were John Templeton, Jas Sutherland and Thos Greive, Esqs., and the following was the awards, viz:—

Best draught Horse, Joseph J Fisher, 2nd do Jas Johnston.

Best Horse for general purposes, William Baker, 2nd do Thos Downey.

Best Bull over two years old H. Snell, 2nd do R. H. Carnochan.

Best Bull under two year old W. Cowan.

Poetry.

SPRING.

Softly the merle in the greenwood is singing,
The lark's cheery voice in the welkin is ringing.
The snowdrop's wee bell by the burnie is seen,
And the leal gowan peeps fine its covert o' green.
The dool o' the winter is wearing awa',
And Spring whispers joy to the bosom o' a';—
O'er whose her bosoms unclouded by care,
The sting o' false friendship, the blight o' despair.

But woe to the bosom by hope's rays forsaken—
Sweet Spring birds their lays in the greenwoods awaken
As vainly the wild-flowers in sweetness may vie,
And waste their profusion on sorrow's dim eye.
The brow o' the mountain in purple may glow—
Reflecting its hues in the fountain below;
But ah! me fresh image o' joy they impart
To the cauld gloomy tide o' a' wae-stricken heart.

Softly the soft breezes fan the green mountain,
The backs gaily frolick, by knowe, holm and fountain,
The bee hums in gladness by bank and by brae,
And nature's heart beats in the lown glow o' May—
The flocks of Spring are fast drawin' nigh,
Shouting the heart to partake in its joy,
Ilk joy that gives rapture at eve or at morn,
To breasts that have never by Guise malice been torn.

But vainly the Summer wi' beauty and pleasure
Appeals to the heart reft of hope's every treasure;
The echo may answer the cuckoo's glad note,
The cushat's soft wail down the green glade may float,
The shepherd's loud pipe down the valley may peal,
And the sang o' the mulmaid ring blythe from the shiel,
But the heart-strings can thrill to these tunings no mair
When gept in the cauld gripe o' darksome despair.

WM. BANNATYNE.

November 21st, 1864.

State of Mr. Seward and His Son.

CONVEYANCE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S REMAINS TO SPRINGFIELD.

Washington, April 19.—Secretary Seward and Frederick Seward continue to improve.

War Department, Washington, April 19, 1 p. m.—To Maj.-Gen Dix:—The arrangements for conveying the President's remains to Springfield, Illinois, have been changed this morning. They will go direct from Washington to Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and thence to Springfield.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BREACH ASSIZES—ATTACHMENT AGAINST THE "NEWS LETTER."—Belfast, Tuesday, March 21.—Mr. Butt, Q.C., this morning applied and obtained an attachment against the Belfast *News Letters*, in consequence of an article published in that paper this morning relative to the juries in the cases of Davidson and Laverty, tried for murder. The jury in both cases disagreed. The *New Letter*, in its article, points out the fact that in the case of Davidson (Catholic), charged with shooting a Protestant, nine of the jury were for a conviction and three for acquittal, the jury being composed of nine Protestants and three Roman Catholics; and that in the case of Laverty (Protestant), charged with shooting a Catholic, ten were for acquittal and two for conviction, the jury being composed of ten Protestants and two Roman Catholics. The case for the murder of Milliken is now proceeding.

Foreign Sympathy.

In an article in the Detroit Free Press on Friday, we find the following remarks:—

"We expect by the return mails from Europe such a shout of horror and of condolence as will most emphatically say to the murderers that they are marked among men and nations, and that for them there is no peace nor safety on Earth. But we expect this, also, from a higher and purer motive than the selfish reasons we have given above.

* * * That this will be the general verdict abroad, we have the evidence of our Canadian neighbours. They have expressed, and undoubtedly felt *the most generous sympathy*. They have paid the most public tributes of respect, and they have shown a kindness of action which proves that our hearts are as slightly divided as our national boundaries, and they almost universally have expressed the belief which we have never for a moment doubted, that the act, if at all, was the most indirectly to be attributed to sectional or political motives."

An Action of Slander against a Woman.

At the last Brockville assizes an action of slander was brought against a Mrs. Macdonald, of Leeds by one Pierce, a farmer, also residing in Leeds. The husband of Mrs. Macdonald had to be made defendant in the action, as a married woman cannot, according to Canadian law, be sued alone. The slander complained of was "that he, Pierce, had stolen wheat in a bag from one Soper, and that she could prove it." The words were proven by the plaintiff's brother and another witness. The defendant called no witnesses. Mr. O'Reilly, for the defence, made a capital speech, full of humor, and created great laughter in court, in which the points were:—1st. That the poor man, the defendant, was a meek and mild individual, who would hurt no one, and that he could not control his wife's tongue, that if the decision of the jury should be against the defendant, a wife, instead of being a blessing, would be a man's greatest curse, and that persons getting a wife would be compelled to examine woman's most delicate organ to see if it were long and sharp! Second point: That a woman's tongue is no slander, and never was, and from the nature of things could not be allowed to be. That from the creation of man and taking the frail one from man's side, a woman's tongue and a woman's acts were generally at the bottom of man's evil; that this poor unfortunate husband should not be compelled to pay damages for what a woman said. If so, God help the husbands, and if there was a bachelor on that jury, for his own peace of mind and his purse, he had better continue one. The ridicule heaped on the head of the unfortunate plaintiff was successful, for the jury, after a few minutes' absence, returned a verdict for one shilling damages, and each party to pay their own costs! Thus maintaining in the most tangible form that woman's tongue is no scandal! Sir H Smith, Q. C., for plaintiff; Mr. James O'Reilly, Q. C., for defendant.—[Kingston Whig.

FATAL SHOOTING.—A young woman, the wife of Mr Joseph Card, of Enterprise, Addington, was instantly killed on Tuesday last by a pistol shot in the left breast. It appears that a young lad was playing with the weapon in the presence of Mrs Card, not knowing it was loaded, and she requested him to put it aside. Instead of heeding her warning, however, he playfully pointed the instrument towards her and pulled the trigger. Mrs C fell mortally wounded.—[Kingston American.

Selling Liquors Without License.

The following Bill, relating to the punishment of persons selling liquor without license, &c., was introduced by Mr. T C Wallbridge, last session, and is now law.

An Act for the Punishment of Persons Selling Liquor Without License, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. If any person shall, without license duly issued by the competent authority, sell, or cause to be sold, any wine, rum, brandy or other spirituous liquors beer, ale, cider or other fermented liquors, to be drunk in any ale house, beer house or other house or place of public entertainment in which the same are sold, or shall, without such license as aforesaid, sell or cause to be sold by retail any such liquors in any shop, store or place other than an inn, ale house, beer house or other house or place of public entertainment, or if any person being duly licensed to sell intoxicating liquors by wholesale or retail, shall sell or cause to be sold any such liquors in contravention of the law, every person so offending shall incur a penalty of not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, with costs, and may be convicted upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, before any Justice or Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in the place in which such offence is committed; and it shall and may be lawful for such Justice or Justices to issue a warrant of distress to any Constable or Peace Officer against the goods and chattels of the said offender, and in case no sufficient goods be found to satisfy such penalty and costs, then it shall and may be lawful for the said Justice or Justices, to order that the person so convicted be imprisoned in any common gaol in the county or city in which such conviction takes place, for any term not less than ten days, nor more than thirty days, unless the amount of penalty and costs be sooner paid, and one half of the said penalty shall go to the informer, the other half to the municipalty.

2. The provisions of the Act respecting Justices of the Peace, Consolidated Statutes of Canada chapter one hundred one three, shall apply to proceedings under this Act, except in so far as altered by this Act.

3. This Act shall apply to Upper Canada only.

Sharp Practice.

INEXHAUSTIBLE OIL WELLS.

