# 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, OCT. 5, 1865. [VOL. XVIII.—NO 36


BE OF LANDS.

Y virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out Her Majesty's County ties of Huron and Bruce and the lands and tene- ly, Joseph Smittzer and t of Malcolm Stewart, I execution, all the right, pid defendants, in and to sixth concession of the the county of Bruce, con- ns, more or less; which hall offer for sale at my in the Town of Goder- teenth day of December ve of the clock, noon.

MACDONALD, Sheriff H. & B.

Sheriff's Office, w33

ry Sale.

EEN, ENRY HOGAN, Plaintiff,

ID ELLEN M. MORAN Defendants.

ecree and Final Order and dated, respectively, 1864, and the 29th day following valuable pro- ect to the approbation of of this Court of Hamilton) M. Trueman, in the Thursday, the twenty- A. D., 1865, at the hour oon, all that tract of land the town of Goderich, in d known as town lot own.

ses there is a large, com- ed stone cottage, with ery will be put up at an bject to a lease from the said Ellen M. Moran. may be ascertained from the auctioneer.

s of Sale.

the time of sale pay a r centum on the amount to the Vendor or his ee thereof within one tate of the sale, with other respects the con- nding conditions of the

d conditions of sale may ce of John Macara, Esq. the office of John Mc- mbers, Hamilton, Solici- August, A. D. 1865.

W. LEGGO. Master at Hamilton

en's Bench,

28 VICTORIA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company have paid into the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, the sum of two dollars and sixty-five satisfaction and six months to be paid for certain being parts of lots ghty six and eighty- concession of the town- Country of Huron; certain agreement of the eleventh day of Lord 1853, and ex- and Henry Ford of derich, and made un- Act respecting Rail- e is given to all per- lands or to any part- or being the husbands l, to file their claims e said compensation l all such claims will ged upon by the said statute in that behalf.

f May, 1865.

L. HEYDEN, e Crown and Pleas.

ece of Land

ALE,

payment. The fol- : North half of lot h con. of Goderich admeasurement 40 on which there are This land is in a g within five miles of Also, a valuable f Kinburn, one half n house, shop, and this would be a good saddle and harness e in the vicinity. at wholesale prices her of the above

S STANLEY, Constance p. o.

E OF LANDS.

virtue of two writs of ers Facias issued out ler Majesty's County ties of Huron and against the lands and ennox, at the suit of Smith, and Alexander taken in execution all of the said defendant, Huron Street, in the he county of Huron, erected. Lot No. 2 diege of Belmore, one he buildings thereon th-east corner of the the county of Bruce, the A concession of ; which lands and sie at my office in the n of Goderich, on October next, at the ock, noon.

ACDONALD, Sheriff H. & B.

w24

E OF LANDS.

virtue of a writ of endition Exponas and Facias for residue County Court of the and Bruce, and to me d tenements of James Thompson, I have on all the right, title fendant in and to lot of Goderich, in the nds and tenements I e in the Court House Tuesday, the 19th the hour of twelve of

MACDONALD, Sheriff H. & B.

w30

postponed till 10th e and place.

MACDONALD, Sheriff H. & B.

w34

E OF LANDS.

Virtue of the ower vested in me the creditors of solvent, under the assignee, I will ber eleven, in the nship of Howick, hich land I shall ms Hotel, Howick wenty-third day of of twelve o'clock. RT LEECH, Assignee.

Game into the en- subscriber, lot 10, about the 4th of White Cow about 6 requested to prove ke her away. ARTWRIGHT. w34-3t*op

## Business Directory.

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

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

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

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

**DR. A. WORTHINGTON,**
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., will attend, particularly, to diseases of 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 in Court House. v14n40

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

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

**Henry McDermot,**
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Notaries 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 Kay'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. v15n29
**Money to Lend on Real Property.**

**D. Shade Gooding,**
BARRISTER, 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
A. C. TOMS. LEWIS C. MOORE.
Goderich, August 27th, 1864. sw103w31

**B. L. Doyle,**
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR &c. OFFICE Crabb's New Block, Goderich, C. W. v15swn5ly

**S. P. YEOMANS,**
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY, NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.—Office over the new Post Office, Goderich. swlY

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

**J. Y. Elwood,**
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Clinton.
Office—a few doors north of the Post Office.
MONEY TO LEND.

**William Fraser,**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Walkerton, C.W. v16n15ly

**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

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

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

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

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

**JAMES SMAILL, ARCHITECT,**
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style. Office at the Huron Auction Mart, Market Square, Goderich. [sw v1n7lyly

**G. M. TRUEMAN**
LAND AGENT,
Market Square, Goderich.
To sit in Clinton every Wednesday, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. 81:10

**DENTISTRY.**

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

**D. McDougall,**
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD, County of Huron. Sales in village or country punctually attended to. w3-1yr*o

**Alex. Findley,**
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for HURON and BRUCE Sales punctually attended to. Address, Bodwin P. O. w50-1yr*o

**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

**LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!**

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

## Business Directory.

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

**JOHN BRETT,**
Tin, Sheet-Iron, and Copper Smith,
EGMONDVILLE, C. W.
Stoves, Cultivators, &c., for Sale.
Repairing Done at Short Notice.

**MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH**
E. HOSKER, PROPRIETOR. THE above is most pleasantly situated on an eminence 120 feet high, overlooking the Harbor and Lake Huron;—good Orchards, Gardens and Rural Walks attached. Board $1 perday; single Meals or Beds, 25 cents. v15n10v1y

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

**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 and 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.
w46-1.

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

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

**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

**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

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

**GODERICH 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

STRAY COW.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, lot 10, 5th con., Ashfield, about the 4th of September inst., a Red and White Cow about 6 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
JAMES CARTWRIGHT.
Ashfield, Sept. 14, 1865. w34-3t*op

## Artemus Ward's Autobiography.

BY HIMSELF.

NEW YORK, NEAR FIFTH AVENOO HOTEL, Org. 31ct.

DR. SIR—Yrs, into which you ask me too send you sum leading incidents in my life so you can write my Bogfiy for the papers, come dooly to hand. I have no doubt that a article onto my life, grammattycally jerked and properly punktooated, would be a addition to the chois literatoor of the day.

To the yooth of Amerikу it would be vallyble as showin how high a pinykle of fame a man can reach who commences his career with a small canvas tent and a peagreen ox, which he rubbed it off while scratchin hiss ll agin the centre pole, cousin in Rahway, N J., a discriminating mob to say humbugs would not go down in Eem village. The ox re soomed agricultooral pursoots shortly afterward.

I next tried my hand at given Blind-man concerts, appearin as the poor blind-man myself. But the infamous cuss who I hired to lead me round town in the day time to excite sympathy, drank freely of a spirituous licker unbeknown to me one day, & while under them influences he led me into the canawl. I had to either tear the green bandage from my eyes or be drownded. I tho't I'd restore my eyesight.

In writin about these things, Mr. Editer, kiner smooth 'em over. Speak of 'em as eksentrissties of genius.

My next ventur would hev bin successful if I hadn't tried to do too much. I got up a series of wax figgers, and among others that of Sokrates. I thet a wax figger of Old Soc would be poplar with eddycated people, but unfortinitly I put a Brown linen duster and a U. S. army regulation cap upon him, which people with kiassical edykashuns said it was a farce. This enterprize was unfortunit in other respecks. At a sertin town I advertised a wax figger of Hon'ble Amos Perkins, who was a raleroad President and a grate person in them parts. But it appeared I had shown the same figger for a pirut nam'd Gibbs in that town the previs season, which created an immense toomult, and the audience remarked, 'shame onto me,' & other statements of the same similarness. I tried to molify 'em. I told 'em that enny family possessin children might have my she tiger to play with half a day & I wouldn't charge 'em a cent: but alas! it was of no avail. I was forced to leave, and I infer from an article in the Advertiser of that town, in which the editor says: "Altho' time has silvered this man's hed with its frosts, he still brazenly wallows in infamy. Still are his snakes unsound and his wax works unclimbie. We are glad that he has concluded to never visit our town, although, incredible as it may appear, the fellow really did contemplate so doing last summer; when, still true to the craven instincts of his black heart, he wrote the hireling knaves at the obscure journals across the street to know what they would charge for four hundred small bills, to be done on yellow paper. We shall recur to this matter again."

I say, I infer from this article that a prejudice still exists agin me in that town.

I will not speak of my wunse being in straitened sirkumstances in a sertin town, & of my endeavoirs to accumulate wealth by lettin myself to Sabbath school pick nicks, to sing ballads adapted to the understandins of little children, accompanying myself on the clarionett—which I forgot where I was one day, singin, instead of "Oh, how pleasant to be a little child,"

Rip snap—let 'em up again,
Right in the middle of a three cent pie,"

which mistake, added to the fact that I could n't play on a clarionett except making it howl dismal, broke up the pic nic, and children saidin voices chok'd with sobs and emotions, where was their home and where was their Pa?

I say I will not speak of this. Let it be forrid in Oblivyon.

In your article, Mr. Editor, please tell 'em what sort of a man I am.

If you see fit to kriticise my Show speak your mind freely. I do not object to kriticism. Tell the publick in a kandid and grasefull article, that my show abounds in moral and startling kuriosities, enny one of whom is worth double the price of admishun.

I have thus far spoke of myself exclooisively as a exhibitor.

I was born in the State of Maine. As an infant I attracted a great deal of attention. The nabers would stand over my cradle for hours and say, "How brite that little face looks; how much it nose!" The yung ladies would carry me around in their arms sayin I was muzzer's bezzy darlin, and a sweet 'ety litle ting. It was nice, tho I wasn't old enuff to properly appreshiate it. I'm a helthy old darlin now.

I hev allers sustained a moral karakter.—I was never a rate-rode conductor in my life.

Altho' in early life I did not invariably confine myselt to truth in my small bills, I hev bin gradoually growin respectabler and respectabler every year. I'm not a member of any meeting-house, but b'leave in meetin houses, and shouldn't feel safe to take a dose of laudnum and lay down in the streets of a village that hadn't any with a $1,000 bill in my vest pocket.

My temperament is billious, altho I don't owe a dollar in the world.

I am an early riser, my wife is a Presbyterian. I may add I'm also bald-headed. I keep two cows.

I live in Baldinsville, Indiany. My next door naber is old Steve Billins. I'll tell you a little story about old Steve that will make you larf. He jined the Church last spring, and the minister said, "You must go home, now, Brother Billings, and erect a family altar in your house," whereupon the egzerjis old ass went home and built a reg'lar Pulpit in his sitting room. He had jiners in his house tour days.

I am (56) years of age. Time, with its relentless scythe, is ever bisy. The Old Sexton gathers them in, he gathers them in. I keap a pig this year.

I don't think of more, Mr. Ed'ter.

If you should give my portrait in connection with my Bogfiy, please have me ingraved in a languishin' attitood, leaning on a marble pillar, leavin my back hair as it is now.

Trooly yours,
ARTEMUS WARD.

## Women and Newspapers.

A Tuskegee paper comes out strong in favor of his female patrons, whom he regards as model subscribers. We copy his eulogy upon the sex, as we agree with the editor in every word:

Women are the best subscribers in the world to newspapers, magazines, &c. We have been an editor now going on eight years, and we have never lost a single dollar by a female subscriber. They seem to make it a point of conscientious duty to pay the preacher and printer, two classes of the community that suffer more from bad pay (and no pay at all) than all the rest put together. Wherever we have a woman's name on our books we know that it is just as good for three dollars and a half as a pycayune is for a ginger cake. Besides, whatever they subscribe for they read, whether it is good, bad or indifferent; if they can subscribe for a paper, they are sure to read, upon the principle, we suppose, that if they did not, their money would be thrown away—as an old lady whom we once knew, for whose sick servant girl the doctor had prescribed a dose of oil; but as the girl could not take oil, she took it herself, rather than it should be wasted. Hence, we say, they are the best readers—for this reason, we would, at any time in the world rather have a dozen women on our books than one man.

## A Good Story from Sonora.

The following rich story is related by a Sonora paper, at the expense of a queer genius who vibrates between that town and Oregon, as 'advance' agent of a Concert Troupe, and who, though pretty clever in 'selling' the curiously inclined, does not always come off first best:—

Frank Ball, travelling in a vehicle bearing a strong resemblance to a pedlar's cart. Old Lady rushes out from the house by the roadside. The following colloquy ensues:

"Old Lady: 'Say, what have you got to sell?'

Ball: 'I am a travelling agent, madam, for the greatest 'Menagerie' of ancient or modern times, which is shortly to be exhibited in this section, affording the inhabitants thereof an opportunity of viewing the most stupendous collection of animals ever exhibited.'

Old Lady: 'You don't say! Have you got any elephant?'

Ball: 'We have, madam, six elephants; but these constitute a comparatively unimportant part of the show. We have living specimens of bipeds and quadrupeds, who roamed over the earth not only in the antediluvian, but also in the antedilunian, and also in the policene and postmiocene periods, embracing the megatherium, with six legs and two tails; the ichtyosarum, with four eyes and two tails; the gyrastucus, with no eyes, two noses and four tails; and many other species too numerous for enumeration. We also have a pious lawyer.'

Old Lady: 'Well I declare!'

Ball: 'But, madam, the greatest curiosity by far of our exhibition, is a learned and classically trained monkey, who was brought up by a Mahomedan priest in the mysterious region of the Great Desert of Sahara. The monkey speaks with fluency all the modern languages, besides Hebrew, Greek and Latin. He can repeat the Ten Commandments, the Emancipation Proclamation, and performs the most intricate examples in mathematics with rapidity, ease and accuracy. While exhibiting in Washington he actually repeated a long speech of the President. This monkey corresponds ——'.

Beautiful young lady suddenly sticks her head out of the window, and calls out—

'Mother! mother! ask him why they let the monkey travel so far ahead of the other critters?'

## Rome.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, from Rome, says:—The Pope will, in all probability, pass the remainder of the summer at Castle Gandolfo, and will not return to Rome until the beginning of October. So many accidents have taken place of late on the Roman railways, and the people employed on them are looked upon at the court as such terrible revolutionists, that the Pope determined this time to go to Castle Gandolfo in his own carriage. His Holiness does not like the country. Solitude wears him; he has no enjoyment of the beauties of nature, and is never at his ease except in the bustle of a large town; so that, after all, he may leave Castle Gandolfo sooner than is now expected. In the meanwhile he is restoring the hall of Consistory, decorated with the Frescoes of Montovani, and means to resume the custom of Benoit XVI., who at this season of the year held his consistories *in arce Gandulphi*. It is there, no doubt, that the one now about to assemble will be held. All the Cardinals will be present, and it is believed that the Pope, in his opening allocution, will give the Holy College an account of the recent negotiations with the Italian Government, and will communicate the contents of the letter, seven pages long, which Victor Emmanuel sent to him by M. Vergezzi. He will also notify the elevation of Monsignor Manning to the archiepiscopal seat of Westminster; the installation of this prelate having been looked upon as a matter of such urgent importance by the Holy See that, contrary to rule, it was affected without waiting for the Consistory to assemble. It had been hoped that ninety bishops belonging to the kingdom of Italy would be nominated; but for the present this, of course, cannot be. It is thought that the Italian Government will be willing, before long, to resume the negotiations with the court of Rome; but the reactionary party urges the Pope not to be satisfied any longer with the basis originally laid down, but to call upon the Cabinet of Florence to make its own propositions, the Pontifical Government reserving to itself the right of rejecting them until they are so modified as to suit its views. Those who think that the execution of the Convention will soon cause the resistance of the court of Rome to cease are in error.—Nevertheless General Montebello has already received orders on the subject of the evacuation, by which it will not be delayed but hastened.

According to a prophecy which was fully believed in at Rome, the Emperor of the French ought to have died on the 15th of August. The prophecy was communicated at Rome by Belgian priest, and its realization was confidently expected by the "black party," according to whom the death of the "chief of the European revolution," as they call Napoleon III., would naturally be followed by the triumph of the Church. With such fatalities does Roman society occupy itself, that this prophecy was much discussed even at the court.

## A Female Jack Sheppard.

On Sunday afternoon, 3rd inst., Bridget Mack, aged twelve years, made her escape from the Tombs under certain circumstances which show a spirit of cunning and daring far in advance of her years. It appears that about a week ago Bridget was arrested on a charge of petit larceny and committed to the Tombs for trial. She was confined in that portion of the prison known as Magdalen, where all young girls are imprisoned. At about 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, Bridget forced off the damper of the grate used for heating the room in which she was confined, and thus gained access to the chimnes, up which she climbed and got out on the roof. She then jumped down on the roof of the main building, and thence a distance of ten feet to the roof of the old station house, fronting on Franklin street, and which is now used for the accommodation of "ten days" prisoners. Bridget then crawled along the west end of the roof, and soon gained the top of the wall surrounding the prison. Here to gain the street it was necessary for her to leap down a distance of over thirty feet. Unhesitatingly the daring girl jumped over the wall and landed on the grass plot inside the iron railings without sustaining any injuries. She then scaled the fence, ran on, and thus made her escape unobserved by any of the officers of the prison. Her escape was soon after discovered, and the daring little girl was subsequently found concealed under a bed in a house in Jackson street, where she had taken refuge. She was discovered and arrested by Mr. James Finley, the prison clerk, who took her back to the Tombs and locked her up in a secure cell. It is stated that a short time ago, Bridget while confined in a house against her will, made her way to the roof of the premises, and jumped off to the sidewalk below, a distance of four stories, and escaped with some slight injuries.—[N. Y. World.

## A Golden Strike.

A New York paper gives currency to the narrative of a Fiedmontese, named Tiaglere, of the discovery, by himself and others, of immense quantities of diamonds, nuggets of gold, and a fabulous amount of precious stones, including topaz, emerald, sapphires, &c., in the Mont Cenis tunnel. One of their number claimed the whole and was murdered by some others, then all the excavating machinery was destroyed and work stopped.—One went away with a large amount of gold, and he hid his more valuable gems, offering one for sale at Suza. He was accused of the murder of an English traveller named Stonewald, in consequence of a resemblance between a diamond offered for sale and one he had. Escaping from prison he was again arrested at Marseilles, previously handing his narrative to Mr. Entwistle, an American citizen there, and carried back to prison.

The French and Italian Governments are said to be dividing the spoils.

## Interesting Items.

Bluefishing is all the rage at New Haven now.

The potato crop of Ireland never looked better.

The drouth is injuring the tobacco crop in Tennessee.

The Pasti bouquet is the fashionable perfume in London.

France has 8,000 miles of railway, and 5,000 miles more building.

A man in Rhode Island committed suicide by swallowing a large stone.

An explosion in a San Juan silver mine revealed $20,000 worth of ore.

The South American jerked beef sells in England for fifteen shilling per cwt.

The receipts of the theatres in Paris in the month of July amounted to $200,000.

The English sparrows imported into Jersey have cleaned the trees of worms.

A hair-dresser in Paris committed suicide in despair at the new fashions.

The plum and damson crop in France this year is enormous, but the greengages have failed.

The latest estimates of the cotton crop is 1,250,000 bales.

Man is the subject of sympathy and not the slave of self love.

The man who "carries everything before him"—The waiter.

Hair that ought to flow in natural waves—The locks of a canal.

Every peacock is well convinced that the eyes of all the world are upon his tail.

"I'm attached to you, and yet I wish myself away," as the overloaded donkey said to the cart.

The New York *Tribune* editorially announces the failure of the wheat crop in the West.

A large portion of the cargo of the *Peruvian* consisted of deals, of which she took 6304.

John H. Surratt is said to have been seen in Montreal a week ago.

A number of English gunboats, with two men-of-war, have been ordered to take position on the west coast of Ireland.

☞ Colt's factory is to be run twenty hours a day, in consequence of the increased demand for pistols. Many of the orders, it is said, came from Southern negroes.

Small debts neglected ruin credit, and when a man has lost that, he will find himself at the bottom of a hill he cannot ascend.

Dissimulation in youth is the forerunner of perfidy in old age; its appearance is the fatal omen of growing depravity and future shame.

Whenever you find a great deal of gratitude in a poor man, take it for granted that there would be as much generosity if he were a rich one.

A new form of applause is becoming common in the London theatres. The audience, when pleased with any expression or sentiment uttered by the actors, often clap their hands and shout, "Hear, hear!"

A spectator at Newport, seeing a man some distance from the shore bathing, expressed apprehensions for his safety, when a bystander remarked, "There is no danger—his head will buoy his body."

A lady, walking with her husband at the seaside, inquired of him the difference between exportation and transportation. "Why, my dear," he replied, "if you were on yonder vessel, leaving England, you would be exported, and I should be transported!"

The friends of a celebrated wit expressed some surprise that, with his age and fondness for the bottle, he should have thought it necessary to marry. "A wife was necessary," he said; "my acquaintances began to say that I drank too much for a single man."

A Dutchman was relating his marvellous escape from drowning when thirteen of his companions were lost by the upset of a boat, and he alone was saved. "And how did you escape their fate?" asked one of his hearers. "I did not go in the pote!" was the Dutchman's answer.

"Come here, my little lad," said an attorney to a boy of about nine years old. "A case is between the devil and the people—which do you think will be most likely to gain the action?" The boy replied—"I guess it will be a hard squeeze; the people have the most money, but the devil has the most lawyers."

"One more question, Mr. Parks," said a counsel to a witness, who happened to be a tailor, "You have known the defendant a long time; what are his habits—loose or otherwise?" "The one he's on now I think is rather tight under the arms, and too short-waisted for the fashion," replied Parks. "Stand down," said the counsel.

Hard be his fate who makes no childhood happy, it is so easy. It does not require wealth, or position, or fame, only a little kindness, and the fact which it inspires. Give a child a chance to love, to play, to exercise his imagination and affections, and he will be happy. Give him the conditions of health, simple food, air, exercise and he will be happy.

The attention of a little girl having been called to a rosebush, on whose topmost stem the oldest rose was fading, whilst below and around it three beautiful crimson buds were just unfolding their charms, she at once and artlessly exclaimed to her brother—"See, Willie, these buds have just awakened in time to kiss their mother before she dies."

## Speech by Hon. D. McDonald.

The following is a report of the excellent speech delived by the Hon. Donald McDonald on the second reading of the Supply Bill:—

HON. DONALD MCDONALD said:—If I avail myself of this opportunity to say a few words in respect to questions more or less prominently before the country, it is not with any desire to provoke fruitless discussion or to throw any serious obstacle in the way of the Administration. As yet, however, this House has not had before it anything like a general review of the important matters which are engaging public attention. The motion of which I gave notice was designed by me to afford an occasion for the free expression of opinion; and I withdrew it only because I found that what is my mind was certainly divested of all trace of partizan feeling was undoubtedly misapprehended by hon. gentlemen to whose judgment I am for the most part inclined to defer. It is now apparent that the work of the present session will be compressed within a very brief period—not because great questions are not awaiting legislative and executive action, but because various circumstances exist which in the opinion of ministers necessitate and justify delay. They have brought us together in fulfilment of a formal promise, made with more particular reference to the mission to England, and in that view have done right. Although individually I do not regard the results of the mission as proof of anything like complete success, I am not prepared to decide them as evidence of entire failure. (Hear, heard) All I had hoped for has not been effected; some things which I would fain have seen deferred have been forced upon us; but on the other hand, it cannot be doubted that much has been gained by the negotiations in securing the province a greater degree of attention than had previously been extended to them by the people of the parent country; and by establishing between the province and the Imperial authorities a freedom of intercourse which cannot fail to be advantageous in coming years. We know now that the Palmerston Cabinet, which has been so heartily sustained in the recent appeal to the British constituencies, earnestly desires the success of our policy of Colonial Confederation; (hear, hear,) and though I deprecate everything like coercion, and trust that nothing in any way resembling it will be attempted, I indulge the hope that the good offices of the Imperial authorities will at no distant day serve to remove the misapprehension which has prevailed in some of the sister provinces, and to bring their representatives into more cordial accord with the Legislature of Canada. Sufficient has transpired to prove that the delay of which some of our friends complain, does not arise from indifference to the necessity of doing something speedily to meet the sectional difficulties under which Canada has labored. The justification of the existing combination of liberals and conservatives lies in the obvious want of the Province of some bold and comprehensive measure to prevent a recurrence of sectional strife; and I trust—should the Maritime Provinces continue averse to the large scheme—that when next we meet, the question will be brought before us with special reference to the constitutional relations of Upper and Lower Canada. (Hear, hear.) On one point arising out of this question, I am anxious to hear something in the shape of explanation. Is it to be understood that the Home Government makes its support of the Confederation scheme contingent upon the acceptance by Canada of all the points set forth in Mr. Cardwell's dispatch? May we assume that that scheme is approved and will be sustained *per se*, or are we to conclude that Imperial favor and action will be dependent upon the adoption of Imperial views on other questions? Upon the answer to these enquiries, in my judgment much depends. Especially with regard to the question of defence, it is necessary for us to know exactly where the negotiations have landed us. For my part, I cannot but regret that Her Majesty's advisers in England deem it their duty to press this question so persistently upon successive Provincial Governments. Not only is such a proceeding not calculated to be successful, but in my opinion it is not and never has been called for by anything in the relations of this country to the United States. (Hear, hear.) We have been warned by alarmists, at various times during the last four years, that the enormous military power developed by our neighbors in the course of their terrific internal struggle, would be converted into an aggressive instrument so soon as the civil war was ended. But the prediction is being falsified by facts. The war is over, and instead of preparations for war with other powers we see the Federal Government intent upon reducing its military establishment, with all possible dispatch, to a peace standard. Its vast armies are being disbanded; its enormous expenditures cut down; the means and energies so lately exerted for destructive purposes are being once more applied to peaceful enterprise. Instead of causes of apprehension, I see grounds of confidence. And therefore, I deprecate as unwise and uncalled for the constant effort of the Imperial authorities to thrust upon this Province the question of defence, and to urge upon us a policy in regard to it which has the effect of unsettling the minds of our own people, and the arousing the sensibilities of our neighbours. (Hear, hear.) For if we prepare for war, in a period of peace, they will naturally become suspicious and should we erect fortifications along our extended frontier, and parade preparations for battle, we must in reason expect that the Americans will not neglect the precautions which such a state of things is likely to engender. Thus, the very measures which are pressed upon us with a view to the defence of the Province, in reality become sources of its greatest danger. My intercourse with my constituents, and with the people of the western peninsula, has convinced me that an overwhelming majority,—I might without presumption say nine tenths of the whole—are opposed, not only to the agitation of the defence question so called, but to the expenditure of a dollar in the construction of works which whilst incensing our neighbours would be practically valueless in the event of difficulty. I never knew the people of Western Canada more unanimous or more firmly resolved than they are in reference to this question. They feel, in the first place, that the financial condition of the Province is such that it would be impolitic to incur even the slightest expenditure for unproductive works, and in the next place they are sincerely desirous of maintaining the most amicable relations with the government and people of the United States. The harsh feelings exhibited by the acts of lawless raiders have already disappeared; and at this moment the most friendly feelings obtain between the residents on both sides of the line. These relations the Canadian people are anxious to perpetuate; and I share their unwillingness to endure additional taxation to gratify the misconceptions of those who are imperfectly acquainted with the position of this Province, or to do aught that even by implication may be made to seem offensive to our best customers. These being my views on the subject of fortifications and defence, it is hardly necessary for me to add an expression of the satisfaction with which I regard the delay announced by the Government. It would have been yet more agreeable to learn that the intention which is not to be pressed this Session had been abandoned altogether; satisfied, as I am that the expenditure of borrowed money upon fortifications would be impolitic and in the highest degree unpopular. I can but hope that the delay will be long enough to enable ministers to ascertain the determined opposition which the idea of fortifications encounters, and to convince the Imperial authorities of the impropriety of insisting upon an expenditure of this nature as an element in any understanding between the Province and the parent country. In this connection it is satisfactory to know that ministers properly appreciate the importance of reciprocity, and are doing what they can to promote a renewal of the treaty. (Hear, hear.) In certain quarters there is an apparent readiness to depreciate the treaty, and to talk of the defiant course which this Province may pursue should the efforts to secure its renewal prove abortive. This appears to me the height of folly. No man familiar with the circumstances of the farmers of the Province can disregard the contrast presented by their condition before and after the enactment of the treaty. Hence we cannot afford to affect indifference, or to permit reciprocity to go by default. All things considered, it is perhaps the most truly vital question of the hour, and nothing should be left undone that may in any degree contribute to the renewal of the treaty, with such modifications as may be necessary to conciliate American interests at present arrayed in an antagonistic attitude. The conclusion arrived at by the Detroit Convention affords a happy augury of what may be effected by a judicious and conciliatory course, and I trust that no false pride of nationality will hinder us from striving with all our might to secure to the Province the benefits of reciprocity. (Hear, hear.) The Maritime Provinces are interested in this question in common with ourselves, and I regard with sincere satisfaction the arrangement made—I assume at the instance of our Government—to bring about concerted action. The representations which the approching Confederate Council may make to the British Minister at Washington will carry greater weight than those of any single Province; and it is to be hoped that propositions may be agreed upon which will commend themselves to the favor of the Cabinet and Congress at Washington. With the view of rendering more intimate our commercial intercourse with the adjacent States, the policy of deepening the Provincial canals manifestly becomes urgent. The Great West wants a direct channel to the ocean; and Canada presents a route which in many respects may challenge competition. But the present capacity of the canals is not equal to the requirement, and we must quickly enlarge them if we would realize the full advantages of the position. Expenditures for an undertaking of this character would in the end be productive, especially if, as we have been led to expect, the requisite money may be obtained at a comparatively low rate of interest. A heavy expenditure on account of an Intercolonial Railway would not be nearly so justifiable, although some work of that nature will probably be an unavoidable accompaniment of Confederation. With regard to the Intercolonial project, however, the vexed question of defence has been permitted too largely to interfere; the choice of route have been uniformly fettered with the same considerations that would stud the western frontier with bristling forts. Might we not beneficially consider the expediency of reducing the cost of the railroad to the minimum figure, by availing ourselves of the links that have been constructed as part of the chain to connect Fredericton with Halifax? I suppose that the work must be accepted in some shape as a corollary of confederation, but let us by all means endeavor to effect that object with no further outlay than is absolutely necessary.—At any rate, we may defer the question until the difficulties now standing in the way of Confederation have been overcome, and the future of the Province thus to some extent determined. As to the North-West question, we shall have another opportunity of considering its bearings in relation to the proposition for acquiring it, to which the present Government is a party. My first impression, I must in candor say, was not favorable to the proposal—not because I undervalue the resources of the vast region to be acquired, or its importance to Canada for purposes of trade and settlement; but because I have shared the prevalent opinion that a large proportion of the territory rightfully belonged to Canada, and should therefore not be a matter of

# A Dazzling Discovery.

## Wonders and Riches of the Earth's Interior.

### GOLD AND PRECIOUS STONES FOUND IN MOUNT CENIS TUNNEL.

The New York World has an account of a startling and dazzling discovery of gold and precious stones, in the Mount Cenis tunnel, in the Alps, between France and Italy, in which it professes credence, as at least part of the story is verified by the suspension of work on this tunnel, on the 16th day of August last, at the time the reported discovery was made. The World's informant is W. P. Entwistle, an American gentleman residing at Marseilles, who furnishes the sworn statement of Pierre Tagliare, one of the original discoverers of the marvellous wealth. It is reported that the French and Italian governments, who were jointly interested in making the tunnel, are dividing the spoil, and that they are hushing up the story of the discovery as much as possible. The following is part of his story:

But the great event came on the 16th of August. I recall the moment well. It was close to seven o'clock; we took note of the time carefully, because at seven o'clock we should be done for the day, and with a trifling intermission for supper, the work would be commenced for the night by a relief party.

Suddenly Bacco stopped the engines.—"*Corpo di dio!*" he said; "three of the drills have been crushed, we must have been pounding on adamant."

Directly the frame and engines were withdrawn; we charged the perforations and applied our slow match, and fled behind the pivot doors for protection.