The Titusville *Reporter* gives particulars of an enormous swindle practised by a pair of sharpers, near Franklin, one day last week. It appears that the parties had been sinking a well near the borough, and calling on certain parties in town, they stated that they had struck oil, that their well was yielding one hundred barrels per day, and that they would sell out the whole thing for $75,000 cash. A couple of gentlemen were dispatched to look at the well, and on arriving there found everything as represented, the machinery in perfect operation, and the well pumping into a huge tank a very good quality of oil, at fully the rate indicated.

The visitors agreed to invest, but wanted a few hours for deliberation. They accordingly returned to Franklin, and consulted some of the best "oil men," to ascertain the value of such a "unpossable" investment, and were assured that it would be worth $300,000 at the least. This settled the question, and the buyers hurried back to the well owners, closed the bargain, plunked the cash, and prepared to make their fortune without delay.

The next day it was found that the old employees of the company had left, but others were promptly installed, and the pumping resumed. Judge the astonishment of the purchasers upon discovering that, notwithstanding the continual pumping and flow of oil, it did not rise in the tank! In other words, there were surface indications of a big leakage. The pump was stopped, and an excavation commenced at the side of the tank. A few feet below a smaller tank was found, communicating with the other by a small tube, through which the oil was conducted. From the lower tank another tube descended diagonally to the well, about 18 feet below the surface, and at a still lower depth the well was plugged. This device for securing an inexhaustible well could hardly be improved. But the victims "couldn't see it." They went back to Franklin in search of the sharpers, but the latter had decamped, and up to the present have not been arrested.

The American Marriage Market.

Matrimonial advertisments are becoming more and more common in England. One would suppose that they are found to succeed, otherwise their number would not increase as it does. In this, as in so many other respects, the Trans atlantics go ahead of the old country. Matrimony itself is not so comfortable a thing there as it is here, for the amount of domesticity to be secured by permanent residence in a huge hotel, containing 1000 or 1500 souls, cannot be very great. And if married life be thus wanting in the quiet and repose which constitute its earlier charms with us, the preliminary proceedings are arranged with at least a proportionate disregard for what us old fashioned people look upon as a comfort in such matters. A man who finds himself rich enough to marry will walk out some fine afternoon, and watch the entrance to one of the emporiums of fancy articles for ladies, and when he sees a girl with a face and manner which please him, he enters the store, and frankly tells her the state of the case. If she is already engaged, or does not like his looks, she tells him so, and no harm is done. He either goes away to his dinner with appetite unabated, or he remains on the watch till some more free or more willing maid is found. But this is rather an exception than the rule, and the columns of the "daily" are the ordinary road to matrimony for a large class of Americans. Their matrimonial literature, however, will not compare with ours, for it has a smoke-dried absence of romance about it, which is not attractive to an English reader. —*From "London Society."*

MEMORY.—As the sensitive paper receives and retains the exact image cast by the sun, so memory receives and retains an image of the deeds wrought, the words spoken, the thoughts which stirred, the motives which prompted, and with memory, we bear thought the present into the future the counterpart of the past. There are stored within us images of childhood, souvenirs of youth, faces and forms that now, alas! we can never see. Words of joy and sorrow, of hope and despair, snatches of song, strains of half remembered melody, old tunes which we must ever associate with the lips that sung them; benedictions which were blessings and still are; curses which made us tremble, but which spent their idle fury, leaving us only their echo—but we can never inventory the half-hid treasures of a single memory.

The Case of M. Daoust.

Jean Baptiste Baoust, M. P., for Two Mountains, was tried in the court of Queen's Bench at Montreal on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Mondelet presiding, on a second indictment charging him with forging an endorsement on the 24th of August last, purporting to be that of Joseph Deforge, to a promissory note for $500, and also with uttering the same. The jury found a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner, it will be remembered, was convicted a short time ago of forging the endorsement to a promissory note of the same party, who is his brother-in law.

RHETORIC RUN MAD.—The leading editorial of the New York Tribune of yesterday, commenced thus:—"This continent quivered yesterday as never since its upheaval from chaos. The lightning flashed peace, and from ocean to ocean, all minds thrilled with the sense of a new order of things. No more deluge of blood. No more whirls of ruin. No more brooding darkness. The Republic rested again, and upon foundations as eternal as the hills. The whole heavens were spanned with the rainbow of promise, and every eye saw it."

☞ Is there any perceptible improvement in a caterpillar when he turns over a new leaf?

EVILS OF GOSSIP.—I have known a country society which withered away all to nothing under the dry rot of gossip only. Friendships, once as firm as granite, dissolved to jelly, and then run away to water, only because of this; love, that promised a future as enduring as heaven and as stable as truth, evaporated into a morning mist that turned to a lady's tears, only because of this; a father and a son were set foot to foot with the fiery breath of an anger that would never cool again between them, only because of this; and a husband and his young wife, each straining at the hated leash which in the beginning had been the golden bondage of a God-blessed love, sat mournfully by the side of the grave where all their love and all their joy lay buried, and only because of this. I have seen faith transformed to a mean doubt, hope give place to grim despair, and charity take on itself the features of black malevolence, all because of the spell of words of scandal, and the magic mutterings of gossip. Great crimes work great wrong, and the deeper tragedies of human life spring from its larger passions; but woful and most melancholy are the uncatalogued tragedies that issue from gossip and detraction; most mournful the shipwreck often made of noble natures and lovely lives by the bitter winds and dead salt waters of slander. So easy to say, yet so hard to disprove—throwing on the innocent all the burden and the strain of demonstrating their innocence, and punishing them as guilty it unable to pluck out the stings they never see, and to silence words they never hear—gossip and slander are the deadliest and cruelest weapons man has for his brother's hurt.—*All the Year Round.*

MANAGING A HUSBAND.—"How do you manage your husband, Mrs. Croaker? Such a job as I have of it with Smith, to be sure!" "Easiest thing in the world, my dear; give him a twitch backwards when you want him to go forwards. For instance, you see to day I had a loaf or cake to make. Well, do you suppose because my body is in the pastry room, my soul must be there too? Not a bit of it. I am thinking of all sorts of celestial things all the while. Now, Croaker has a way of lagging round at my heels, and bringing me down in the midst of my aerial flights, by asking me the price of the sugar I am using. Well, you see, it drives me frantic, and when I woke up this morning and saw this furious storm, I knew I had him on my hands for the day, unless I managed right; so I said that I hoped he wound't go out to catch his death this weather; that if he was not capable of taking care of himself, I should do it for him; at any rate he must not go out, and I hid his umbrella and India rubbers.—Well of course, he was right up (just as I expected) in less than ten minutes he was streaking down the street at the rate of ten miles an hour! You see there's nothing like understanding human nature. No woman should be married till she is thoroughly posted in this branch of education."

☞ THE SIBERIAN PLAGUE.—All Europe has been alarmed by the reported appearance of the Siberian plague at St. Petersburg and its advance toward the frontier of Germany. A telegram from St. Petersburg states that it is committing fearful ravages, and that official returns as to the number of victims have altogether ceased. A semi official organ of the Russian government denies the correctness of these reports, which, however, the neighboring countries agree in accepting as true. The Austrian government has seen sent a medical commission to St. Petersburg to examine into the nature of the epidemic, and the French government has ordered all ships arriving from Russia to be put in quarantine. The Imperial government has sent instructions to the consuls in Russia and the ports of the Baltic to collect all the information they could on the subject and forward it to England.

☞ On Monday last, says the Dunnville Independent, Mr. Eagan, of Jordan, left his home to attend the funeral of his son, who shortly after passing Dunnville, on the Dit road, on Tuesday night, he is supposed to have been so much exhausted as to prevent his proceeding on his journey. Next day his lifeless body was found in a field.

If a man sells his watch for fifty dollars buys it back for forty dollars, then sells it for forty five dollars, how much does he make in the transaction? It looks as if he made fifteen dollars, but he didn't. Can you tell how much?

In the midst of a stormy discussion, a gentleman rose to settle the matter in dispute. Waving his hand majestically over the excited disputants, he began; "Gentlemen, all I want is common sense—" "Exactly," Jerrold interrupted, "that is precisely what you *do* want!" The discussion was lost in a burst of laughter.