In a moment the deep concave trembled with the explosion, and the place became clogged with suffocating smoke.

Straightway a jet of compressed air was spirted from the recess, and the tunnel became fresh as an ice house. We lighted the lamps immediately, and stole forward to mark the result.

A space thrice as large as a single explosion usually makes had been excavated; a great foundation rib of primitive rock formed the bottom, and this was full of small glimmering objects, unshattered and crystallized, which dimly twinkled through the dust and debris. I lifted from the rubbish a smoothly angled lump of shining something, and brought it towards a lamp.

I am sweating to what I speak upon the Evangelists. The crystal was a clear topaz, golden yellow in color, and as big as a pullet's egg.

One of the workman here came to me, holding something in his horny palm, as big as my own great possession. I dropped the topaz with a cry. The dolt was carrying a marvellous emerald.

We looked into each other's faces a moment, and then the whole four rushed to the fissure; the usually dark and grey debris shone keenly here and there, and I saw in an instant that there had been some strange convulsions at this part of the mountain; all the strata lay in this small space, crushed or bitten through with a great granitic upheaval, and the various orders had been lifted almost vertically; a coarse micaceous sandstone, traversed by what seemed accidental veins of quartz, lay on the left, running at its edges into a hard conglomerate, which barely yielded to the blow of a pick, and by graduations of hard argillaceous slate, the reverse side of the fissure, wonderful to say, closed with solid basalt. A distribution so much at variance with my experience, was not without precedents, but in the intensity of the moment I had no time to think; a prostrate column of basalt, half concealed in dust, sparkled at my feet, and as I tumbled it towards the clear light, it broke across its breadth and disclosed the most beautiful sapphire I ever beheld.

At this instant one of the men who was exploring another part of the cavern, uttered a shout:

"The stone is all gold!"

I say again that my hand is on the Evangelists, and that I tell but what I saw. Through the sandstone strayed a vein of quartz, and this was of mingled pale and metallic appearance, and the metallic places were not sulphates, as I thought first, but almost pure gold.

At this intelligence my comrades went almost wild. They were poor beasts, and knew not the value of gems, but once or twice in their lives they had touched a Louis, and at the mention of gold their animal greeds burnt in their eyes till our little cloister seemed scooped out of a delirious dream, and for and instant I pressed my head on my hands to know if I were poor Pierre Tagliare indeed, or the Prince of Golconda.

My struggle ceased at a hard, hoarse word from Crispino Bacco.

"These are mine. I am the discoverer of them all, because I head the gang. Do none of you take one stone."

I looked at him and shuddered. His face was like a wild beasts; his fingers were crooked hard, like a cat when she is angry. He did not weep or embrace us at this general fortune, but regarded us as enemies contesting his spoil.

"Crispino?" I said, "are you mad! If we are to possess this wealth it must be in common, and the secret must be kept amongst us, otherwise the crown will claim every ounce of the gold"

"It is all mine!" he howled, "I am its discoverer. Stand off!'

I saw the gathering fury on the faces of our two assistants. They muttered, and their brows worked and blackened, and together they rushed upon Bacco. Before I could stir or speak he lay upon the rock, and they had pounded in his skull with the very nuggets of quartz which contained the veins of gold.

When their fury had been abated, and the murder done, they stopped and breathed hard. The sight of blood sobered them; they turned upon me.

"You will betray us, Beccamorto?"

I saw that the crime they had done would engulf us all unless I could bring my superior intelligence to bear upon these poor wretches.

"Either we must all die but one," I said, "and be live a fugitive, or be hung; or we must agree to share the secret and be faithful to each other. Take up the body of Bacco and take it to the mouth of the gallery, say that the mine exploded prematurely and killed him; then return to me."

I set all the pistons to work immediately, that the directory might not suspect anything, and before the two men returned the perforators were gashing the softer slate and shale at the rate of a metre an hour. Every clip of the piston rods disengaged some new fragment, all beautiful with crystals, and giving back to the iron thud the keen ring of precious metals. Chrysoberlys lay imbedded in the coarse granite at the bottom. The black and brown Savoyard diamonds, which had been found in past years in the beds of torrents, were here of a pale blue lustre, rarer than I had ever read of them, and I disengaged one fruticose cluster of the purest water, containing seventeen. The gold quartz was also varied by the glimmer of platinum, and a shower of garnets fell thrice, some of them so big that they could not lay in the palm of my hand.

I do not forget that to all this I am certifying under oath, and I need not specify when the whole truth of what I disclose will be known to-morrow to the crown, if it be not already. It is enough to add, that in the thirty or forty minutes wherin my drills broke down in this precious deposit in the mountain I beheld and handled more wealth than all the cloisters of Dresden hold, or the great Mogul guards in his treasuries. The gems that fell were larger than all precedents admitted, and of wondrous crystallization. The topaz, beryl, tourmaline, rycolites, spinelle, and corundum, were often in the same fragment, gathered together as if hidden there years before. Sapphires a little dull by the earths to which they were attached, and weighing three hundred carats, were common as pebbles around me. I filled my pockets with the rarest, and finding others more precious still, threw them all away, and gathered and gathered, till at last my head began to reel with possession, and I sat down and laughed like one witless.

But these things were too manifest for doubt. I considered that, because the phase of nature was rare, and never until now disclosed to man, it need not therefore be impossible; for, in the endless laboratory of nature, my race had until now penetrated only the postal, while I was sitting in the heart of the Alps, a mile from any surface above or behind.

The results are known. My dull companions, with no appreciation of the value of gems, left Bardonneche laden with rough nuggets of gold. Whether they annihilated each other in the mutual hate of avarice, or wandered off separately and fell for their riches by other hands, I cannot tell. I have never encountered them. For myself, I selected the most valuable gems, and carefully covered the spot at the termination of the tunnel, that my discovery might not be immediately traced by others. Being poor and moneyless, I offered at Suza a portion of my gems for sale, having previously concealed the rest. Immediately I fell under suspicion of being the murderer of Mr. Stonewold, and was arrested. It was said that the diamond I offered to sell has been recognized as one of his. If this be true, the correspondence is simply accidental, I never knew of the murder, and never laid hand upon Crispino Bacco.

Meanwhile, I wish to be released from this terrible charge of murder, and waiting the pleasure of his majesty the king, I subscribe myself

PIERRE TAGLIARE.

In the jail at Susa.

Privately subscribed to before Stefano Fronzuta, attorney at Suza, Aug. 19, 1865.

The result thus far is, that poor Tagliare has not been released, but Stefano Fronzuta, the lawyer to whom he intrusted his secret, has been appointed director-in-chief of the tunnel, the work on which, however, has not been resumed.

# Huron Signal.

GODERICH, OCT. 5, 1865.

## The Fenian Movement.

Now that the bloody record of the American struggle is closed, it would seem that a chapter of current history is to be devoted to Fenianism. Certain demagogues in America, as we all know, have, during the past four years, taught that the day was fast approaching when Irishmen would be called upon to strike a blow for the liberation of Ireland from the dominion of England. In the struggle to take place native Irishmen were to be reinforced by 200,000 of their fellow-countrymen, trained to arms in the American war, and ready to do and die for the Irish Republic. From recent developments in Ireland, some of the particulars of which we give elsewhere, it would seem that the time for the proposed uprising has arrived, but if it has, it has not found the British Government unprepared. The police force has been strengthened, incendiary newspapers have been seized, a cordon of gunboats has been quietly sent to the western coast, a large number of arrests have been made, thousands of loyal Irishmen are on the alert, and Fenianism, if it dares to show itself in the light of open day, will be crushed with the iron hand of power. While we can extend our sympathy to a people rising in a manly way to struggle for freedom, we cannot think for a moment that the Fenian movement is entitled to the least respect. It was conceived in secret, and fostered in secret. It is denounced by a sweeping majority of the Roman Catholic clergy and intelligent Catholics everywhere, who can see in it nothing but an occasion of useless bloodshed. And, hence, we trust the present movement in Ireland will be crushed at the very outset.

## The Goderich Post Office again.

In its issue of Tuesday the 26th inst., the Daily *Globe* sets up one of the weakest defences of the conduct of a public man that we have ever read. Speaking of the dismissal of Mr. Watson from the Goderich Post Office, it says, "an accusation is raised against the Government that Mr. Watson has been dismissed, not for fault, but in order to make room for the son of Mr. Dickson, a supporter of the Government." A more false premise it is impossible to conceive. It is a *man of straw*, and a miserably poor one too. By whom was such an accusation raised? Not by us certainly—not by any person in this town—not by any one at Quebec, that we have heard. Mr. Watson candidly admitted at the time that he had departed from the rules of the department, and under the circumstances we could not but admit that Mr. Griffin had done his duty, neither more nor less. Indeed, we could not, and cannot even yet, understand what drove our *disinterested* member to move for the papers in the matter of the dismissal of James Watson. Had he moved in connection with those papers for a statement of all the circumstances connected with the removal of Mr. A. Dickson to Goderich, and *the appointment of Mr. Samuel Dickson as his successor in Seaforth*, some light might have been shed upon a very curious affair. The *Globe* copies Mr. Griffin's report, which concludes as follows:

"Mr. Watson, in fact, has no defence to make; he acknowledges his error, but alleges that he has not erred fradulently or dishonestly, and that his balences are correct week after week.

Mr. Watson has, in fact, used the money order business for his own purpose, under the mistaken idea that he could do so. He has erred through inadvertency or misapprehension of his duties and instructions, and in perfect ignorance of the melancholy termination it is in your power to give to this course of folly."

That is in strict accordance with the reasons assigned by us for the dismissal of Mr. Watson, and as even that gentleman did not complain of injustice, Mr. Dickson's motion for the bringing down of the papers was a work of supererogation, which bears absurdity on the face of it.

Having satisfied itself that the dismissal was in strict accordance with the rules of the department, the *Globe*, proceeding to the appointment of Mr. A. Dickson, says: "But, he is the son of the County member! Well, it is something new under Constitutional Government to treat that fact as an objection. *An official must be somebody's son.*" The last sentence, short as it is, is unanswerably logical, but we think it would puzzle the *Globe*, or any other of Mr. Dickson's apologists, to prove that it is either just or right, under Constitutional Government, that a member's own *sons* should be placed *before and above* all other claimants when a nice little office is to be filled! Once accept this principle as established, and, we ask, what is the logical conclusion? If it is right in respect to one member of Parliament, it is right in the whole legislative body—right with regard to one class of appointments, it must be equally right in all others, excepting, of course, those under the Great Seal, and election contests, under such a system, would degenerate into so many struggles for as many offices as the successful candidate happened to have eligible sons! We are filled with astonishment that the *Globe*, which has for so many years advocated purity in connection with the public affairs of Canada, should endeavor to justify conduct so inconsistent with its own teachings and so dangerous, as a precedent, to good government. The writer in the *Globe* omits mention of several important facts in connection with this post office business. He speaks of the promotion of Mr. Archibald Dickson from Seaforth to Goderich as being perfectly proper on account of his experience, but does not inform the public that the vacant office in Seaforth was immediately filled by the appointment of Mr. Samuel Dickson, a very excellent and successful farmer, *and also a son of James Dickson, Esq., M. P. P.!* Let those who will, connect these two appointments and try to justify the act—we *cannot*. The *promotion* might have been swallowed, but the double rapsmacks so strongly of Family Compactism that it proves too bitter a pill for ordinary people to digest. At Ainleyville, Seaforth, etc., Mr. Dickson, in his speeches, was strong in his advocacy of "fair play," and we ask now what fair play there can be when other and equally worthy men are deprived of the ghost of a chance of competing with his sons for preferment when offices are to be given away? By all means give the Messrs. Dickson, jr. a chance to rise in the world, but do not set them immeasurably *above* the sons of other men, merely because their father happens to represent Huron and Bruce! The *Globe* asks why Mr. A. Dickson "should be excluded (*i. e.* promoted from a position in which he was doing very well) because his father happens to have sacrificed a great deal of valuable time in doing the *land* and parliament business of 80,000 people on a pittance of £150 a year?" This means, in fact, that a member of parliament who does his duty with anything like faithfulness is not adequately *paid* for his services, even though an extra session should swell his paltry yearly pittance to £300, unless he can contrive by securing a few good offices to supplement his salary. The theory of *perquisites* has certainly received a novel illustration. We have no personal end to serve in this matter. So long as we get our letters and papers punctually it matters not who deals them out, but there is an important principle at stake, and we fee it a public duty to differ from a gentleman whom we have ever been happy to credit with good and manly actions. We do so, as we have said before, with extreme regret, but, nevertheless, we cannot conscientiously withdraw a single word of what we have said. We address ourselves to right-thinking, reasonable men throughout the Counties, and all we ask is that our sentiments and motives be not misconstrued.

## The County Ploughing Match.

In order to have a good County Ploughing Match, it is of primary importance that there should be a list of premiums in the respective classes worth striving for. We have in this County a number of ploughmen ambitious enough to enter into the lists for the pure honor of coming out successful, but, if a really handsome prize accompanies the honor of championship, the trial of skill is keener and the reward more tangible. With regard to prizes, the prospects of the coming Match are, we believe, brighter than on any former occasion. Mr. Benjamin Bell, of St. George, of whose good intentions our London cor. makes mention, has since that time written to Robt. Gibbons, Esq., Pres. of the C. H. A. S., offering one of his splendid Reaping Machines as a Prize to some lucky ploughman, Robt. Runciman, Esq., of Goderich, offers one of his superior iron ploughs, and we will be surprised indeed if the manufacturers of Clinton, Egmondville, &c., allow themselves to be left far behind in their efforts to encourage a pursuit which supports their varied enterprise. When we add to the prizes thus offered and expected those which the Society may be able to give, it will be conceded that there should be inducement enough to draw out the most skillful ploughmen of the County.

Then, again, the place where a grand match is appointed to come off is of much importance. Without knowing the locality that may be chosen, we would suggest the vicinity of Clinton as being, perhaps, the most convenient spot that could be selected. The main object should be to secure the *success* of the Match, and in order to do this it may be found necessary to sink little local jealousies in a spirit of liberality and hearty good-feeling. A meeting of delegates from the various branch societies takes place at Clinton on Monday afternoon next, to come to an understanding with regard to the necessary preliminaries, selection of ground, &c., immediately after which, of course, the particulars will be made public. We hope it will not be out of place to urge the delegates to exercise great caution in the selection of competent, disinterested judges; to have the rules of the match plainly laid down and strictly adhered to, and, in case they agree in other respects, to appoint a committee of management that will be likely to see the affair conducted on honorable and straightforward principles.—"God speed the Plough!"

One of the officers of the Working Men's Protection Association, New York, has absconded with $15,000.

## BETTER TIMES.

The farmers of Huron and Bruce are now enjoying a degree of prosperity to which they have been strangers for years past.—Their labors have been abundantly blessed during the season by a bountiful crop in almost every branch of agriculture, and by a most fortunate coincidence they are enabled to dispose of every surplus article of produce at high rates. On the 27th Sept., 1864, with a deficient crop, the following were the prices paid for produce:—Fall Wheat 83 to 85cts., Spring Wheat 73 to 75cts., Oats 30c., Barley 63c., Butter 12½c., and so on. To-day Fall Wheat brings from $1.16 to $1.20, Spring 96cts., Butter 22c., Oats and Barley bring less than last year, but the crop, especially of the former has been enormous. The difference of price in our staple serials is so great that upon every fifty bushels of Fall Wheat our farmers secure an increase of about $17.00, or $340 on a thousand bushels. On Spring Wheat the difference in favor of the producer is about $11.50 per 50 bush. Now, taking into account that the average crop throughout the Counties is at least *double* that of last year, it is obvious that our hard-working farmers must find themselves next spring in a better position than they could possibly have hoped for two years ago. Then, again, there is an unprecedented demand for horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, &c., for the American markets. There will be little necessity for auction sales this season, for scores of buyers are scouring the country and paying very high prices for surplus stock of every description. Hardly a day passes without a drove of cattle, sheep or hogs being driven through Seaforth, Clinton or Goderich for transportation by rail, and long trains of cars laden with such stock pass Eastward almost daily. We should like to see an estimate of the amount of money brought into the two Counties by this means,—it must be very large indeed. Thus favored, our farmers are making money, and they *need it*. Many of them were forced into debt by the pressure of circumstances in former years, and will be only too happy if they can now clear off old scores and start afresh,—those who are fortunate enough to be even with the world will be able to carry out contemplated improvements, and an impetus will be given to the development of our resources that an abundance of money alone can effect. We need hardly exhort the agricultural community to prudence and forethought in the midst of prosperity. The lessons of the past are too bitter to be forgotten speedily, and there are very few, we trust, who will be foolish enough to rush blindly into the speculations which have wrecked so many a hard-working man. We know not what the future has in-store for us and it is our plain duty to "make hay while the sun shines," not forgetting to keep a little of it over for future contingencies.

The general prosperity of the farmer is already producing its legitimate effects upon the trade and commerce of the country.—Business is reviving in all its branches. Money is coming into circulation, debts are being paid, and men are becoming more hopeful and contented. Already our towns and villages are looking up. Building goes on with increased energy, manufacturers feel encouraged to extend their business, and increased thrift and bustle is apparent on all hands. We think we are warranted in saying that business will be better and healthier this fall and winter than it has been since the Crimean War. So mote it be.

## TOWN COUNCIL.

The Town Council held its regular meeting on Friday evening last, present, the Mayor presiding, Messrs. Gibbons, Horton, McKay, Runciman, Booth, Smith and Clifford.

The Clerk read a communication from Mr. D. McCague asking for relief, he being too old and infirm to work, and his sons having such large families that they could grant him little help.

Moved by Mr. Horton, seconded by Mr. Gibbons, That the Clerk be instructed to write to the sons of petitioner showing the inhumanity of men so well to do as they are having their aged parents left to the charity of the public, and request that they will not suffer others to extend the relief which devolves upon them as a duty.—Carried

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

A Petition was received from Mr W. M. Savage, requesting permission to extend a track from the Elevator to his warehouse at the foot of harbor lane.

Mr. McKay thought if the extension were made so as to be satisfactory to the Harbor Committee, the prayer of the petition should be granted.

Mr. Horton said there was no doubt the extension would be a general benefit and should be granted, on condition that it did not interfere with the traffic at the wharf. It might be well to insert a clause in the motion rendering it incumbent upon Mr. S. to remove the proposed track should it prove prejudicial to public interests.

It was suggested by some of the members that in all probability empty cars would be run on the track when not other wise used, and thus prove a hindrance in the way of getting to and from the boats lying at the elevator.

Mr. Horton moved that the privilege be granted.

Mr. Runciman said the motion deserved careful consideration. The roadway at that part was very narrow now, and he thought it would be a very great disadvantage to have cars lying in the way of general traffic. Personally, what feeling he had in the matter was in favor of granting the privilege, but he could not vote for the motion until he was satisfied that the interests of the public at large were not prejudiced by the suggested extension; besides, if this was granted, others would want the same privilege, and very soon the track would extend all along the dock.

Mr. Gibbons said from the narrowness of the place it would be well to let the matter stand over for further consideration. If the Railway Company wished to extend their track, he thought they should go out into the stream and make ground sufficient without blocking up such a narrow thoroughfare.

The motion was withdrawn in the face of a majority against it, and the petition fyled until further considered.

Petitions Mrs. Colerick and Mrs. Tierney, asking that the income tax of their respective husbands should be remitted. Granted.

Account D. Ferguson, grocer, for relief, $5.12½, ordered to be paid.

Communication from the Provincial Secretary with reference to sanitary measures advisable to be taken in view of the approach of the cholera, was received and fyled.

THE BOWLING ALLEY.

The Bowling Alley By-Law was re-introduced, when it was moved by Mr. Gibbons, seconded by Mr. Clifford, That the By-Law be read a second time.

It was moved in amendment by Mr. Runciman, seconded by Mr. McKay, That the By-Law be not read a second time.

Mr. Clifford said the matter should be brought to a close one way or the other as it placed the inspector in an awkward position. It appeared to him that when the bar was closed in Hosker's alley but a charge of so much per game imposed it was necessary that the inspector should be instructed how to act or have the affair closed altogether.

Mr. Runciman said if Mr. Hosker was running the Alley contrary to law he thought it was the inspector's duty to stop him, but he was not prepared to say what the law was on the subject. As far as he was concerned parties might go there and pay 20cts. a game if they pleased, but if liquor was sold in connection with it, it should be stopped at once. The licensing of the Bowling Alley, in his opinion, would be a public wrong which he would not wish to have it said the Council could sanction.

Mr. Gibbons said he did not understand Mr. Runciman. If Hosker could go on charging 20cts. per game without license it was just what he wanted. He (Mr. G.) considered it just as proper to license bowling alleys as billiard tables. If the bowling alley was not licensed he thought it was clear that Hosker couldn't charge a cent.

Mr. Runciman—That is the best reason for not licensing it. It had come to be a by-word that if a man was not at his place of business you were sure to find him at Wright's or Hosker's. If men could be mean enough to go to such places, let them, but let the Council never encourage vice.

On the yeas and nays being taken, there voted for the motion Messrs. Gibbons, Horton, Booth and Clifford; for the amendment, Messrs. McKay, Runciman and Smith.

The By-Law was then considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Gibbons in the chair, when, being called upon to express his views, the Mayor expressed himself in opposition to the By-Law and said he heartily coincided with the views uttered by Mr. Runciman.

Upon the vote being taken there voted *yea* Messrs. Horton, Booth, and Clifford; *nay*, Messrs. McKay, Runciman, Smith and the Mayor.

On the Mayor resuming the chair the vote upon the final passing of the By-Law was taken and His Worship voted *nay*, when it passed in the negative and the document was shelved for the present.

STANDING WATER.

It was resolved to take steps for the removal of the water which has for so long obstructed the lower end of Hamilton st., near Black's hotel, after which the Council adjourned.

## OIL AT DUNGANNON.

### The pure stuff struck at 40 feet!!

NO HOAX, OF COURSE!

Some little excitement was caused in town on Monday by a report that oil had been struck at Dungannon, and in order to see what the thing amounted to, we accompanied a friend who was going out in that direction in the afternoon. On reaching the farm of Mr. Wm. Struthers, about half a mile from Dungannon we found that he had been sinking a large well in search of water. After the heavy blue clay, which is about 35 feet in thickness, had been dug through, Mr. Struthers came to the gravel, when a jet of gas escaped with so much violence as to make him scamper up the ladder in quick time. That was on Friday last, and the gas continued to escape for some time with a loud noise. Thinking it unsafe to venture down again, the laborers let down a cat and on drawing her up again, *one* of her lives had departed forever. Pussy lay stiff and stark for a length of time and then crawled off with only eight lives between her and the place where good cats go." After that money couldn't induce men to go down into the queer hole, until Monday following, when a long sugar was procured and a hole bored still deeper. This increased the flow of gas, and a short time afterwards a brave fellow bade adieu to his friends and descended the slippery ladders. While at the bottom some one let a heavy stick drop which broke one of his ribs, but he struggled to the surface, bearing with him in a pail a quantity of *pure coal oil!* None of your black nasty stuff, but the genuine article, ready for the lamp, In fact the oil is a *leette* too pure to be honest, we fear, and the opinion was freely expressed that somebody had perpetrated a sell. Be that as it may, we heard the rush of the escaping gas, descended into the deep hole, felt the greasy sides near the bottom, helped to collect a quantity of the oil, and spoiled a coat into the bargain. Mr. Struthers received several offers for his interest in the well, and one enthusiastic gentleman, who could hardly buy a gangway plank if steamboats were selling at ten dollars each, was for paying down cash for the whole farm, at almost any price, but the owner is up to a thing or two and refuses to say yea or nay just yet. If the oil in the well is genuine he has made a strike; if not, it is a good thing for Goderich livery men.

☞ Messrs. Acheson & Smith advertise by poster and handbill that they have received a full stock of goods which will be sold very cheap for cash.

CLOTHING.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Mr. A. Smith, clothier, &c., whose stock of ready-made clothing, plain and fancy cloths, &c., is very complete.

☞ The Leader says:—"It appears that the Hon. Messrs. Christie and Malcolm Cameron left the banquet at London last week because the American flag was not displayed. They were not content to rally under the Union Jack alone."

## Goderich Township.

SORGHUM.—We have received from Mr. George Cox, 6th con., a few fine stalks of the sorghum plant or sugar cane, the seeds of which are ripe, thus proving that it can be successfully grown here.

SERIOUS LOSS.—On Tuesday night 26th Mr. Wm. Alexander, 7th con. Goderich township, lost five valuable cows in a most singular manner. The night before they were apparently healthy, but next morning they were found dead in the field. A rumor spread in the neighborhood that the mischief was caused by the rinder pest now so fatal in Europe, but no symptoms of the disease could be traced, and it is supposed possible that the animals drank of a solution of bluestone prepared for soaking wheat.

ALMOST AN ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, the 23rd inst., as Mr. John Anderson of this township was returning from mill with a load of flour, &c., his team turned sharply at Porter's Hill and upset the wagon, scattering its contents in all directions. By the assistance of neighbors Mr. A., who fortunately escaped instant death, gathered up the fragments and was enabled to proceed on his way home.

A WELL-KNOWN temperance man of this township recently lodged information against two of our tavern-keepers, but was prevailed upon to stay proceedings, so that we are free from law for the present at least.

## COLBORNE.

TEA-MEETING.—A very successful tea-meeting was held in the Bible Christian Church of this township, on the 21st inst. at half-past 1 o'clock. Tea was served in the new parsonage to a large number of people, after which interesting speeches were delivered in the Church by Messrs. Roberts, Green, Colwell, Pett, Enticnap and Kerr, and the chairman, Mr. Pickard. The choir gave some excellent music.

☞ Persons in want of cheap boots & shoes and general goods would do well to read the adv. of D. Kerr, jr., & Co., and give the establishment a trial.

☞ The weather has been wet and disagreeable here for some days, and the market, in consequence, has been rather dull.

☞ We understand that an arrangement has been made with Mr. Crabb to have one of his buildings on the square converted into a commodious Town Hall. It is high time for a change from the old "rookery," as Mr. Longworth elegantly terms it.

THE EMPORIUM.—Messrs. J. V. Detlor Son have received at this long-established house one of the largest and most varied stocks brought into Goderich for years. They have evidently studied the wants of the community and believe in a return of better times.

LARGE ONIONS.—Mr. C. Wells, market gardener of this town, has presented us with a sample of his seed onions which could not be easily beaten in this country. There are sixteen in all, comprising red, yellow and white, and the lot weighs *sixteen pounds*. They are perfectly ripe, and several of them measure 15 inches in circumference. Who has better?

OMISSIONS.—By some means the following items were omitted in the published prize list of the recent County Exhibition:—

For Annuals, A. M. ROSS.
4 varieties of Plums, H. Johnston, 2nd John Stewart.
Best collection of Fruit, H. Johnston.

GODERICH, Sept. 26, 1865.

To the Editor of the HURON SIGNAL:

DEAR SIR,—After reading your remarks about the Exhibition held at London last week I observe you have made no mention of an important article exhibited by an influential farmer from an adjoining township. I refer to an improved machine for the decomposition of Liquid Manure. The judges in this department awarded no premium for the machine, but I think it is entitled to some notice in your valuable paper notwithstanding. Yours, &c.,

AGRICULTURE.

## SEAFORTH.

HORSE STEALING.—The London Advertiser says that on Wednesday evening, the 27th ult., a man who goes by the appellation of 'Chum,' called at the livery stable of M. A. Strong, Seaforth, brother of H. B. Strong, of this city, and hired a horse and buggy, leaving in the direction of Lucan. About the same time an other man stole a two-year old colt from the Village of Egmondville, a mile and a half from Seaforth. The colt is worth $150. The two parties were working together, and taking different routes, both arrived next day (Thursday) at Lucan, and put up at McLean's Hotel. Mr. McLean took a fancy to the colt, and after satisfying himself that the man who had it in his possession was the owner, purchased it for $75. Shortly after this the two culprits proceeded west in the buggy owned by Strong. They appeared to take things quite easy, but seemed anxious to make good time. Some hours after they had left, the owner of the colt, accompanied by a detective, claimed the animal, much to the amazement and chagrin of McLean, who was congratulating himself on making so good a bargain. Getting a reinforcement of constables, arrangements were made for pursuing the thieves, and we hope shortly to hear of their capture. At last accounts they were going west.

(From our own Correspondent.)

HORSE STOLEN.—A colt belonging to W. Bolier, of Egmondville, was taken out of his enclosure on Wednesday night last, by a young man named Ladurke, who made direct to Lucan, where he sold the horse for $70. The owner promptly sent a constable in pursuit, who found the horse the next day, and being joined by the man who had bought it, they traced the thief back to Strong's Hotel, where he had gone to bed. On being arrested he gave up $60 of the money, which he had hidden under a pile of lumber near the hotel, and then by some means made his escape—probably by the connivance of the constable and the party who bought the colt. It is a great pity that the thief and one McCarty—evidently his accomplice—should escape the just penalty of the crime, and there is a strong probability that the whole affair will be investigated.

## The Cadets.

LAPRAIRIE, Sept. 23rd, 1865.

*Dear Signal*—SIR: Permit me through the medium of your valuable paper to give your readers a short account of camp life. At 5 o'clock a.m. the bugle sounds the rouse, when we have to rise from our hard beds, get dressed, and ready to fall in at 6 a.m., when we drill one another until 7.45; then we break off for breakfast, clean our rifles and fall in again at 10 a.m., and drill until 12 o'clock, noon, then break off and take dinner at 1 p.m., fall in again at 2.30 and drill until 4 p.m. We get supper at 5 p.m. We have plenty of good bread, beef, potatoes, tea, coffee, &c. There is one battalion in barracks and two in camp. Each battalion will be in barracks one week, and two weeks out in camp. There is now 1,178 cadets in camp, all in the best of spirits. Every one has to cook in turn, and learn to do the duty of both officers and privates. The battalions are divided into companies, and each company into four squads of about 12 men each, who mess together. General Lindsay inspected the whole yesterday, and was much pleased with the efficiency of the drill and soldier-like appearance of the cadets. We are drilling on a large plain containing about 4000 acres. We can see the Blue Mountains in Yankee Land, about 70 miles off.

Yours, &c.,
SOGER BOY FROM HURON.

## Shall we have a Ploughing Match?

A GENEROUS OFFER.

OUR special correspondent at the London Exhibition, to whom we are indebted for an account of the Provincial Ploughing Match and other valuable assistance, writing on Friday the 22nd, says:—

"Just before leaving the show grounds I called upon Mr. Bell, of St. George, who had sent for me. He authorises me to state that as his Machines have been so extensively patronised in Huron, he will give one of his Combined Reapers and Mowers as a first prize, if the County of Huron will get up a Ploughing Match, and back his offer with something decent in the way of secondary prizes. This is certainly a splendid offer. I hope the County Board will lose no time, but take hold and go into it. I would like to see some of the sandy-soil men, who beat our lads last Thursday, come on to our clay and get a thrashing.

## Goderich and Saginaw.

We are glad to hear that the line between this town and Saginaw is to be kept open. The *Enterprise* of East Saginaw says:—

"Messrs. Gooding & Hawkins last night received notice by telegraph that the iron steamer *Mohawk* has been chartered to take the place of the *Huron* on this route for the remainder of the season, and she may be expected here in a day or two at furthest. The *Mohawk* is a staunch boat, and will supply an indispensable link in our business connections, suddenly broken in the loss of the *Huron*. Large quantities of freight are now awaiting her arrival on both ends of the route.

The steamer *Huron*, which struck on the rock at the mouth of the river, is being dismantled. The pumps would make no impression on her, and the hull is so much injured it is thought best to abandon her.