☞ Sedgwick's tavern in Ashburnham was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. The Peterboro Examiner says the fire was the work of an incendiary, and the buildings were insured in the Home and Colonial for $1,600 the furniture for $650. The loss will probably be above that sum.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE TERRIBLE PLAGUE.—The prevailing plague in Russia has again attracted attention in the British Parliament, and Sir George Grey stated that the government was taking precautionary steps in the matter, to check, if possible, its introduction into England.

"Dennis, my boy," said an English school master to his Hibernian pupil, "I fear I shall make nothing of you; you've no application" "And sure enough, sir," said the quick-witted lad, "isn't it myself that's always being told there's no occasion for it? Don't I see every day in the newspapers that 'no Irishman need apply, at all, at all?"—*Punch.*

SAD OCCURRENCE.—A fearful accident has befallen Mr. Wm. Rudston, the highly esteemed hard ware merchant of Princess street. On Monday he went out to Harrowsmith in a light buggy, and on his return to the city, he must have been taken with some kind of a fit between Marvale and Glenvale, for his horse was stopped at the latter place by Mr. Henry Robinson, who found Mr. Wm. Rudston lying on the side of the buggy with his face on the hind wheel, which had fearfully injured him, so much so, that what with the loss of blood from the injuries he received and the effects of the fit, his life was despaired of. He was brought home yesterday morning exceedingly ill, but we are happy to say that last night he was better and able to recognize his family. —*Kingston Whig, 19th.*

AN EXAMPLE OF PERSEVERANCE.—Edward Livingston, after a labor of two years, had prepared for the Legislature of Louisiana a complete code of criminal laws in both the English and French languages. One night he retired, after sitting up late to give the last touch to his work. An alarm of fire awoke him and he rushed into his study to find his work reduced to ashes. He was sixty years of age, but the next morning, nothing daunted, he sat down to begin again. In two years more the reproduction was complete—a phœnix of what had been destroyed.

A SHERIFF IN DEFAULT.—At the last meeting of the Perth County Council a singular disclosure was made, and one that involves the sheriff of that country, Mr. Moderwell, in a rather serious mess. He has appropriated the monies received by him on account of non-resident land taxes to his own use, amounting to $10,663; and when called upon to pay over the same to the treasurer, he was unable to do so. He has offered security for its payment, but it is doubted whether he can really pay it at all. The matter has caused considerable talk in the county.

WASHING SHEEP.—S. N. Taber writes to the Maine *Farmer* as follows; "I have been interested in the various discussions on sheep and wool, which have recently appeared in the *Farmer*. I hope the next move will be to get a vote from all woolgrowers against washing sheep. Economy in labor demands it. We are glad to know that the practice of not washing sheep is gaining favor among farmers throught the State, and hope it will ere long became a "thing of the past."

☞ A Baltimore paper says that a brass cannon, which was placed under ground during the summer of 1861, about the time that search was made by the military authorities for arms in the hands of the secessionists, has been discovered on the premises of Mrs. Baker, No. 158 Greenmount avenue, three or four feet under the surface, covered with a pile of bricks and earth.

FEARFUL DEATH.—A shocking accident, resulting in the loss of life, has just occurred within half a mile of the village of Enterprise in the county of Addington. Mahala Card, wife of Joseph Card, Jr., was in her usual health and attending to her household duties on the 11th inst., and on going up stairs, where two neighbours' children—a little boy and girl—were playing, the little boy, a child of seven years of age, had got hold of a large flint-lock horse pistol, which had been loaded with heavy duck shot and left where it was accessible to the child, who in some way discharged the weapon, shooting Mrs. Card in the breast, from which she died in about thirty minutes.

The Carlisle (Eng) *Journal* says that Capt. John Yates Beall, who was hanged on Governor's Island, New York, was, on the father's side, decended from Rob Roy, whose history is so well known to the readers of Sir Walter Scott's novels; on the mother's side he claimed direct decent from the great border chieftain, "Belted Will."

DEATH BY BURNING.—On the 11th inst., a young woman, daughter of Mr Alfred Covey, of Stanbridge, was attending to the boiling of sap in a sugar bush, when her clothes accidentally took fire, and she was so severely burned that she died after suffering for 12 or 15 hours.

☞ The Windsor *Record* states that one of the Crimean guns taken from the Russians has been received in that town. The Great Western Railway carried it from Toronto to Windsor free of charge.

☞ On the night of the 6th the grist mill of Mr. John Walter, of Walters Falls, was entered and deliberately set on fire by a young lad named McQuaker, and was totally consumed. The incendiary was arrested the same night, and assigns as the reason of his act that his father was 'over tolled.' He seems to be of unsound mind.

A saw filer in New Bedford, whose pratice is quite extensive in doctoring dull saws, puts out a sign in the form of a hand-saw, with the words "saw dentist" painted on it.

☞ "Very good, but rather too pointed," as the fish said when he swallowed the bait.

☞ Divine justice steals upon us softly with woolen feet, but strikes at last with iron hands.

☞ When the butler marries the housekeeper, may he be said to lead her to the high menial alter?

☞ The least error should humble us, but we should never permit even the greatest to discourage us.

☞ "Although you count yourself a brighter fellow than me, yet I can come round you," as the earth said to the sun.

☞ Sambo had been whipped for stealing his master's onions. One day he brought in a skunk in his arms; says he, 'Massa, here's de chap dat steal de onions. Whew!—smell him bref!'

☞ A Friend in South America writes that he is now spending a month with a farmer who owns a thousand miles of pasture, and a patch of corn larger than Scotland, while he has so many cattle that he has to boil the fodder for them in a volcano.

☞ "Did he not make several visits after the patient was out of danger?" was the question in cross-examining a witness called to prove a doctor's bill. "No," replied the witness, "I thought the patient was in danger as long as he continued his visits."

☞ Three thieves on Monday entered the bank of A. Bland, Louisville, Ky., and after robbing the safe of $15,000, locked the banker in his own safe and decamped. After three hours incarceration, Mr. Bland was 'cut' out by a blacksmith.

☞ The Fire Marshal of New York states that an investigation of many kerosene-lamp explosions convinces him that earth oil's are frequently sold without being properly refined. He recommends the adoption of an ordinance confiscating petroleum in cases where this important precaution is neglected.

An Irish paper publishes the following item: —"A deaf man, named Taff, was run over by a passenger train and killed on Wednesday morning. He was injured in a similar way about a year ago."

Births.

At Wingham, on Tuesday the 18th inst., the wife of Peter Fisher, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 19th inst., the wife of J. E. Tamyn, M. D., Manchester, of a Son.

THE MARKETS.

GODERICH, April 25th, 1865.

Fall Wheat,	$0:85	(@	0:87
Spring do	0:77	(@	0:80
Oats,	0:37½	(@	0:40
Barley	0:55	(@	0:60
Peas	0:00	(@	0:75
Pork	5:50	(@	0:00
Flour	5:50	(@	4:50
Lambs	2:00	(@	0:00
Turkies, each	0:45	(@	0:50
Geese, do	0:25	(@	0:00
Chickens, P pair	0:20	(@	0:00
Ducks, do	0:00	(@	0:25
Hides (green)	2:75	(@	0:00
Butter	0:15	(@	0:17
Potatoes	0:35	(@	0:37½
Wood	2:00	(@	0:00
Eggs	0:08	(@	0:12½
Apples	0:40	(@	0:50
Hay, P ton	15:00	(@	17:00
Straw, per load	0:00	(@	5:00

New Advertisements.

Mortgage Sale!

BY virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage bearing date the nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1864, and made between Donald McNivern, of the township of Ashfield, in the County of Huron, of the first part, Catherine his wife of the second part, and Archibald Campbell, of the town of St Thomas, in the County of Elgin, Esquire, of the third part, and which said mortgage is recorded under number 324 for the township of Ashfield.