## HAY.

### Exhibition of Stock, &c., at Zurich.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Twelve months ago it had entered into the heads of but few that the Branch Agricultural Association of the township of Hay should have its headquarters in the village of Zurich, and hold its annual Exhibitions there instead of at Rodgerville. Your correspondent in his report to you of the Exhibition at Rodgerville last year, stated that he "saw very little of Hay about it," and suggested Zurich—the idea was taken hold of—a meeting was called—officers appointed—and an application made to the County Board asking recognition. The Board would not acknowledge them; but they determined to go ahead notwithstanding, and succeeded in getting a small grant from the township Council.—Well, the Exhibition came off last Thursday, the 26th, and was very creditable to all concerned.

The first show, and in a comparatively new township, great things were not to be expected; but it exceeded all expectations, and almost every one expressed themselves agreeably disappointed. The Town Hall was neatly rigged up for the occasion, and all the indoor articles well arranged. There were nearly 200 entries. The show of Fruit was excellent—fully up to the big affair at London in quality and far ahead of it in the way of Peaches and Grapes. All were astonished at such a fine display of fruit in Hay. Mr. Brownson, from near Bayfield, though not a competitor, yet to show what could be done in Western Canada, with a piece of land that five years ago was a wild bush, turned out a collection of fruit that should have been at the Great Exhibition. It comprised 26 varieties of apples, 3 of Peaches, 5 of Plums, 2 of Grapes, and 3 of Siberian Crabs—all beautifully arranged and labelled with the proper name. He also showed an enormous Pumpkin, in comparison the biggest of the big ones at London would have been nowhere.—Mr. Brownson also showed Tobacco in different stages of manufacture, from the green leaf to a piece of splendid "honey dew." If King Jammie had tasted such, he never would have written his "Tobacco Blast." The Judges complimented Mr. Brownson for his effort. A collection of Hairwork, by Mrs. John Walper, of Hay, attracted general attention. It consisted of some 40 varieties of watch chains, guards, and pictures—all of beautiful, delicate, ingenious workmanship. The whole of the Ladies' Work shown was first-rate. The vegetables, good—the grain passable, for the season, none of it in the least smelling of sulphur. The Indian Corn, of which there were 7 entries, was a puzzler for the Judges;—I had no idea we could raise such large ears in Huron. I cannot leave the inside of the Hall without noticing the Flax. Here we have the seed clean and ready to sow—the straw ready for the 'scutcher'—manufactured ready to spin—and some fine samples of yarn, all grown and done in the township of Hay. Why there was not specimens of the cloth shown I do not know, for there is plenty of it made every year in the township. Who, in these days of uncertain wheat, will start Flax machinery in this neighborhood? The climate, the soil, and the will to grow it is here.

I am out of doors amongst the crowd—the language of Faderland is predominant. I gain an eminence to survey the scene. I question if it could be equaled anywhere in Canada. Everybody and everybody's wife must be here, and plenty of others from somewhere else. The medley of tongues and variety of feature and costume is peculiar. Every kind of English speaking nationality is represented, from the "canny Scott" to the flippant young Canadian and loquacious Yankee. Those with the Quaker dress, whose wives have the green bonnets, are representatives of Old Holland's emigration to Pennsylvania. That group call themselves French, but generations spent among the snows of Lower Canada have changed them greatly from the original. Every kind of twist and turn in the German vernacular would find an echo here, and the free mountains of Switzerland, the green hills of Tyrol, Hesse Darmstad, Hesse Cassel, and all the other Kingdoms and Dukedoms of Germany could claim sons and daughters; and to crown all, an individual mounted in a wagon—book in hand—was preaching to the whole. He spoke good English, and I think must be a Yankee. Competition in preaching at an Agricultural Exhibition was something new indeed. If he expected a prize, it must have been for voice—his was a good one. He shouted a hallelujah that was echoed far to the east among the swamps of the Canada Company, and re echoed back again, and finished by a half tipsey son of Erin, in a gravel wagon, who tried to look converted but felt a long way from it. I would not like to be found jeering at anything like Religion, but the preacher was surely a bad judge of time and place.

The show outside was nothing to boast of. There was some 9 or 10 entries of Agricultural Horses, in harness,—some of them very good animals. Of young horses, the display was small, but average good. Rather a meagre turn out of horned animals—the Yankees have been picking out the best all summer. The show of Pigs was creditable, and the Sheep nearly up to the average of Township Shows. I have good hopes of this Association—this is but the germ of further successful Exhibitions. If the Rodgerville people would only throw their lot in with the west part of the township, they could get up one of the very best shows in the County.

At the close of the proceedings, the Judges, Directors, and others partook of a splendid dinner—got up in friend Vauthier's best style; after which the company dispersed, all seemingly well satisfied with the experiment of the day.

The Judges were, Geo. Anderson, of Stanley; Robt. Sweet, of Stephen; and Thomas Lamb, of Hay.

I am under obligations to R. Brown, Esq., Reeve of the township and President of the Association, for affording me ample opportunity to examine everything, and to Louis Vauthier, Sec'y, for the annexed Prize List:

HORSES—Best brood Mare, H Sohl; best Foal, L Killerman, 2nd Wm Burkholder; best 2 yrs old Filly, C Soldan, 2nd I Bean; best 2 yrs old Colt, Jas Smillie, 2nd D Surerus; best span Agricultural Horses in harness and waggon, Rbt Bisset. 2nd Chris'n Bechler.

CATTLE—Best milch Cow, J Thon, 2nd D Zeller; best 2 yrs old Heifer, Henry Ortwein; best 1 yr old Heifer, H Ortwein; best Heifer Calf D Zeller; best yoke working Oxen, Jno Bechtel, 2nd Jas Lonsberry.

SHEEP—Best Ram, Jno Grandy, 2nd Jno Grandy; best yearling Ram, D Bean 2nd H. Love sen; best Ram Lamb, C Bonnet, 2nd R Ferguson; best 

### Oil on the Brain.

Our world is changed now-a-days,
From what it used to be;
It is really very curious,
The things we hear and see;
Time was when people were
Content with honest gain,
But now the trouble is, they all
Have "oil upon the brain."

They are trying to cheat or force
From our old Mother Earth,
The riches that were given
The old lady at her birth;
But, except a little *gassing*,
She never does complain,
Like we, perhaps, she lays it to
The "oil upon the brain."

Time was, when if you met
A friend upon the street,
He asked, "how is your health to day?"
Or "how is your crop of wheat?"
But now it's "any signs of oil?"
"I fear they have missed the vein!"
And so it seems that one and all
Have "oil upon the brain."

Morning and night, early and late,
No matter when or where,
Petroleum is the topic
That is talked of by the men,
"Oil we'll surely strike next week,"
Is heard time and again,
Till one begins to think the oil
Is only on their brain.

A CANADIAN GIRL.

### Departure of Lord Monck.

The members of the Stadacona Club entertained Lord Monck and staff on Monday evening. His Excellency went on board the Himalaya at night, and the steamer left the port at seven o'clock yesterday morning for England. Capt. Pemberton, A.D.C., accompanies his His Excellency.

FROM SAVANNAH. — The steamer Peries brings Savannah dates to the 22nd. The Savannah Herald says the police have instructions to arrest all colored persons found in the streets after nine o'clock at night, unless they have papers from their employers stating the hour they are timed to pass.

☞ The Prop. Buckeye struck a rock in the St. Lawrence, near Brockville, on the 23rd inst., and sank in 70 ft of water. Three lady passengers were lost.

LONDON SOCIETY.—The Sept number of this splendid magazine is to hand from W. C. Chewett & Co., Toronto. It is profusely sprinkled with chaste and elegant engravings, and the reading matter is light and entertaining. The following is a list of the articles: Where shall we go? A tale of the Scarborough Season; Old English Housekeeping; Five minutes late; Modern Sirens; The Playgrounds of Europe; Beside the Deer; Reminiscences of a Cricketer; My Darling down by the Sea; Faithful and True; The Merchant Princes of England; The Queens of Comedy; What came of the Codlingham Regatta.

THE CHURCHMAN'S MAGAZINE from the same source is an ably edited and well printed denominational Magazine, devoted to low church ideas and general religious literature. The September number contains:—Sketches in the Desert; Our Clerical Club—a very excellent paper; The Priest in town and country; "Vale." "I wouldn't marry a Curate!" Wanderings in London Churches; The Birdie; Home Missions and their Working; Sunday Evening; A popular History of the English Bible; Christ Church Days.

### How an Oil Well is Bored.

In selecting a spot for a well, the artesian driller raises a derrick about 110 feet in height, bringing up a steam engine of about six-horse power, and then, after driving down an iron pipe about six inches in diameter through the earth and gravel some fifty feet or so, to the first strata of rock, introduces a drill of about two and a half inches in diameter, attached to a temper screw, and thence to the 'walking-beam' and engine, with which he bores now at the rate of eight or ten feet per day, into the solid slate and soapstone, say one hundred feet; he then comes to the first stratum of sandstone, which may be ten or twelve feet in thickness; and boring through this, comes again to a slate and soapstone of a bluish cast; and working on, say twenty-five feet or so, he reaches the second stratum of sandstone, out of which there comes rushing up, when the right vein is struck, inflammable gas, salt water, and petroleum. The bore of the well is enlarged by a "rimmer," and then an iron tube in sections of about fourteen feet and closely screwed together, is inserted by sections and run down to the veins of oil; a flaxseed bag which expands when wet is fixed between the tubing and the walls of the well in order to prevent the surface water from descending; a 'plunger' or valve, is then introduced into the tube, and the sucker rod being attached to the 'walking beam,' the conduit pipes and tank, which may hold sixty barrels, being in readiness, the engine moves and the precious treasure gushes forth. This is what is called pumping a well. In the 'flowing wells'—that is, such as send the oil out spontaneously—the drill must go down into the third strata of sandstone; but this, in some instances, is very deep.

### The Crops in England.

Mr. Turner, land agent, of Richmond, Yorkshire, has made his annual report, which appears in the *Times*. His observations extended from the Tyne to the Thames. He is of opinion that in bulk the wheat crop is an average, but the quality greatly inferior to that of last year. In many southern counties it is unquestionably unsound. Barley is a full average. Oats are moderate. Beans and peas are average crops. Potatoes are a good crop, and turnips a full average. In the pastures there is more food for cattle and sheep than there has been for years. For several weeks we shall have to depend for bread and meal upon old wheat, the stock of which is ample. In the counties of Durham and Northumberland, there are thousands of acres where the turnip crop has been utterly destroyed by fly or grub.

The London Mark Lane *Express* fears that nearly three-fourths of the English wheat crop will prove to be in bad condition, and that under the improvement in the weather the earliest and latest gatherings of the harvest will probably turn out the best.

DEAR BUTTER.—The fact that during the month of August and the early part of September there was little or no rain, has had a bad effect on the late grass, and fears are entertained in some quarters that the supply of butter will be considerably diminished in consequence. The large amount of cattle, too, that have left the country for the American market favors the same idea, and we should not be surprised if there was a scarcity of the article. In the Eastern Townships, American buyers are eagerly taking all they can lay their hands on, and paying 25 cts per pound at the farmer's door. In Western Canada, there is also a very active demande for all that farmers can bring to market.—[Trade Review.

A PUZZLER FOR A POSTMAN.—The following direction appeared on a letter forwarded to the general post office on Monday morning:—"for John nary Bermorgham Living in a house No. 130 at present and He lived Before now at Buck Street Grosvenor Street No. 3 Court No. 3 House. I Peter Sherlock do order the latter carrier to open this in order to find out John nary." We believe that vigorous efforts are being made to find out "John nary," but with what success we cannot at present state.—[Birmingham Post.

## THE FENIANS,

### ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE OF THE MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.

### The French View of the Affair.

*From the Dublin Daily Express, Sept. 15.*

We think the time has come when it is unjust to all classes of our countrymen to suffer this Fenian folly to go further unpunished. When from so many quarters of the country we hear of nightly drilling and daily marching, there must be some seeds of disaffection scattered pretty generally over the country. No doubt these reports turn out in many cases to be absurd exaggerations; but the very fact of such groundless panics having been excited shows the existence of a terror to which loyal persons ought not to be exposed. It may be prudent to treat mannikin traitors with contempt and indifference so long as they only ventilate their fury in seditious newspapers or at public meetings; but when resident country gentlemen and sensible and experienced magistrates begin to arm their servants and to send their plate to the banks for safety, there must exist some real ground for serious alarm in the particular places where that alarm is felt; and from such terrors, even if the matter could never arrive at anything worse, the loyal subjects of the realm have a right to be protected.

We learn that in many of the garrison towns of Ireland there are to be found men wearing the Queen's uniform and marching under the Queen's colors, who openly rejoice in the cheap patriotism and notoriety of calling themselves "Fenians." It it be true that "discipline is the life of the army," this ought not to be tolerated for a moment. It, of course, is only at present to be found among those who have been lately recruited from the localities where those mischievous Yankee missionaries have established themselves; but if it were allowed to go abroad that there are signs of disaffection among the Queen's troops, the moral effect, both on the soldiers and on the simple country people, would be very prejudicial.

We certainly have no wish to magnify the contemptible bluster of this foreign propaganda into the proportions of a national rebellion, and we doubt not that the government are already fully informed of the extent and of the particulars of this sedition. We would but suggest that these ignorant dupes should not be allowed to disturb or inconvenience quiet, peaceable people in their homes, and that it would be, perhaps, more merciful to the unfortunate delinquents themselves to visit a few of them with summary chastisement for their offences, while they are still insignificant, than to allow them to go on until they have committed themselves in a rash moment to some grave crime, for which no light punishment could be awarded.

*From the Cork Herald, Sept. 9.*

The six gun sloop-of-war Gladiator, and the gunboats Highlander and Rose, left Queenstown on Wednesday evening to cruise on the west coast of Ireland. Her Majesty's ship Liverpool, forty two guns, unexpectedly sailed into this harbor at 2, p. m., on Thursday. She is expected to leave in company with the gunboat Sandfly, this morning, also for the west coast. Whether correctly or incorrectly, these movements are spoken of in connection with some anticipated Fenian demonstration; and this attention to the safety of the west coast in particular is said to have been awakened by the landing of a body of disbanded Federal soldiers in the neighborhood of Galway. Her Majesty's steam tender Advice is to leave for Bantry Bay.

*From the Cork Constitution, Sept. 12.*

All through the country the conspiracy spreads, and in few places is it without sympathizers and friends. To the town of Enniscorthy, in the county of Wexford, it is believed to have been carried by navvies engaged on the railroad. On Wednesday last there was an agricultural show, and as two gentlemen (Mr. C——and Mr L——) were leaving the dinner about twelve at night, they heard a number of men drilling in a field near the Friends' meetinghouse—"Let us go in," said the former, "and see what they are at." In they went, and, listening for a moment to a functionary, directing the movements in military fashion, Mr. L——followed it up, and his orders were promptly and accurately obeyed. They seemed surprised at his appearance, but took him for a delegate from Dublin, until, laying his hand on the driller, he arrested him in the name of the Queen.—The fellow immediately struck him and knocked him down; but he soon rose and got away. Mr L——, not knowing whether it was fun or earnest, remained until two or three offered to conduct him home. They went to the police office to look for his friend, who had, as it happened, gone thither to give information, and on their appearance he identified them as among the traitors. They were taken before the magistrates and remanded. The leader, who struck Mr. C——, is a determined villain. He was a convict; and on the expiration of his sentence, four years ago, went to Enniscorthy, where he lived in idleness, but was never without money. He joined the military, and there acquired the military knowledge he is imparting to the Fenians. He is well known, and but for the imprudence of a constable would now be in custody. The constable had received directions from the resident magistrate (Mr Deane by) not to attempt his apprehension alone, but to wait quietly, and, with the aid of others, secure him as he passed the police office, which he did daily more than once. The directions, however, were not complied with. Either impatient or over-confident, the constable seized him singly, but was soon shaken off. Some of the respectable inhabitants endeavored to assist, but there were Fenians at hand, and their companion was rescued.

THE FRENCH VIEW OF THE MOVEMENT.

The Paris *Monde* of September 13, says, the progress of Fenianism in Ireland begins to make England uneasy. This new association originated in America, where it is known that a great number of Irish betake themselves, to procure the bread which their unfortunate country cannot supply. The spectacle of republican institutions, and a hatred of England, which condemns them to a painful exile, have inspired them with a longing to wrest Ireland from English rule, and to establish a separate republic. They are accused of aiming at a dispossession of all proprietors, and a division of all the lands among themselves. Everybody knows that in Ireland, since the conquest and the English confiscations, the political question is complicated with a social one. The American Fenians send money, arms and emissaries to their brethren in Ireland. The movement has latterly been so active that the English government has felt some alarm. Not content with sending a small squadron to the southern coast of the island, to watch the creeks and harbors, and to intercept suspicious communications, it has given orders to Admiral Dacres to anchor in Bantry Bay with the Channel fleet.

NEW CHANNELS—We are gratified to notice the increase in trade between Canada, New Brunswick, and other Lower Provinces. We understand that the purchases of flour and other products for St. John, New Brunswick, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and even for St. Johns, Newfoundland have within the past 5 weeks amounted to considerable; and now that the United States markets are in so unsettled a condition, owing to excessive speculation, there seems no reason to doubt that Canadian produce may find its way direct to our fellow Colonists in the East, without being handled by our American cousins, whose profits must be paid either by the consumer or producer.

The enterprise of Mr. Brydges, of the G. T. Railway, in contracting to carry flour from Montreal to St John, N. B., via Portland at 50c. per barrel is most commendable. It cannot fail to result in the building up of a most important trade; and if, as we understand, this rate is to continue through the winter, great good must result from so liberal a policy. In view of the possible repeal of Reciprocity, the inception of this trade at the present time has an important bearing on Canadian Industry, indicating, as it does, new markets for the products of the country.

☞ Men generally wait for the Devil to call upon them before they call upon God.

### No Cars!

If we could speak loud enough to reach the ear of Mr. Brydges, away down in Montreal, we would tell him, for the fiftieth time, and in the name of every wheat buyer in the place, that at the Stratford station there are NO CARS! Our merchants have purchased all the grain they can find money and storage for, and have been compelled and are every day compelled to refuse thousands of bushels, out of which a good profit might be made both for themselves and the farmers, simply from the want of cars. The car difficulty is likely to prove a serious one to the whole county. It cannot be that there are no cars available, for the Grand Trunk have more rolling stock and are doing a larger business than they ever did before. Heavy trains pass every day from the west, laden with American produce, while our own buyers can hardly get a car for money or favor. There is a good deal of soreness felt on the subject, both by amalgamationists and anti amalgamationists, and we trust Mr. Brydges will give heed to the universal complaint.—*Beacon.*

### "For we are Jolly good Fellows."

At a dejeuner given in Ottawa on the toast of Hon. M. Cartier being given, Hon. J. A. McDonald said:—

"I scarcely know whether I should drink that toast or not. Drinking the health of my friend M. Cartier is like drinking my own. We are the Swiss brothers: we are the Siamese twins. (Laughter.) On no occasion do we ever sever; on no occasion do we have a different opinion. When I leave the seat of government, I say to M. Cartier 'will you see that nothing goes wrong in my absence?' And when he leaves Quebec, he leaves in like manner the destinies of Lower Canada in my hands. If there be a true man—if there be an honest man—if there be a disinterested man—a man who cares not for self, nor for pecuniary advantage, nor for political advancement nor for anything but the glory of his country that man is George Etienne Cartier. (Much applause.) It is well known in Canada that we are like twin brothers; but I don't think I ever had a chance of stating—and I hope it will be reported—that what he thinks I think, whatever he does I do, whatever he does I am responsible for, and whatever I do he is responsible for. (Applause.) And it is a great thing to know that we two men—I a Scotchman and he a Frenchman—he engaged in the rebellion in Lower Canada in '37, and I in Upper Canada with my musket on my shoulder—should meet on common ground, knowing and feeling, and believing that we have got the best government that it was ever allowed a country to possess.

### Curious Complications — The Murder of a Cook the Pretext for seizing a Province.

The excitement respecting the murder of Ott, the French Cook of Prince Alfred of England, by M. Eulenburg, a son of a Prussian Cabinet Minister, is increasing, and is likely to lead to political results. It is asserted that the French Government has addressed a note to the Prussian Cabinet in reference to the murder of M. Ott, which dwells upon the fact that France extends her protection to all her subjects.

The following is the petition now circulating for signature at Strasburg and in all the communes of the Department of Bas Rhin:

PETITION TO THE FRENCH SENATE.

A murder has been committed at Bonn, in Rhenish Prussia, on the person of M. Ott, born at Strasburg, 1828, by Count Eulenburg. That murder has remained unpunished. At the present time the murderer, who was first left at large, and afterwards only put under common arrest, has been sent back to his corps to take part in the Autumn manœuvres. In presence of justice, the undersigned fellow-countrymen of the victim, penetrated with the great principal of equality before the law, respectfully solicit of the Senate an energetic diplomatic representation such as shall prove that France accords her citizens the protection to which they have a right in foreign countries.

The *Courrier du Bas Rhin* publishes this petition, with an urgent appeal to the inhabitants of the department.

This looks very much as if the French Emperor meditated the execution of the long cherished French project of seizing the provinces on the Rhine. The murder of Ott affords a pretext for the occupation of the country by French troops, as a means for the protection of French subjects, and the excitement of the population on the frontier may have been got up with this view. Louis Napoleon is fond of checks and counter-guaranties, and while the Prussian vulture gorges on Denmark in the North, he may seize his chance to cut of one of the unclean bird's wings on the other side.—[N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

RECEIPTS OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY FOR THE EXHIBITION WEEK.—The receipts of the Great Western Railway during the week of the Provincial Exhibition, as already given, reached the enormous figure of $96,000, which is an excess of $10,000 over the week of the Exhibition in Hamilton in 1860, which was attended by the additional attraction of the visit of the Prince of Wales. The fact speaks well of the excellent manner in which the traffic department is conducted by the popular superintendent, W Wallace, Esq., through whose assiduous attention in great part the many thousands were conveyed to and fro over the line without the occurrance of the slightest accident.—[Hamilton Times.

DYING AT HIS POST.—The following instance of heroism and faithfulness to duty occurred during the recent collision of the Pewabic and the Meteor on Lake Huron, when the former vessel went to the bottom. Mr. Jackson first engineer of the Pewabic, who had only been married a few months, had his wife with him; it was her first trip to the upper lakes. The second engineer ran into the engine room and exclaimed, "Save yourself and your wife," Jackson, in all probability, had no idea the boat was near sinking thought only of his duty to stand by his post, and accordingly replied that he would not desert the engine to the last. His wife became frightened and clung to him, but he told her to be calm, saying that he would take care of her. Neither of them left the engine room, so that in their doom they were not divided.

A TORPEDO.—Down in Centre Street, the other night, a stout woman of the Irish persuasion, who had just rolled a barrel of ale into her den, sat down on the head of it to get breath, and cool herself after the intense physical exertion incident upon the deposit of said barrel in its accustomed corner.—Though she had ceased working, the ale did did not and presently burst out of the head of the barrel, hoisting the old lady to the ceiling, demolishing her bottle and drinking utensils, and raising the old Nick generally. The old lady picked herself up and after looking for a moment at the ruin, wildly exclaimed—"Ah! be jabers, bad luck to the mathat put the torpedy in the bar'l."

COAL IN CANADA.—An announcement comes by telegraph from Quebec, of a startling character, being no less than the alleged discovery of coal at Point Levis, that place opposite Quebec where the fortifications are now being built by the Imperial Government. The specimen discovered is said to be coal of good quality and the vein appears to be extensive. The vein was discovered while digging the foundation for the military works. If this discovery is a fact, it will be the greatest boon ever conferred upon Canada.

☞ Four convicts escaped from the Jackson State Prison early on Monday morning, by getting through the hospital to the roof, and by swinging down with a sheet to the guard-house roof. Among them was the negro Dave, a celebrated convict.

☞ The Windsor Record says, a private soldier of the Royal Canadian Rifles, named Roche, stationed at Sandwich, committed suicide on Friday afternoon, by shooting himself with a rifle. Deceased had been many years in the army, and had seen some service, having been decorated with two war medals.

☞ The Patti Boquet is the favorite perfume in London.

☞ A man in Davenport, Ia., is under arrest for pulling out his wife's tongue.

☞ A clerk in France has made a land scape out of 45,000 beetles. It took him four years.

☞ The expense of fitting out and coaling the Great Eastern is stated to have exceeded £60,000.

There was a wicked boy who, when he was told that the best cure for the palpitation of the heart was to quit kissing the girls, said: "If that is the only reason for palpitation, I say, let her palp!"

☞ "Dawkter," said an exquisite, "I want you to tell me what I can put into my head to make it right" "It wants nothing but brains," replied the physician.

☞ The theatre of war differs from all other theatres in this, that the back seats are the most comfortable.

☞ It doesn't necessarily follow that a man will take what doesn't belong to him because he has a hook nose.

Tom Moore, the poet, used to tell a good story of a gentleman who when he was short of money and his relatives were stingey and refractory, used to *threaten his family* with the publication of his poems. The invariable and immediate result was as much cash as he wanted.

☞ A teacher in a contraband school asked a young darkey what a certain letter of the alphabet was. The darkey looked at it earnestly for a short time, and then said—'I know dat well enough by sight, but am bressed if I can tell it by name.'

☞ "I publish the banns between this switch and your back," said a schoolmaster to a delinquent pupil. "I forbid them." "On what grounds?" "The parties are not agreed." "Bring them together and see," said the pedagogue, laying it on.

One thousand eight hundred dollars worth of butter, says the Kingston *News*, was entered yesterday at the Custom House for exportation to the United States. Large quantities of butter and eggs are constantly being sent in that direction.

One of the cars on the Grand Trunk line, loaded with tea, cotton yarn, and a general assortment of goods, took fire at Collingby on Saturday evening. A good deal of damage was done to the cargo, and the car was also considerably burned.

☞ A colored clergyman belonging to Washington, and his wife, were recently ousted from their seats in a railroad car on the Central Railroad, Va., at the instigation of certain persons of white complexion calling themselves ladies. This was done in the face of a protest by federal officers.

☞ By an arrival from Panama at San Francisco, we learn that the town of Acapulco had been taken possession of by 500 French soldiers. Previously Alvarez had withdrawn his forces, amounting to 1,500.—He was confident of maintaining the national cause throughout the State of Queretaro.

☞ What is called an 'Open Church Association' has been organized in England, and has its headquarters in Liverpool. Its object is to render the pews of churches open to all comers, instead of having them appropriated by individuals.

☞ The Montreal *Witness* is of opinion that President Johnson is fast neutralizing the results of the war, arranging matters as if it had been the South that had conquered the North, instead of vice *versa*. It says as follows. "In fact, so far as we can judge, Mr. Johnson is emulating the conduct of Lord Castlereagh after the final overthrow of Napoleon.—Britain spent nearly five thousand millions of dollars in the contest with Bonaparte, and, when completely successful, sent Castlereagh to the congress of kings which was to reconstruct Europe. There he was flattered and cajoled to the uttermost, till he quietly gave up nearly all the advantages for which Britain had paid so dear, and which were then within her reach. In like manner President Johnson is now giving up nearly all the advantages for which the Union has paid so dear, and which are now within its reach.

### Died.

At Monmouth, Iowa, on the 16th inst., Ellen, beloved wife of Geo. H. Ward, and daughter of Samuel Morris, of Colborne, aged 25 years.

### THE MARKETS.

GODERICH, Oct. 3, 1865.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spring Wheat, | $0.95 | @ | 0.96 |
| Fall do | 1:16 | @ | 1:19 |
| Oats, | 0:20 | @ | 0:22 |
| Flour | 5:25 | @ | 6:00 |
| Barley | 0:55 | @ | 0:60 |
| Peas | 0:45 | @ | 0:50 |
| Wool | 0:35 | @ | 0:40 |
| Sheep | 3:00 | @ | 4:00 |
| Lambs | 2.00 | @ | 0.00 |
| Hides (green) | 2:75 | @ | 0:00 |
| Butter | 20:0 | @ | 0:22 |
| Potatoes | 0:20 | @ | 0.25 |
| Wood | 1:75 | @ | 0:00 |
| Hay | 0:00 | @ | 0:12½ |
| Hay, new $ ton | 8:00 | @ | 9:00 |

SEAFORTH, Oct. 2nd, 1865.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fall Wheat, ⅌ bushel | $1:10 | @ | 1:20 |
| Spring Wheat, ⅌ bush | 0:95 | @ | 0:00 |
| Oats | 0:20 | @ | 0:00 |
| Barley | 0:60 | @ | 0:65 |
| Peas | 0:50 | @ | 0:53 |

### New Advertisements.

## ALBUMS, ALBUMS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large lot of **Photograph Albums!** from 50cts. upwards, at the

**Signal Office.**

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

**FAMILY BIBLES**

POCKET BIBLES,
CHURCH SERVICES,
HYMN BOOKS,
AT THE SIGNAL OFFICE.

**BLANK BOOKS!**

Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Cash Books, Minute Books, Bill Books, Copying Letter Books, Memorandum Books, Note Books, Pass Books, Indices, &c., &c., cheap for Cash, at the

SIGNAL OFFICE.

October 3rd, 1865.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came into the premises of the subscriber, lot no. 21, in the 2nd con., Tuckersmith, London Road survey, on or about the 15th of November last, a grey Heifer, rising 4 years old. The owner is required to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

GEORGE PLEWES.

Tuckersmith, Sept 30th, 1865. 36w3t°o

## FOR PRIVATE SALE AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION!

ALL the household furniture in Mr. Horton' house, belonging to Miss Macdonogh, also an excellent Piano (Dunham), School Room furniture, &c., &c. Terms Cash, or good security.

Goderich, 22nd Sept, 1865. sw7

## 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

### WANTED.

BY the Trustees of School Section No. 1, Township of Colborne, a first-class Teacher for the year 1866. A married man will be preferred, as there is a good brick dwelling house and three acres of land adjoining the school. Communications, post-paid, to be addressed to either of the Trustees.

JOHN BUCHANAN,
DAVID CAMPION, } Trustees.
JOHN MORRIS.
Carlow P. O.

Sept. 25th, 1865. $0.sx°1f

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, a SMALL RED COW, having a small bell, hung by a chain, round her neck. Any party able to give information will oblige by communicating with

D. FRASER,
Registry Office.

Goderich, Sept. 25, 1865. sw8°3t°

STRAY OXEN.—Strayed from the Subscriber, lot 29, 11th con. Wawanosh, about the 24th May last, a yoke of Oxen, four years old past, one a light Red with horns turned in, and the other a dark red. Any information that will lead to their recovery will receive a reward of ten dollars.

THOS. JAMES.

Sept. 16th, 1865. w34-2t°

## To School Trustees.

MR. NAIRN wishes the charge of a Common School for the next year. He will have his daughter as an assistant. She has been at the Galt Central School for a considerable time. And while it would be of benefit to have a male and female teacher in the same apartment, no addition will be asked to the salary—if that be liberal.

Mr. N. would have school every Saturday without any extra charge, from 10 to 12, forenoon, for religious exercises.

Communications, post paid, to be addressed to Goderich.

September, 1865. 0tf

## MORTGAGE SALE OF LAND!

UNDER A POWER OF SALE contained in a Mortgage made by James Ballantine, of the village of Seaforth, in the County of Huron, Wagon-maker, and Hiram Borland, of the township of Wawanosh, in the County of Huron, Yeoman, and Charlotte Ballantine, wife of said James Ballantine, and Ann Jane Borland, wife of said Hiram Borland, for the purpose of barring their dower, default having been made in the due payment of the principal and interest moneys thereby secured, and notice having been duly given to all parties interested, there will be sold, on Monday, the sixteenth day of October, A.D. 1865, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the Auction Mart of George M. Trueman, in the town of Goderich, the following property, namely:—The south-west quarter of Lot Number Twenty-two, in the first concession of the township of Wawanosh, containing by admeasurement fifty acres, be the same more or less. Terms cash. Deed under Power of Sale.

SINCLAIR & WALKER,
Solicitors for Mortgagee.