There will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of May next, the following lands and premises: The west half of lot number eleven, in the seventh concession of the eastern division of the Township of Ashfield, aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, be the same more or less.

For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned, or to A. Campbell, Esq., Commercial Bank, St Thomas.

C. D. PAUL,
Vendor's Solicitor

Dated at St Thomas, this 15th day of April, A. D., 1865. w13td

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, } BY virtue of a Writ of Vendition Exponas and Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Alexander Traynor, at the suits of James Reid, James Boswell Stevenson and Archibald Cook Sutherland, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant and to Lot number Thirty-nine, in the Second Range, and Lot Forty, in the second concession, South of the Durham Road, and Lots Numbers Thirty-nine and Forty in the third Range, south of the Durham Road, all in the Township of Brant, in the County of Bruce, containing fifty acres of land each, more or less; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Twenty-ninth day of November next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff, } Sheriff's office, Goderich, } 27th September, 1864. w35

This sale is Postponed till Tuesday the 28th day of March, 1865.

The above sale is further postponed till Tuesday, the 11th day of April next.

JOHN MACDONALD
Sheriff, H. & B.

Goderich, March 28, 1865.

The above sale is further postponed till Friday the 21st day of April instant.

The above sale is further postponed till Friday, the 28th of April, inst.

11th April, 1865. sw64

New Advertisements.

GODERICH & CHICAGO.

The Staunch Propellor

NIAGARA!

WILL make weekly trips between Goderich and Chicago during the season of navigation in connection with the

Grand Trunk R. R.

FOR PLACES EAST, AND

Steamer Huron!

For Saginaw. For freight or passage apply to

G. RUMBALL,
Agent,
Goderich April 25, 1865. w13tf

D. Wilson Ross, B. A.,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Notary Public, General Land Agent, &c., &c., Kincardine, County Bruce. v18 w12-1y

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Charles E. Archibald, Plaintiff, John Donoch, Defendant.

A WRIT of Attachment has issued in this cause of which all persons interested in the estate of the defendant and all persons having in their possession, custody, or power, any portion of the assets of the defendant or who are in any way indebted to him are required to take notice.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 24th April, 1865. } w13-2w

MARINE INSURANCE.

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

Notes Lost or Stolen.

ALL parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating two notes of hand, one drawn by John Bain in favor of Charles Milne, amount $274.00, and interest, due 1st March, 1866; the other drawn by Francis Anderson in favor of Charles Milne, amount $3.00, due 1st January, 1866. Also a due bill from Edward Foley to Charles Milne, amount $18.50, as the same have been lost or stolen, and payment thereof is stopped.

CHARLES MILNE,
Goderich.
April 24th, 1865. w13-3t

OIL WELLS! TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS Wanted to BORE for OIL within half a mile of the Town Plot of Goderich. Contractors to find all materials. The boring will commence in Limestone Rock within 20 feet from surface. Well not to exceed 1000 feet in depth. Contractors to state how much per foot, for each Hundred feet in depth, and size of Bore, together with terms of payment. All communications must be post paid or no notice will be taken of them.

C. CRABB.
Goderich, April 13th, 1865. 13w3t

NOTICE

THE Court of Revision for hearing appeals against Assessment will be held at the house of Mr. Alex. Findlay, Lot 18, con. 5, on Saturday, the 8th of April, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

ALEX. FINDLAY,
Township Clerk, Morris.
8w3t]

The Court of Revision has been postponed till the 20th of May next.

ALEX. FINDLAY, Tp Clerk.
Morris, April 19, 1865. 13w3t

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JOSEPH COPELAND, of the Township of Howick, Insolvent.

THE creditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, tome, 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.

ROBERT LEECH.
Township of Howick, Gorrie p. o., C. W., this 10th day of April, 1865. w11 3t

COURT OF REVISION.

THE Court of Revision and Appeal for Ashfield, will be held at Dean Swift's, Dungannon, on Friday, the 12th of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN COOKE,
Township Clerk.
Ashfield, April 14th, 1865. w12-3t

AUDITORS' REPORT!

Of the Township of Stephen.

TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE MUNICIPALITY OF STEPHEN.

Dr.	$ cts	Cr.	$ cts.
Cash in hand from 1863	1290 69½	Paid for Roads and Bridges	1279 89
Taxes collected	4887 46	Postage and Printing	25 75
Notes taken for Taxes	117 28	Auditors	24 00
Collected from County Treasurer		Bad Bill taken	5 00
Legislative School Grant	323 00	Assessor 1864, part for 1865	110 00
Clergy Reserve	252 00	Mrs Higgins support	43 75
Tavern Licences Collected	109 00	Error in taxes	123 64
Received County School Grant	339 00	Error in Statute Labor	10 00
Received arrears taxes Co. Treasurer	397 23	Gravel	35 52½
"Nonresident taxes do	1126 80	Lawyers advice	1 00
"Canada Com taxes do	2487 49	Chester salary, &c	142 15
"Nonresident taxes do	2670 63	Councillors	179 50
		Librarians	36 00
		Selecting Jurors	2 00
		Returning Officers	19 00
		Provincial Justice	5 00
		Burial Ground	50 00
		Schools	3606 23
		Collecting and Box	84 50
		Treasurer's Salary	103 00
		County Rates, 1863	1865 60
		County Treasurer, pr. Canada Company	2487 49
		Co. Treasurer, Non resident	1126 80
		County School Rate	339 00
		County Treasurer, Cash	444 58
		Co. Treasurer, Arrear Taxes	397 23
		Am't note taken for taxes	117 28
		By Cash to balance	1335 67
	$14000 58½		$14000 58½

Audited and found correct.

WILLIAM SANDERS,
MICHAEL STEVENS, } Auditors.

Exeter, 20th April, 1865.

To Wool Carders, &c.,

A Good Opening!

THE undersigned is desirous of forming a business connection with some person willing to go into the Wool-Carding and Cloth-dressing business in Goderich. The applicant to find cards, &c., and the subscriber the power and building, both of which are in complete readiness. This is a splendid opportunity for any capable man wishing one of the best openings of the kind in Canada. Apply to

MATTHEW ROBERTSON.
Goderich, C. W.
April 17th, 1865. wt2tf

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 40 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.

Vessel Property for Sale

THE subscriber is instructed to offer for sale by Public Auction at the Commercial Sale Rooms, James Street, Hamilton, on Thursday, the 27th day of April, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, thirty-two sixty-four shares or one half interest in the schooner "Lily Dancy," and eight sixty-four shares or one eighth interest in the schooner "Jenny Rumball," now lying at the Port of Goderich.

The sale being under a power contained in a mortgage made by Vansevery & Rumball to Messrs. Young & Law, will be peremptory and for cash. For particulars apply to Messrs. Young, Law & Co, Hamilton, or to the subscriber.

T. N. BEST,
Auctioneer.
Hamilton, 13th April, 1865. sw65w12td

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS SKIMMINGS

WILL re-open her school, on Wednesday, 19th April, inst., after the Easter vacation. Pupils instructed in the usual English branches, Music (Pianoforte) and Drawing.

Goderich, April 10th, 1865. w11-2t*

Mortgage Sale of Land

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage made by Colin Sinclair, of the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, Butcher, to Charles Wells, of the same place, Innkeeper, and bearing date the First day of July A. D. 1862, will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

At the Auction Rooms of G. M. TRUEMAN, in the town of Goderich, in the County of Huron,

On Friday, the 12th day of May, 1865,

At 12 o'clock, noon, the following land and premises, viz: The North half of Lot Number Five in the Fourth concession, Eastern Division, of the said Township of Colborne, containing fifty acres of land, be the same more or less; default having been made in payment of the moneys thereby secured.—Conveyance under Power in Mortgage.

J. S. SINCLAIR,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.

Dated this 13th day of April A. D. 1865. } w12 4t

EDUCATION.

MR. NAIRN, late Superintendent of Schools, intends having classes in Goderich during the Summer months, commencing 1st May next, on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday from one till four o'clock, there will be a class for Fifth Book reading with questions, roots opposites, and English Grammar, History, Geography and Arithmetic. This will be a good chance for those who may wish to finish their education so far.

On Wednesday and Saturday, also from one till four afternoon, there will be a class for Latin, Books to be used Arnold's First Book, and Harkness' Second Book; and from the plan to be followed, it is believed that with application, a good knowledge of the language may be acquired in Twenty four Lessons.

TERMS—For the English exercises, Two Dollars a month, and for the Latin Three Dollars a month—to be paid in advance.

Trafalgar Street. 12w3t

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of James Stewart, at the suit of John Delbor and Samuel H. Delbor, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to lot number one in the eleventh concession of the Township of Colborne, W. D., in the County of Huron, which lands I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Twenty-fifth day of July next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 15th April, 1865. } w12

Township of Grey.

COURT OF REVISION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Council of the Township of Grey will hold a Court of Revision in James Tuck's Tavern, Townplot, on Monday the 15th day of May next, commencing at 10 of the clock, a. m., to revise the Assessment Roll of the Township of Grey for the year 1865.

Pathmasters, Pounckeepers and Fence Viewers will be appointed the same day.

WM. GRANT,
Township Clerk.
Auburnville, April 11th, 1865 12w3t

Court of Revision.

THE Court of Revision and Appeal for the township of Wawanosh, will be held at the residence of John Tisdale, lot 27, con. 8, on Friday, the 12th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

JAMES SCOTT,
Township Clerk.
April 11th, 1865. w11 3t

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Usborne, will meet in the Township Hall, on Tuesday, the 2nd of May, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the hearing of appeals against assessment and revising the assessment rol'.

WILLIAM EDMOND,
Township Clerk.
Usborne, April 10th, 1865. w11td

Revision Court.

THE Court for Revising the Assessment of the Township of Tuckersmith for the present year, and for hearing and determining appeals against the same will be held in Loyd's Hotel, Village of Seaforth, on Friday the fifth day of May next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.

W. MUIR,
Tp. Clerk.
Tuckersmith, 11th April, 1865. w11 3t

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of McKillop will be held in Montgomery's Inn, Seaforth, on Saturday, the 29th day of April, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

WM. JAS. SHANNON,
Township Clerk,
April 10, 1865. w11td

OXEN FOR SALE,

THE Subscriber offers for sale, Two Yoke of Five Years old Oxen, in good condition.

F. STOKES.
Goderich township March 30, 1865. w3

Freemasonry Among the Bushmen.

Mr. J. M'Donald Stuart, in his "Explorations in Australia," just published, states that the termination of his fourth journey was expedited by an attack of the natives, whose boomerangs whistled and whizzed past the wanderers' ears with an unpleasant rapidity and closeness. A shower of these primitive weapons in the orthodox method of attack; and, amidst yelling, jumping, dancing, and grimacing, they endeavor to overawe the stranger by setting fire to the grass. The scene must be very suggestive of pandemonium. Blazing earth, a stifling atmosphere, a chorus of screaming imps, and the figures of dancing fiends in the midst of the tableux. Occasionally friendship may be made with these children of the desert. On every visit with which Mr. Stuart was honored they displayed thievish propensities. Every portable article was in danger. At Ketwick Ponds, in June, 1860, he discovered a Freemason amongst them, in an old bushman, who was disposed to be communicative, but could only converse in signs. Mr. Stuart wanted information about water, but could get nothing out of him. "After some time I having conferred with his two sons, he turned and surprised me by giving one of Masonic signs. I looked at him steadily; he repeated it, and so did his two sons. I then returned it, which seemed to please them much, the old man putting me on the shoulder and stroking down my beard." A most marvellous occurrence. How and when did these aborigines become Masons? The answer may afford a very curious sphere of investigation for some ingenious and learned member of the brotherhood.

Mr. Carlyle's "Frederick the Great."—The concluding volume of the "History of Frederick the Great," by Mr. Thomas Carlyle, have been issued. The work closes with the following paragraph:—"I define him to myself as hitherto the Last of the Kings; when the next will be is a very long question. But it seems to me as if Nations, probably all Nations, by-and by, in their despair—blinded, swallowed like Jonah, in such a whale's belly of things brutish, waste, abominable [or is not Anarchy, as the Rule of what is Baser over what is Nobler, the one life's mystery worth complaining of], and, in fact, the abomination of abominations, springing from and producing all others whatsoever?] will the nations universally, and England too if it hold on, may more and more bethink themselves of such a Man and his Function and Performance, with feelings far other than are possible at present. Meanwhile, all I had to say of him is finished; that too, it seems, was a bit of work appointed to be done.—Adieu, good readers; bad, also, adieu."

A New Kind of Silver Ware.—Amid the rage for novelty in New York, they have gotten up a very pretty device, which is designed as a substitute for silver ware. It is a "Bos ton notion," and is said to look very fine. It is described as follows: "The article is silvered glassware. The ts made double, and the interstice between is filled up with a silver-like preparation, which when it cools, adheres closely to the glass, making the inside and outside wonderfully resemble polished silver. As washing the glass only makes the "silver" look brighter, without of course removing any of it from the ware, this glass silver is a desideratum. There are vases, goblets, punch bowls, tea-sets, salvers, fruit-dishes, lamps, etc., all fashioned in this way, and they glitter like the real thing, though they are no more costly then ordinary glass. So everybody can have pretended silver if they cannot afford real plate. The case with which the "chasing" can be executed on glass enables them to ornament these articles most elaborately, and cigar cases, card receivers, boquet holders, etc., are hence rendered very hand some. What shall we come to next? When shall we be able to discriminate between the real and unreal?"

A large mass of documents have been laid before the Parliment of Nova Scotia consisting of offers from Mr. Brydges of the Grand Trunk, Mr. Reekie for himself and Mr. Brassey, and Mr. Livesey representing a kind of British *Credit Mobilier* association. All these gentlemen are ready to build either the Intercolonial road or the local roads of the Province. It appears that Mr. Livesey's offer is considered by the Government as the best which has been submitted to it, and the Provincial Secretary has, therefore, introduced to the House of Assembly a resolution authorizing the Minister to enter into contracts to complete the railroad from Truro to the borders of New Brunswick—that is, substantially to put Halifax into connection with St. John, and, when the connection thence to Bangor is made with all the continent upon terms not less favorable than those of Mr. Livesey; and also enter into contracts on the same terms for the road from Windsor to Annapolis, by which Halifax will be put into communication with the extreme west of the Nova Scotian Peninsula. The terms of Mr. Livesey are 4 per cent guaranteed upon an outlay of £10,000 per mile for the road from Truro to the border, and on an outlay of £6,000 per mile for the Western road. The Province, moreover, was to take stock in the company to the extent of £100,000, and to pay the whole cost of bridging the Avon.

Mr. Cardwell on Friday introduced a most important measure. He proposes to permit any colony which deserves it to create and man a fleet, or even it necessary to combine with other colonies for that purpose.—The plan adopted is to allow each colony to establish a navy on the scheme of the Royal Naval Reserve, which navy will in the event of war be held under the Crown, but employed at the discretion, apparently, of the local government, just, for example, as the Indian Navy was employed. The Australian colonies, it appears, wish very much to create a navy, and Canada, when united, will probably follow the example. The innovation will tend greatly to reduce the burden upon Great Britain, will accustom the colonies to self-defence even at sea, and seems to have been designed upon solid and inexpensive principles. If Britain, America, and the Colonies should ever become hearty allies, an event much more possible than people who only read telegrams think, the Anglo-Saxon race would be undisputed masters of all the seas of earth.