Goderich, 27th September, 1865. w38

## JUST OPENED!

A Boot & Shoe **Establishment,**

ON Kingston street, next the Telegraph Office. The Proprietor solicits a share of the public patronage, and he will use his best endeavors to afford satisfaction.

J. ROSS.

N. B.—Orders promptly executed in both making and repairing.

July 18th, 1865. w25-1m

## Insolvent Act of 1864.

THE creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the law office of M. C. Cameron, in the town of Goderich, on Monday, the 16th day of October, 1865, at ten o'clock in the 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 Blyth, in the County of Huron, this 26th day of September, 1865.

DENIS HOGARTY.

M. C. CAMERON,
Solicitor for Insolvent. w36td

## Insolvent Act of 1864.

WILLIAM DARLING, PLAINTIFF,
*versus*
JOHN STEWART, 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 assests 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.* w36-3t

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD

## PROPERTY!

IN THE

**TOWN OF GODERICH**

FOR SALE CHEAP.

THE ABOVE PROPERTY IS SITUATED on the MARKET SQUARE and is admirably adapted for business purposes. It comprises

**TWO STORES,**

with several rooms above for family use. The Lease is an advantageous one, and has nearly 11 years to run.

For further particulars apply to

C. WIDDER.

Godench, 17th Sept., 1865. w34-3t

## JUST RECEIVED THIS DAY

**NEW CARPETS**

AND

## TWEEDS!

A

**Choice Assortment,**

AT

JOHN FAIR & CO'S.

Goderich, 19th Sept. 1865. w34-4w

## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership hitherto existing between William G. Smith and Alexander Smith, Tanners, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to the said firm are requested to settle immediately with W. G. Smith, who is authorised to collect all outstanding debts, and also settle all liabilities of said firm.

W. G. SMITH,
A. SMITH.

Goderich, Sept. 25th, 1865. w36-tf

In reference to the above the business will be carried on as usual by W. G. Smith.—Hides will be taken on account of debts due or the highest market price in Cash paid for Hides and Skins delivered at the old stand.

W. G. SMITH.

Goderich, Sept. 29th, 1865.

## IT IS NOT TRUE!

THAT STOCKS

**OfD ry Goods, Groceries, &c.,**

ARE LOW AND PRICES HIGHER THAN THEY HAVE BEEN, AS YOU can prove for yourself by calling at the

## EMPORIUM!

Where J. V. DETLOR & SON will be happy to show to their old friends and the public generally, a large and varied stock of

## FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

&c., &c.,

Purchased in the Best and Cheapest Markets, and which they are determined to sell at the

**VERY LOWEST PRICES For CASH.**

They deem it unnecessary to state the nature of their stock in detail, as they feel satisfied that their long experience in business in Goderich enables them to anticipate the wants of the community.

**ALL THEY WISH IS A CALL,**

AND AN INSPECTION OF THE GOODS.

**CLOTHS IN GREAT VARIETY.**

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

**DRESS GOODS.**

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EXCELLENT

**READY-MADE CLOTHING!**

A Large Stock of

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

**Tea from 50 Cents upwards.**

**J. V. DETLOR & SON.**

September 19th, 1865. w12

## A CARD.

MESSRS. D. KERR, JR., & CO., (Glasgow House), beg leave to return their sincere thanks to their kind friends for many special acts of kindness, and to their numerous customers and the public generally for their favor and patronage during the late commercially depressed season, accompanying the same with the fervent wish that each and all may abundantly participate in the blessings with which a Bounteous Providence has crowned the efforts and labors of the husbandman.

## Nassau! Nassau! Nassau!

THE SUBSCRIBERS when in Montreal were fortunate enough to secure a few lines of

## NASSAU GOODS!

Originally destined to run the blockade into the Southern States, but which, on account of the cessation of hostilities, were shipped to Montreal to be sold on account. These goods will be sold much below their value at the Glasgow House.

D. KERR, JR., & CO.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

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

**FULLED CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,**

**White, Scarlet, and Grey Flannels,**

PLAIN, STRIPED & CHECKED WINCEYS,

BLANKETS AND STOCKING YARN,

TO CALL AT HIS

**WOOL FACTORY OFFICE, EAST STREET,**

And judge for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

FARMERS' WOOL CARDED

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

THOMAS LOGAN.

Goderich Wool Factory, 1865. w12

## In the Queen's Bench,

EASTER TERM. 28 VICTORIA.

In the matter of compensation for right of way of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company through lots Nos. 85, 86 and 87 in the Maitland concession of the Township of Goderich, in the County of Huron.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company have paid into the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, the sum of two hundred and ninety six dollars and sixty-five cents being the compensation and six months interest thereon, agreed to be paid for certain lands for right of way, being parts of lots numbers eighty-five, eighty six and eighty-seven, in the Maitland concession of the township of Goderich, in the County of Huron; under and by virtue of a certain agreement or deed poll bearing date the eleventh day of May, in the year of Our Lord 1853, and executed by William Ford and Henry Ford of the said township of Goderich, and made under the Act entitled "An Act respecting Railways," and further notice is given to all persons entitled to the said lands or to any part thereof, or representing or being the husbands of any parties so entitled, to file their claims into the said Court to the said compensation or any part thereof, and all such claims will be received and adjudged upon by the said Court pursuant to the Statute in that behalf.

Dated this 17th day of May, 1865.

(Signed) L. HEYDEN,
w34 3m] Clerk of the Crown and Pleas.

NOTICE.—I hereby notify all persons from purchasing or negotiating three notes of $100.00 each, with interest from date, dated April 21st, 1865. First note due 21 months after date, second note due 33 months, and third note due 45 months after date. Drawn in favor of George, Church, or bearer, and signed by John McLean; as I have received no value for the same.

JOHN McLEAN.

Culross, July 19th, 1865. w26-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 James Hutton, at the suit of William O'Neil, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to lots numbers, 11 and 12 on the south side of and fronting on Archy street, in the Village of Walkerton, in the Township of Bruce, in the County of Bruce, containing by admeasurement half an acre, more or less, as shown on a plan or survey made by William R Rombough, P. L. S., and being subdivision of lots 24 and 25 in the first concession south of the Durham Road, in the said Township 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 second day of January next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich,
22nd Sptember, 1865. } w35

## SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas and Fieri Facias for rents 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 Charles Black, at the suit of the Corporation of the Township of Ashfield; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the West half of lot number seven, in the third concession, Eastern Division of the Township of Ashfield, in the County of Huron, containing one hundred acres, which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of September next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich,
31st August, 1865. } w32

The above sale is postponed till Tuesday, the 17th October, next. w35

GROCERY AND

## PROVISION STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BOUGHT out the stock and trade of Mr. R. W. McKenzie, is now receiving additional supplies of goods, and would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Goderich and the surrounding country that he is now in a position to supply them with everything in the

**Grocery and Provision**

line, on the most reasonable terms. His stock comprises

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccoes, China, Crockery, Earthenware, Flour and Feed, Coal Oil, Lamps, Sundries. ☞ *He invites inspection, sells cheap, deals fairly, and defies competition!*

FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCE TAKEN AT MARKET VALUE.

J. M'HARDY, jr.,
Next to A. Smith's Clothing Store,
East Market Square, Goderich.

Goderich, September, 1865. w35-1m

## CEDAR.

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

J. W. ELLIOTT.

Goderich Feb. 6th, 1864. w2

## Mortgage Sale.

UNDER a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by John Miller of the Township of Ashfield in the County of Huron, default having been made in the due payment thereof, and notice been given to all parties interested, there will be sold on Monday the 25th day of September, A. D. 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Auction Mart of Geo. M. Trueman, in the Town of Goderich, the following property, namely, the South half of the North half of Lot Number Seven in the Ninth concession, Eastern Division of the said Township of Ashfield, containing by admeasurement Fifty Acres of Land more or less. Terms cash—Deed under Power of Sale.

SINCLAIR & WALKER,
Solicitors for Mortgagee.

Goderich, 6th Sept., 1865. 32w34

The above sale is postponed until Monday the 16th October prox. w35

## IN CHANCERY.

IN CHAMBERS.—V. C. MOWAT.

Monday the Twelfth day of June, in the twenty-eighth year of the Reign of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria and in the year of our Lord 1865. Between

NORMAN BETHUNE, Plaintiff,
and
JOHN McDONALD, Defendant.

UPON the application of the Plaintiff, and it appearing by affidavit that after due diligence the said Defendant cannot be found to be served with an office copy of the Bill in this Cause. It is ordered that the said Defendant do on or before the fourteenth day of October next answer or demur to the said Bill. And it is ordered that a copy of this Order together with the notice required by the General Orders of this Court be published in the *Huron Signal* newspaper, published in the Town of Goderich, not less than six weeks before the fourteenth day of October next, and be continued once in each week until the said day.

Entered, Signed A. GRANT,
Signed J. J. Registrar

## Notice.

JOHN McDONALD, take notice that if you do not answer or demur to the Bill pursuant to the above order the Plaintiff may obtain an order to take the Bill as confessed against you, and the Court may grant such relief as he may be entitled to on his own shewing, and you will not rece

# SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS! FOR TAXES

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, } BY Virtue of a Warrant issued by the Treasurer of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, bearing date the Eighth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to me directed, for the collection of Arrears of Taxes due upon the following Lands in the said United Counties of Huron and Bruce, I shall on

**Tuesday, the Fourteenth day of November**

next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, at the Court Room, in the Town of Goderich, proceed to sell the following Lands or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of such arrears of taxes unless the same with all lawful charges thereon be sooner paid,

*(All the lands in this Schedule are Patented.)*

TOWNSHIP OF ASHFIELD.

| Lot. | Con. or Street. | Acres. | Am't taxes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | b 1st E D | 200 | $164 92 |
| N½ | 6 do | 100 | 34 62 |
| | 3 2nd " | 200 | 35 96 |
| E½ | 4 do | 100 | 107 66 |
| N½ | 6 do | 100 | 99 05 |
| N½ | 1 3rd " | 100 | 67 42 |
| | b do | 200 | 153 14 |
| | 6 do | 200 | 118 69 |
| W½ | 6 6th " | 100 | 94 05 |
| " | 10 do | 100 | 22 50 |
| " | 4 7th " | 100 | 17 08 |
| E½ of E½ | 2 3rd W D | 45 | 35 80 |
| W½ of E½ | 2 do | 45 | 41 41 |
| S½ of W½ | 6 8th " | 50 | 21 59 |
| N½ of E½ | 2 9th " | 50 | 37 12 |
| E½ of part | 17 North town plot | 41 | 27 59 |
| N½ | 35 do | 77 | 27 59 |

VILLAGE OF PORT ALBERT
In Ashfield.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Et Arthur | ½ | 3 00 |
| 26 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 27 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 31 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 38 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 39 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 40 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 41 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 22 | Wt Arthur | ½ | 3 00 |
| 23 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 24 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 25 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 26 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 40 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 41 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 19 | Et Colborne | ½ | 3 00 |
| 29 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 30 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 31 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 38 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 39 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 40 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 41 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 25 | Wt Colborne | ½ | 3 00 |
| 26 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 27 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 39 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 40 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 41 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 42 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 25 | Et Huron | ½ | 3 00 |
| 26 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 27 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 37 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 38 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 45 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| 37 | Wt Huron | ½ | 3 00 |
| 38 | " | ½ | 3 00 |
| | 2 E London Rd | ½ | 3 00 |
| | 1 Et London Rd subdivi. of Park lots 5 & 6 Et London Rd | 1-5 | 3 00 |
| 2 | do | 1-5 | 3 00 |
| 3 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 4 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 5 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 6 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 7 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 8 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 9 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 10 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 11 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 12 | do | do | 3 00 |
| | 1 S E William | ½ | 3 00 |
| 2 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 3 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 4 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 5 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 6 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 7 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 8 | do | do | 3 00 |
| | 1 N W William | ½ | 3 00 |
| 2 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 3 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 4 | do | 1-5 | 3 00 |
| 5 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 6 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 7 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 8 | do | do | 3 00 |
| | 1 S Ann | do | 3 00 |
| 2 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 3 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 4 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 5 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 6 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 7 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 8 | do | do | 3 00 |
| | 1 N Ann | do | 3 00 |
| 2 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 3 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 4 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 5 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 6 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 7 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 8 | do | do | 3 00 |
| 30 | Et Sydenham | ½ | 3 00 |
| 39 | Wt do | ½ | 3 00 |
| 40 | " do | ½ | 3 00 |
| 26 | Et Wellington | ½ | 3 00 |
| 42 | do | ½ | 3 00 |
| 25 | Wt Wellington | ½ | 3 00 |
| 26 | do | ½ | 3 00 |
| 27 | do | ½ | 3 00 |

VILLAGE OF DUNGANNON
In Ashfield.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 4 Mallough's Survey | ½ | 2 00 |

TOWNSHIP OF COLBORNE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 3 2nd E D | 100 | 87 | 80 |
| N½ | 9 8th W D | 50 | 60 | 15 |
| E½ | 3 Lake Rd Et | 50 | 87 | 01 |
| | 4 " | 100 | 114 | 14 |
| | 5 " | 100 | 114 | 14 |
| N part 16 | " | | 6 | 74 |
| N W pt 16 | " | | 7 | 47 |
| | 2 Lake Rd Wt | 100 | 120 | 93 |
| | 2 Lake shore | 53 | 65 | 36 |
| Block A | with the except on of the Northwesterly pt 80 acres and also of a portion of 31 acres in the centre of the South front | 478 | 495 | 40 |

TOWNSHIP OF GODERICH.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Park lot 1 | Subd of lot 4 in 1st con. | 5 | 14 | 37 |
| 2 | do | 5 | 14 | 37 |
| 3 | do | 5 | 14 | 37 |
| 4 | do | 5 | 14 | 37 |
| 5 | do | 5 | 14 | 40 |
| 6 | do | 5 | 14 | 40 |
| 7 | do | 5 | 14 | 40 |
| 8 | do | 5 | 14 | 40 |
| 9 | do | 5 | 14 | 40 |
| 10 | do | 5 | 14 | 40 |
| 11 | do | 6 | 15 | 75 |
| 12 | do | 7 | 15 | 75 |
| 13 | do | 5 | 14 | 40 |
| 14 | do | 5 | 14 | 40 |
| 16 | do | 4½ | 12 | 80 |
| 17 | do | 4½ | 12 | 80 |
| 18 | do | 4½ | 12 | 80 |
| 19 | do | 4½ | 12 | 80 |
| 20 | do | 4½ | 12 | 80 |
| 21 | do | 5 | 14 | 40 |
| 22 | do | 4 | 13 | 55 |
| 23 | do | 10 | 22 | 40 |
| 24 | do | 15 | 14 | 40 |
| 25 | do | 5 | 14 | 40 |
| 26 | do | 5 | 14 | 40 |
| 45 | 3rd | 40 | 76 | 75 |
| 46 | 4th | 80 | 53 | 93 |
| N part 7 | B | | 22 | 71 |
| N W pt 5 | Maitland | 5 | 6 | 95 |
| N part 13 | do | 1½ | 10 | 60 |
| N W pt 100 | do | 6 | 19 | 62 |
| S or SE pt 2 | Bayfield | 20 | 45 | 69 |
| N W pt 4 | do | 26 | 38 | 14 |
| S part 5 | do | 85 | 73 | 87 |
| 6 | do | 94 | 103 | 27 |
| 7 | do | 84 | 95 | 78 |
| 8 | do | 71 | 80 | 76 |
| 9 | do | 50 | 60 | 85 |
| 10 | do | 120 | 134 | 07 |
| 71 | do | 123 | 98 | 22 |
| 72 | do | 87 | 77 | 53 |
| 73 | do | 72 | 83 | 01 |
| 74 | do | 105 | 116 | 15 |
| 75 | do | 104 | 116 | 03 |
| 76 | do | 110 | 123 | 79 |
| 77 | do | 80 | 87 | 36 |
| Village lot 36 | Subd of lot 4 in Bayfield con | | 3 | 85 |
| do 101 | do | | 3 | 97 |