Withdrawal of the Notice Terminating the Treaty of 1817.—The London *News* of March 24th says:—The following telegraphic dispatch from the British d'Affairs at Washington was read by Mr. Cardwell in the House of Commons last night, amidst loud cheering: "The Secretary of State (Mr. Seward) informs me that his government intends to withdraw its notice for the abrogation of the treaty of 1817, (concerning gunboats on the lakes,) and that the passport system will cease immediately."

☞ The *Opinion Nationale* in a curious article on the bad markmanship of French infantry, mentions that 15,000,000 of cartridges were used at Solferino to shoot down 10,000 Austrians at the outside: which show that it took 1500 bullets to kill or wound one man, and represents a weight of 200 lbs.

Thick or it Girls.—Nothing can prevent an increase of bachelorism save amendment in the way of educating woman. When they learn common sense instead of broken French; when they learn some useful employment instead of beating the piano; when they learn to prefer honest industry to silly coxcombry; and when men find woman is a helpmate, instead of a burden; then, and not till then, may we expect to find fewer bachelors.

Shrinkage of Hay.—The loss upon hay weighed July 20th, when cured enough to be put in the barn, and again February 20th, has been ascertained to be 27½ per cent.—So that hay at $15 a ton in the field is equal to $20 and upward when weighed from the mow in winter.

A gentleman complained bitterly to his wife that a certain person had called him a liar at a public meeting. 'Never mind said she, 'he cannot prove it.' 'Yes,' replied he, 'but the worst of it is, he did prove it.'

NEW BOOKS!!

JUVENILE BOOKS,
FANCY GOODS,
TOYS,
&c., &c., &c.,

In Large Assortments!
Suitable for Holiday Gifts for both old and young, just received

AT THE CLINTON BOOK STORE
GEO. LAYCOCK.
CLINTON, 19th December, 1864.

LAYCOCK'S
Canadian Farmers' Almanac,
☞ *Price 25 cents per dozen.* ☜
AT THE CLINTON Book Store!

The most useful Almanac for Farmers there is published. It contains space for memorandums for every day in the year, besides much valuable information, such as
Post Office Regulations,
STAMP DUTIES,
LISTS OF BANKS!
AND
Judiciary & Parliamentary Lists.
Every farmer should have one.
GEO. LAYCOCK.
Clinton, 19th December, 1864. [w19

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. sw31f

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. w33 tf

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. sw32-tf

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 William Harr son, at the suit of Alexander Wright, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to lot number nine, in the fourteenth concession, of the Township of Carrick, in the County of Bruce; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Eleventh day of July, next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 1st April, 1865. } w10

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 Robert Greer, at the suits of Ransom W. Adams, Robert Leech and James Perkins, 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 eighth concession of the township of Howick, 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 Eleventh day of July, next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 1st April, 1865. } w10

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 Robert Greer, at the suit of William Mar in, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to lot number one in the tenth concession south of Huron Road in the Township of Tuckersmith, 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 sixth day of June next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 27th Jan. 1865. } w5

FARM FOR SALE IN WAWANOSH

THE undersigned offers for sale the following premises, situated on the Gravel Road in the Township of Wawanosh.

Within 11 Miles of Goderich!

containing 100 acres, 50 of which are cleared. On the premises there is a good Frame Barn 36 by 52, a good Frame House, young orchard—bearing. A good creek running through the farm. Apply to
HUGH McMATH,
Lot 3, 4th con.
Wawanosh, Jan. 30, 1865. w1-1m

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE,
Containing 140 Acres

SITUATED on the London Road, adjoining the Village of Exeter. On the above there is a good
Frame House and Barn!
All new. A good well and a fine young orchard. It will be sold very cheap. The land is of the best clay loam and well timbered.

Terms made known on application, if by letter pre-paid, to Exeter p. o., or on the premises to
A McCONNELL,
w1-tf Exeter.

IN CHANCERY:
IN THE MATTER OF PARTITION
BETWEEN
PATRICK KENNEDY HYNDMAN
AND
HENRY COWPER HYNDMAN AND OTHERS.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY.

THE humble petition of the above named Patrick Kennedy Hyndman, of the Village of Exeter, in the County of Huron and Province of Canada, Provincial Land Surveyor, sheweth as follows:

1. Henry Hyndman, late of Lunderston, in the Township of Colborne, in the County of Huron and Province aforesaid, was at the time of his death the owner of the fee simple of Lots Numbers four and five, Lake Road East, in the township of Colborne, in the County of Huron and Province aforesaid, and of the easterly half of lot Number two, front of Maitland Terrace, west of North street, in the town of Goderich, otherwise known as running number four hundred and ninety three of the town plot of Goderich. And the said Henry Hyndman was likewise at the time of his death equitably entitled to the fee simple and inheritance of lots numbers nine, ten and eleven in the eighth concession, Western Division, of the said township of Colborne.

2. The said Henry Hyndman departed this life on or about the nineteenth day of September in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Four, having first duly made and published his last will and testament in writing, which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "I, Henry Hyndman, of Lunderston, in the County of Huron, District of London and Province of Upper Canada, do make and publish this my last will and testament. I do hereby appoint my dear wife Augusta Harriet Elizabeth Hyndman my sole executrix and sole guardian to our children, and I do hereby direct that in the first place my executrix do provide for the payment of all my lawful debts, and in the next place that she do make a suitable provision for my dear mother, Mrs. Sarah Hyndman, equal to the life annuity of £50 sterling renounced in my favor and the interest of the farm of Gorgoside, in the parish of Largo and County of Ayr, in Scotland, lately sold by her and me to John Blair Hyndman, Esquire, to my dear wife on condition of her renouncing her right of dower. I leave for her life the lots No. 1, 283, Lake road east, township of Colborne, Western Division, with all houses, buildings, furniture, plate, books, linen, farming stock, cattle and utensils of husbandry which may be on the same at the time of my death; all other property, whether real or personal, I direct to be equally divided among my children, share and share alike, and give and bequeath the said lots No. 1, 283, Lake Road East, with the houses and buildings thereon after the death of my dear wife to my eldest son. Lastly I leave to my dear wife the power of dividing among our children as she may think proper the furniture, plate, &c., of which she has the life rent and reserve to myself the right by any writing under my hand to add codicils to this my last will and testament or to make special bequests as may appear to me from time to time necessary. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand at Lunderston aforesaid, the nineteenth of June 1838, before the witnesses William Ross and Alexander Douglas, my farm servants.

(Signed) H. HYNDMAN.
(Sd) WM. ROSS, Witness.
(Sd) ALEX DOUGLAS, Witness.

3. The said late Henry Hyndman had eleven children, namely: Your petitioner Patrick Kennedy Hyndman and the said Henry Cowper Hyndman, of Springside, West Kilbride, in Ayrshire, in that part of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Scotland, Maria Caroline Hyndman, of the same place, spinster, Isabella Hyndman, of the same place, spinster, Elizabeth Mary Hyndman, of the same place, spinster, and Anna Louisa Hyndman, of the town of Stratford, in the County of Perth and Province aforesaid, spinster, Augusta Harriet Williams [formerly Augusta Harriet Hyndman] now the wife of Raby Williams of the same place, John Hyndman, of the Village of Exeter, in the County of Huron, aforesaid, George William Hyndman, supposed to be now residing in Australia or New Zealand, who are all of age, and Robert Blair Hyndman and Arthur Hyndman, now deceased.

4. The said late Henry Hyndman left him surviving your petitioner and the said Henry Cowper Hyndman, Maria Carolina Hyndman, Isabella Hyndman, Elizabeth Mary Hyndman, Anna Louisa Hyndman, Augusta Harriet Williams [formerly Augusta Harriet Hyndman] John Hyndman, George William Hyndman, his heirs and heiresses-at-law and his widow Augusta Harriet Elizabeth Hyndman, who has a claim for dower out of the said lands, and who is intended to be and is made a party to this petition, and Robert Blair Hyndman and Arthur Hyndman, who have since died leaving no issue.

5. In the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six the above named Henry Cowper Hyndman paid to the Canada Company on behalf of himself and the other co-heirs and co-heiresses-at-Law of the said late Henry Hyndman the balance of the purchase money of the said lots numbers nine, ten and eleven in the eighth concession, Western Division, of the said township of Colborne, whereupon the said the Canada Company executed conveyances of the said land to the said Henry Cowper Hyndman and the said other co-heirs and co-heiresses-at-law, and he and they are entitled to all the aforementioned premises as tenants in common each being entitled to an equal proportion thereof.

6. The said Henry Cowper Hyndman is a creditor of the Estate of the said late Henry Hyndman in respect of the amount so paid by him as aforesaid to the said the Canada Company.

7. By deed poll bearing date the twenty first day of September one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and executed by the said Raby Williams and Augusta Harriet Williams, the interest of the said Augusta Harriet Williams in all of the aforesaid lands was charged with the payment of the sum of six hundred and seventy dollars and interest to Samuel Street Fuller, of the town of Stratford, in the County of Perth who is in consequence thereof made a party to this petition.

8. There are no other debts or assets of the said late Henry Hyndman, nor are there any means whereon your petitioner and the said other co-heirs and co-heiresses-at-law of the said late Henry Hyndman can be supported save out of the proceeds of the said lands.

9. The said premises are to a great extent unproductive in their present state and they cannot be conveniently or advantageously partitioned.

10 It will be advantageous for all parties interested and it is necessary for the support and maintenance of your petitioner and the said other co-heirs and co-heiresses-at-law of the said late Henry Hyndman that the said premises should be sold and the proceeds divided between and applied for the benefit of all parties entitled thereto.

You petitioner therefore prays

[1] That the said premises may be sold and the proceeds paid to and applied for the benefit of the parties interested therein.

[2] And that your petitioner may be paid his share of the proceeds of such sale.

[3] And that the costs of such sale and of these proceedings as between solicitor and client may be paid out of the said proceeds.

[4] And that the said premises may be partitioned.

[5] And for the purposes aforesaid that all proper directions may be given and accounts taken.

[6] And that your Petitioner may have such further and other relief as shall in the premises seem meet.

[7] And your Petitioner will ever pray.

EDWARD BLAKE.

IN CHANCERY, in re Hyndman.
PETITION.

Take notice that this petition will be presented to the Court of Chancery, on Monday, the 29th day of next May at ten of the clock in the forenoon. Yours,

BLAKE, KERR & WELLS,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Dated 15th February, 1865.

To Henry Cowper Hyndman, Maria Caroline Hyndman, Isabella Hyndman, Elizabeth Mary Hyndman, Anna Louisa Hyndman, Augusta Harriet Williams, Raby Williams, John Hyndman, George William Hyndman, Augusta Harriet Hyndman and to all others having or claiming an interest in the estate in question. w4-3m

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of three several mortgages given by Joseph Lawrason to the City of London Building Society upon the lands hereinafter mentioned. The same will be sold, by virtue of Power of Sale in said Mortgages, at Public Auction at the rooms of G. M. Trueman, in the Town of Goderich, on Thursday, the 27th day of April next, at twelve o'clock, noon, viz: lot number five in the 2nd concession of the Township of Goderich, in the County of Huron, containing 80 acres, more or less.

Terms of payment: one fourth cash, the balance in three equal yearly payments with interest.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be had at the time of sale, or by previous application to the undersigned.

J. H. FLOCK,
Solicitor to the City of London Building Society.
London, March 25, 1865. w9td

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to John H. Wheeldon, late of the Village of St. Helens, in the Township of Wawanosh, an absconding debtor, by book account or otherwise, are hereby notified not to pay the same otherwise than into this office.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 25th Feb., 1865. } w5-td

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
AT THE
EMPORIUM,
ON SALE CHEAP FOR CASH

THE SUBSCRIBERS have nearly completed their FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which comprises almost every article necessary for the trade, viz:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES!
FURS.
Ladies' and Gents' Felt Hats, &c.

They wish particularly to draw attention to their stock of *DRY GOODS*, which
FOR QUALITY AND PRICE CANNOT BE SURPASSED
The READY-MADE CLOTHING is most complete and manufactured in the
Best and most Fashionable Styles.

LADIES' FURS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. Having imported a large quantity of
CLOTH FROM ENGLAND!
We are enabled to sell them
AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION
Do not forget to call when in Town at the EMPORIUM, and inspect their
Stock of Cheap Goods!
They wish to intimate to their customers owing accounts and notes that they are compelled to insist on PROMPT PAYMENTS
TO SUSTAIN THEIR CREDIT AND SELL GOODS CHEAP
J. V. DETLOR & SON.
Goderich, Sept. 26, 1864. w12

WOOL CARDING!!
&c. &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would beg to inform his customers and the public that his new premises on East street,
THREE DOORS FROM THE SQUARE,
will be opened on the first of June, for transacting the Wool Carding, Cloth Dressing and Manufacturing business, in connection with his WOOL FACTORY, where all orders and work in the above business will be punctually attended to. Likewise a variety of
Cloths, Blankets, and Stocking Yarn,
will be kept on hand to exchange for wool. Having this year added another
FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE CARDING MACHINE
to his establishment, he will be prepared to execute farmer's work to any reasonable extent on short notice. Customers coming to the factory themselves will be promptly attended to as formerly, and particular attention will be paid to those from a distance wishing their
Work Expeditiously Done!
N. B.—While thankful for the liberal patronage of former years in the above business, the subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and sparing no expense in meeting the wants of his customers, to still receive a share of the same.
☞ Remember the place—East Street, second door from CRABB'S BLOCK.
THOMAS LOGAN.
Goderich, April 19th, 1864 w12

HURON FOUNDRY!
GODERICH.

R. RUNCIMAN & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grist and Flouring Mills
Circular, Mulay and Sash Saw-Mills,
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS,
THRASHING MACHINES,
SEPERATORS AND HORSE POWERS,
Mowing and Reaping Machines, Wood Saws,
CULTIVATORS, GANG PLOUGHS,
Brass Castings made, and Blacksmiths' work done in a neat and substantial manner. Castings of any description made to order. Also, all kinds of machinery repaired on short notice. A large stock of
COOKING, PARLOUR AND BOX STOVES,
Always on hand, Sugar Kettles, Wagon and Pipe Boxes. As our patterns of the above are of the most approved kind, we would solicit an inspection of our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are offering the above at the lowest remunerative prices for cash, or on approved Credit. Old metal, Brass, Copper, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.
Goderich, October, 1862. w39

NOTICE.

COUNTIES' CLERK'S OFFICE will be open every Wednesday, and for one week after each meeting of the Counties' Council. All communications for the Counties' Clerk to be directed to Bayfield Post Office.

PETER ADAMSON,
Counties' Clerk.
[w2-td

Land Scrip for Sale,
OR A LIBERAL PREMIUM GIVEN on payments which can be made to the Crown Lands Department in Land Scrip. See card in another column.
HENRY GRIST,
Quebec.
Goderich, Dec. 4, 1867. w45sw27

BOOTS AND SHOES
SUITABLE FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR
JUST RECEIVED AT
James Collins, Sen.'s
KINGSTON ST., GODERICH.
A CALL IS SOLICITED.

FARM FOR SALE
LOT 3, Con. A, Township of Howick, 1 mile from Wroxeter, on
THE GRAVEL ROAD.
Log house and barn,
92 ACRES, 28 CLEARED
Apply to
F. W. THOMAS, Esq., B. M.
Goderich, Feb. 26, 1864. w5sw51-tf

A BY-LAW

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 this 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 four was Eight millions Two hundred and Eighty eight thousand Six hundred and Ninety six dollars: And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal annual Sinking Fund for paying the said sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars and interest as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual Special Rate of four-tenths of a mill in the Dollar in addition to all other rates and taxes to be levied in each year.

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

I. That it shall be lawful for the Warden for the time being of the said last mentioned 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 Counties 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 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 either in London, in 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 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 Nineteenth day of June, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Five.

SCHEDULE
REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING.

Seven Thousand Dollars to be expended on the Colborne and Ashfield Road, commencing at A. Allen's Tavern, going Northward.

Four Thousand Dollars on the Mail Road, Stephen, between Lots Ten and Eleven, commencing at the London Road.

One Thousand Dollars on the Extension of the Hay Gravel Road.

Three Thousand Six Hundred Dollars on the Seaforth Road, commencing at Days' Tavern, going North to Belmore.

Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars on the line between the Eighth and Ninth Concessions of Howick, commencing at Day's Tavern.

Two Thousand Dollars on the Clinton and Wingham Road, through Lots Twenty-Three and Twenty Four to the Concession Line between the Eighth and Ninth, and thence along said Line to the Side Line between Lots Twenty and Twenty One, and thence along said Side Line to the Boundary Line of the County of Bruce within the said County of Huron.

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
Seventh day of June,
1865, at the hour of three 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,
Counties' Clerk.
County Clerk's Office, Goderich, 22nd Feb.; 1865. } 4 td

LAND IN COLBORNE
LOT 7 in the 11th con., W. D., is offered for $1500. $250 cash, balance in time. This land is of excellent quality, with about 60 acres cleared, within 6 miles of Goderich, 4 of which are gravelled. Apply to
J. B. GORDON.
Goderich, March 6, 1865. sawf-8w

A BEAUTIFUL ESTATE FOR SALE.
1000 Acres in One Block,
LARGELY IMPROVED and conveniently situated along the bank of the River Maitland, opposite the Town of Goderich and the Goderich Station of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, C. W.
Apply if by letter post paid, to
J. B. GORDON, ESQ.
w49 Solicitor, Goderich C.

To Rent or Lease.
LOTS five and six in the First Concession, township of Colborne, W. D., about two miles from Goderich. Apply to
MARY HENLEY,
Lighthouse st., Goderich.
December 5th, 1864. w45tf

In Her Majesty's Surrogate Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that at or soon after the expiration of twenty days from the date hereof application will be made to this court to appoint Jane Simpson, late Jane Gemmill, of the Township of Tuckersmith, in the County of Huron aforesaid, guardian of Mary Gemmill, aged ten years; Agnes Gemmill, aged eight years; Jane Gemmill, aged six years, and James Gemmill, aged four years, infant children of the said Jane Simpson and her late husband Gemmill, deceased.

JANE SIMPSON,
by her attorney J. B. Gordon, one &c.
Dated at Goderich, this 14th day of April, 1865. sw63 6t

GREAT CLEARING SALE!
JOHN FAIR & CO.
ARE SELLING OFF their whole Stock of
Dry Goods, Clothing & Groceries
AT
WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES!!
To make room for alterations in their premises before Spring.
Goderich, 24th Jan., 1865. sw67

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 Joseph Gilbert, defendant, at the suit of Dame Elizabeth Bragg and John F. Jane, Plaintiffs, I have seized and taken in Execution all the equity of redemption and other interest of the defendant in and to the north half of town lot number one, on Clarendon street, in the village of Southampton, in the County of Bruce. Which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday, the fourth day of July next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich 27th March 1865 } w9

FARM for SALE.
FOR SALE, East half of Lot No. 17, con. 3 Township of WAWANOSH, comprising
ONE HUNDRED ACRES,
no clearance. Terms liberal. Apply to the Executors of the Estate of the late Wm. Harris, Dungannon P. O.
Dungannon, Oct. 1st, 1864. w37-tf

J. & J. SEEGMILLER,
TANNERS!
DEALERS
IN
LEATHER FINDINGS!
&c., &c.
GODERICH, C. W.
February 12, 1864. w47w

WAGGON AND Carriage Factory

LIGHT-HOUSE St., GODERICH
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to return thanks to the public for past favors received at their hands, and would beg to intimate that he is determined to sell waggons
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
I will sell you a waggon complete for $55.00 cash, and all other things in proportion. All work
Warranted to give Satisfaction.
All kinds of Farming Implements made to order.
JOHN McPHERSON.
Goderich, Jan. 9th, 1865, wsw37

GODERICH FANNING MILL AND Pump Factory!
THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO INFORM the inhabitants of the Counties of Huron and Bruce that he is still Manufacturing, and has on hand a number of his
SUPERIOR FANNING MILLS & PUMPS.
He would particularly draw attention to his Mills, as he will warrant them to free Wheat from oats, cockle, chess, &c. Pumps made to order and warranted.
Factory on Nelson st., between Victoria street and Cambria Road.
ALSO, agent for the sale of Morgan's premium and patent CULTIVATOR, which has never yet failed to give general satisfaction to farmers who have used them.
HENRY DODD.
Goderich April 22nd, 1864. 39

Goderich PLANING MILL!
Sash, Door, and
BLIND FACTORY.
John McDonald & Co.
HAVING COMPLETED THEIR NEW Factory, are now prepared to take in orders to any extent. From their long experience in the business, and having experienced workmen, and a first-class set of machinery, they flatter themselves that they can do as
Good Work,
As any Establishment in Canada. Parties having work would do wel to
CALL & SEE.
There is also any quantity of
SASH, DOORS & MOULDINGS
OF ALL KINDS ON HAND
They also offer
To Carpenters & Builders
—A—
LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR THEIR WORK.
TERMS,
Without Distinction must be CASH.
☞ Remember the place: *Opposite the old Planing Mill.*
Goderich 26th August, 1861. 8

LANDS FOR SALE!
THE following Lands are offered for sale on very advantageous terms:
ONE-TENTH ONLY!
OF THE
PURCHASE MONEY IN CASH AT TIME OF PURCHASE
AND THE BALANCE IN
Nine Equal Annual Instalments,
with interest at 6 per cent.

TOWNSHIP OF MORRIS:
South ½ 7 in 1st con., 50 acres,
South ½ 8 in 1st con., 50 acres,
South ½ 11 in 2d con., 100 acres,
South ½ 21 in 3d con., 100 acres,
North ½ 20 in 4th con., 100 acres,
North ½ 21 in 4th con., 100 acres,
North ½ 23 in 4th con., 100 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK:
Lots 2 3 and 4 in 15th con., 100 acres each

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

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY
N. E. ½ 43 in 1 con., 50 acres.

Apply to CHARLES WIDDER, Esq., Goderich, or to the owner,
THOMAS GALT, Esq., Toronto
w 43a

A CARD.
Joseph Williamson,
COMMISSIONER in B. R., Agent Division Courts, Conveyancer,
BUILDER and CONTRACTOR,
(For wooden structures) will furnish plans and specifications at moderate charges, and warrant the same to give satisfaction. All letters on business must be post-paid, and if answers are wanted, contain one Canadian Dollar, marked money, else not released. The above named will attend Dungannon, Goderich, Clinton, Harpurhey and Bayfield Courts, (health permitting) so long as he may find it to pay.
To old patrons he appeals with confidence; to intending ones,
Give him a Trial!
Address Dungannon P. O. until further notice.
Dungannon, Dec. 19th, 1864. w48-tf

HENRY GRIST,
DEPARTMENTAL AND
Parliamentary Agent,
QUEBEC,
TRANSACTS BUSINESS WITH THE Crown Lands and other Government Departments, Obtains Patents for Inventions, Drafts and Secures Bills during the Session, &c., &c., for Parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere. sw105

POT ASH AND SOAP FACTORY!
WITH 5 kettles and other apparatus, all in good working order, situated in the
Town of Goderich,
For sale on reasonable terms. Time given for most of the purchase money if required.
Also, a
COOPERAGE!
With tools suitable for general work. Terms, part Cash—balance on time.
The properties will be sold separately and at two thirds of their value. A good dwelling house attached to each property. Apply to
J. B. GORDON,
Goderich.
Goderich, March 9th, 1865. sw54-1m

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, as second to none in the Province, having carried on business exclusively 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