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N½ 107 | Village of Amleyville | ½ | 12 06 |
| S½ 107 | do | ½ | 9 55 |
| 120 | do | ½ | 14 85 |
| 155 | do | ½ | 17 01 |
| 196 | do | ½ | 13 10 |
| 200 | do | ½ | 20 80 |
| 201 | do | ½ | 20 80 |
| 205 | do | ½ | 20 26 |
| 210 | do | ½ | 19 21 |
| 211 | do | ½ | 19 21 |
| 216 | do | ½ | 4 16 |

TOWNSHIP OF HULLETT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 Village of Manchester | ½ | $1 |
| 2 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 6 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 8 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 9 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 13 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 14 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 16 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 19 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 20 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 23 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 24 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 39 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 40 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 44 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 52 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 56 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 63 | do | ½ | 1 |

MANCHESTER—Continued.

| Lot. | Con. or street. | Acres. | Amt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 64 | Village of MANCHESTER | ½ | $1 |
| 70 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 76 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 78 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 79 | do | ½ | 1 |
| | 3 Village of ALMA | ½ | 1 |
| 4 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 5 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 8 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 10 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 12 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 13 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 14 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 15 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 16 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 17 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 18 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 19 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 21 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 22 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 23 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 24 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 25 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 26 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 27 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 28 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 29 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 30 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 31 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 52 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 53 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 54 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 55 | do | ½ | 1 |
| 56 | do | ½ | 1 |
| | 18 Village of LONDESBORO | ½ | 1 |
| 1 | do | ½ | 1 |
| | 3 Village of SUMMER HILL | ½ | 1 |
| 13 | do | ½ | 1 |

TOWNSHIP OF HAY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N pt 11 | Lake Road west | 25 | 18 | 02 |
| S pt 11 | Lake Road east | 73 | 44 | 11 |
| | 63 Village of Zurich | ½ | 9 | 46 |

TOWNSHIP OF MORRIS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N½ 14 | 5th | 100 | 10 | 12 |

TOWNSHIP OF McKILLOP.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Part 30 | 2nd R Chisholm | | 29 | 30 |
| | 7 part of 25 in 1st con Village of Seaforth | ½ | 10 | 03 |
| | 11 part of lot 1 in 1st con Village of Carroubrook | ½ | 6 | 80 |
| 12 | do do do | ½ | 10 | 93 |
| 13 | do do do | ½ | 10 | 92 |

VILLAGE OF ROXBOROUGH
In McKillop Dickson's survey.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lots 11 12 14 17 20 23 24 25 26 27 30 | 32½ acre each at $4 per lot | | 48 00 |

TOWNSHIP OF STANLEY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 3 Bayfield Rd N | 83 | 87 | 67 |
| 4 | do | 70 | 81 | 64 |
| | 2 Range A | 7½ | 15 | 00 |
| 8 | | 11½ | 18 | 72 |
| 9 | | 12 | 20 | 95 |
| 10 | | 10 | 19 | 50 |
| 11 | | 9½ | 19 | 40 |
| 12 | | 19 | 30 | 55 |
| 13 | | 21 | 32 | 70 |
| | 10 Range B | 6½ | 8 | 43 |
| 11 | | 9 | 11 | 10 |
| 12 | | 17 | 17 | 12 |
| 13 | | 17 | 17 | 95 |
| | 6 Range D | 6½ | 7 | 15 |
| | 4 Range H | 10 | 18 | 60 |
| 5 | do | 11 | 19 | 13 |
| | 7 Range K | 20 | 15 | 17 |
| | 2 Range M | 11½ | 20 | 78 |
| | 2 Range N | 7½ | 18 | 37 |
| 4 | do | 7½ | 18 | 52 |
| | 5 Range N | do | 18 | 52 |
| 10 | do | do | 19 | 14 |
| 11 | do | do | 19 | 14 |
| 12 | do | do | 19 | 14 |

VILLAGE OF BAYFIELD
In Stanley.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | | ½ | 3 37 |
| 31 | | ½ | 19 03 |
| 64 | | ½ | 55 01 |
| 186 | | ½ | 13 60 |
| 211 | | ½ | 16 21 |
| 226 | | ½ | 12 86 |
| 232 | | ½ | 11 08 |
| 239 | | " | 12 91 |
| 266 | | " | 12 28 |
| 282 | | " | 10 36 |
| 284 | | " | 11 96 |
| 289 | | " | 14 90 |
| 298 | | " | 19 45 |
| 320 | | " | 12 89 |
| 324 | | " | 5 40 |
| 329 | | " | 13 97 |
| 333 | | " | 6 46 |
| 334 | | " | 6 46 |
| 337 | | " | 12 06 |
| 338 | | " | 9 98 |
| 342 | | " | 12 19 |
| 343 | | " | 11 14 |
| 344 | | " | 11 14 |
| 345 | | " | 5 38 |
| 346 | | " | 5 38 |
| 381 | | " | 18 35 |
| 382 | | " | 18 23 |
| 383 | | " | 18 23 |
| 384 | | " | 18 23 |
| 385 | | " | 18 23 |
| 386 | | " | 18 35 |
| 387 | | " | 18 35 |
| 388 | | " | 18 23 |
| 389 | | " | 18 23 |
| 390 | | " | 18 23 |
| 391 | | " | 18 23 |
| 392 | | " | 18 23 |
| 393 | | " | 18 35 |
| 394 | | " | 18 23 |
| 395 | | " | 18 23 |
| 396 | | " | 18 23 |
| 397 | | " | 18 23 |
| 398 | | " | 18 23 |
| 399 | | " | 18 35 |
| 416 | | " | 24 74 |
| 417 | | " | 24 74 |
| 418 | | " | 24 74 |
| 511 | | " | 40 70 |
| 539 | | " | 11 17 |
| 570 | | " | 18 16 |
| 571 | | " | 18 16 |
| 572 | | " | 18 16 |
| 573 | | " | 18 16 |
| 574 | | " | 18 16 |
| 575 | | " | 18 16 |
| 576 | | " | 18 16 |
| 577 | | " | 14 13 |
| 578 | | " | 18 16 |
| 579 | | " | 18 16 |
| 670 | | " | 28 80 |
| 695 | | " | 17 12 |
| 696 | | " | 17 12 |
| 697 | | " | 18 67 |
| 698 | | " | 18 67 |
| 699 | | " | 18 67 |
| 775 | Subd of lot 9 Range N | " | 13 84 |
| 776 | | " | 13 65 |
| 777 | | " | 9 88 |
| 778 | | " | 9 88 |
| 779 | | " | 9 88 |
| 780 | | " | 9 88 |
| 781 | | " | 9 88 |
| 782 | | " | 9 88 |
| 783 | | " | 12 83 |
| 784 | | " | 10 06 |
| 785 | | " | 12 83 |
| 786 | | " | 12 83 |
| 787 | | " | 12 83 |
| 788 | | " | 12 83 |
| 789 | | " | 12 83 |
| 790 | | " | 12 83 |
| 791 | | " | 12 83 |
| 792 | | " | 9 88 |
| 793 | | " | 9 88 |
| 794 | | " | 12 83 |
| 795 | | " | 4 42 |
| 796 | | " | 4 42 |
| 797 | | " | 12 83 |
| 798 | | " | 9 88 |
| 799 | | " | 9 88 |
| 800 | | " | 9 88 |
| 801 | Subd of lot 9 Range N | " | 12 83 |
| 802 | | " | 9 88 |
| 831 | Subd of lot 7 Range N | " | 9 51 |
| 832 | | " | 12 52 |
| 833 | | " | 12 52 |
| 834 | | " | 5 16 |
| 836 | | " | 12 52 |
| 837 | | " | 9 52 |
| 838 | | " | 9 52 |
| 839 | | " | 9 52 |
| 840 | | " | 9 52 |
| 841 | | " | 9 52 |
| 842 | | " | 9 52 |
| 843 | | " | 12 52 |
| 844 | | " | 10 80 |
| 845 | | " | 12 52 |
| 846 | | " | 12 52 |
| 847 | | " | 9 52 |
| 848 | | " | 9 52 |
| 849 | | " | 9 52 |
| 850 | | " | 9 52 |
| 851 | | " | 9 52 |
| 852 | | " | 9 52 |
| 853 | | " | 12 52 |
| 854 | | " | 12 52 |
| 855 | | " | 12 52 |
| 856 | | " | 12 52 |
| 857 | | " | 12 52 |
| 858 | | " | 12 52 |
| 859 | | " | 10 26 |
| 860 | | " | 10 26 |
| 861 | | " | 12 52 |
| 862 | | " | 12 52 |
| 863 | | " | 5 21 |
| Gore A | | ½ | 54 28 |
| " L | | ½ | 28 93 |
| Lot 6 | Subdivision of lot 222 | | 5 82 |
| 10 | do do | | 5 82 |

VILLAGE OF ST. ANDREWS
in Stanley.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | McTavish Street | ½ | 2 62 |
| | E River Street | ½ | 14 33 |
| 2 | do | ½ | 3 86 |
| 4 | Bayfield Road | ½ | 12 17 |
| 5 | | ½ | 12 17 |
| 6 | | ½ | 12 17 |
| 7 | | ½ | 12 17 |

VILLAGE OF GRANTON
In Stanley.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Subd lot 30 in 1st con | ½ | 3 08 |
| 10 | do do | ½ | 1 53 |

DINSLEY TERRACE
In Stanley.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Subd lot 36 in 1st con | 2 | 10 80 |

TOWNSHIP OF STEPHEN.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N E pt 25 | 2nd | F | 11 | 80 |
| | 15 6th | 100 | 25 | 22 |
| E½ | 6 10th | 50 | 74 | 14 |
| W½ | 6 " | 50 | 52 | 22 |
| | 7 " | 100 | 111 | 70 |
| | 8 " | 100 | 111 | 70 |
| N½ | 6 12th | 50 | 25 | 10 |
| S½ | 12 13th | 50 | 44 | 77 |
| | 4 17th | 100 | 66 | 26 |
| N W pt | 9 South Boundary | 50 | 15 | 55 |

VILLAGE OF EXETER.
In Stephen.

| Lot. | Con. or st. | Acres. | Amt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | Acheson & Carling's survey subd lot 20 in 1st con. | ½ | $3 81 |
| 49 | do do | ½ | 8 12 |
| 51 | do do | ½ | 7 87 |
| 54 | do do | ½ | 4 00 |
| 65 | do do | ½ | 4 72 |
| 83 | do do | ½ | 4 50 |
| 92 | do do | ½ | 4 50 |
| N½ 11 | Sander's survey subd of lot 21 in 1st con | ½ | 2 90 |
| | 1 Main at W Gidley's survey subd lot 22 1st con | ½ | 7 75 |
| 2 | do do | ½ | 7 75 |

VILLAGE OF FRANCISTOWN
In Stephen.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 1-5 | 2 | 76 |
| 15 | 1-5 | 1 | 01 |
| 21 | " | 0 | 93 |
| 22 | " | 6 | 26 |
| 23 | " | 1 | 94 |
| 28 | " | 4 | 43 |
| 29 | " | 4 | 43 |
| 30 | " | 4 | 43 |
| 31 | " | 4 | 43 |
| 32 | " | 1 | 41 |
| 37 | " | 3 | 68 |
| 42 | " | 3 | 92 |
| 49 | " | 1 | 17 |
| 50 | " | 1 | 17 |
| 54 | " | 4 | 00 |
| 59 | " | 0 | 89 |
| 62 | " | 0 | 88 |
| 63 | " | 1 | 42 |
| 78 | " | 1 | 08 |
| 89 | " | 3 | 19 |

TOWNSHIP OF TUCKERSMITH.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Centre pt 16 | 1st H.R.S. | 4½ | 26 | 18 |

VILLAGE OF HARPURHEY
In Tuckersmith.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Fowler's survey | ½ | 16 17 |
| 18 | do survey | ½ | 16 17 |
| 8 | Cash's survey | ½ | 16 79 |
| 9 | do | ½ | 17 45 |
| 10 | do | ½ | 17 45 |
| 23 | do | ½ | 21 32 |
| 24 | do | ½ | 4 55 |
| 30 | do | ½ | 12 34 |
| 18 | Worsley's survey | ½ | 4 71 |
| 29 | do | ½ | 6 02 |

VILLAGE OF BRUCEFIELD
In Tuckersmith.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Armstrong's survey | ½ | 24 69 |
| 17 | " | ½ | 11 52 |
| 18 | " | ½ | 18 96 |

TOWNSHIP OF USBORNE.
VILLAGE OF EXETER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 47 | R Taylor's survey subd of lot 16 in 1st con | ½ | 15 50 |
| 48 | do do | ½ | 15 50 |

TOWNSHIP OF WAWANOSH.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| W½ lot E½ 25 | 1st | 50 | 37 | 34 |
| E½ | 16 4th | 100 | 273 | 12 |
| W½ | 35 " | 100 | 45 | 81 |
| W½ | 24 " | 100 | 84 | 19 |
| E½ | 16 6th | 100 | 58 | 70 |
| E½ | 31 " | 100 | 36 | 20 |
| W½ | 13 7th | 100 | 81 | 30 |
| | 16 8th | 200 | 43 | 30 |
| | 14 9th | 200 | 153 | 21 |

VILLAGE OF MANCHESTER
In Wawanosh.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | | ½ | 1 99 |
| 15 | | ½ | 1 99 |

VILLAGE OF BLYTHE
In Wawanosh.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | | ½ | 24 40 |
| 18 | | ½ | 24 40 |
| 19 | | ½ | 17 42 |
| 21 | | ½ | 20 93 |
| 22 | | ½ | 17 09 |
| 23 | | ½ | 21 85 |
| 24 | | ½ | 9 32 |
| 25 | | ½ | 6 51 |
| 28 | | ½ | 18 90 |
| 33 | | ½ | 17 04 |
| 35 | | ½ | 16 62 |
| 36 | | ½ | 20 93 |

VILLAGE OF DUNGANNON
In Wawanosh.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | | ½ | 9 76 |
| 43 | | ½ | 4 56 |
| 51 | | ½ | 12 13 |

VILLAGE OF ST HELENS
In Wawanosh.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Mather's survey subd of lot 18 in 11th con | ½ | 20 82 |
| 12 | do | ½ | 18 15 |
| 15 | do | ½ | 17 18 |
| 20 | do | ½ | 13 01 |
| 24 | do | ½ | 12 78 |
| 26 | do | ½ | 10 81 |
| 2 | Gordon's survey subd of lot 19 in 11th con | ½ | 12 34 |

TOWN OF GODERICH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Running No. 7 | Canada Co's survey | ½ | 60 15 |
| 54 | do | ½ | 23 18 |
| 108 | do | ½ | 6 29 |
| 128 | do | ½ | 37 36 |
| 117 | do | ½ | 15 20 |
| 145 | do | ½ | 19 44 |
| 146 | do | ½ | 18 35 |
| 149 | do | ½ | 16 57 |
| 194 | do | ½ | 16 57 |
| 195 | do | ½ | 9 77 |
| 202 | do | ½ | 19 50 |
| 210 | do | ½ | 14 62 |
| 239 | do | ½ | 14 52 |
| 292 | do | ½ | 14 52 |
| 293 | do | ½ | 16 01 |
| 294 | do | ½ | 19 90 |
| 305 | do | ½ | 16 86 |
| 315 | do | ½ | 4 84 |
| 485 | do | ½ | 4 84 |
| 486 | do | ½ | 3 86 |
| 569 | do | ½ | 3 86 |
| 570 | do | ½ | 13 30 |
| 595 | do | ½ | 2 89 |
| 661 | do | ½ | 2 90 |
| 687 | do | ½ | 9 88 |
| 726 | do | ½ | 12 53 |
| 762 | do | ½ | 24 86 |
| 871 | do | ½ | 21 33 |
| 901 | do | ½ | 36 99 |
| 959 | do | ½ | 30 44 |
| 984 | do | ½ | 2 90 |
| 993 | do | ½ | 13 53 |
| 1022 | do | ½ | 7 73 |
| 1065 | do | ½ | 3 73 |
| 1134 | Keys & Cameron's survey | ½ | 6 25 |
| 1182 | do | ½ | 5 24 |
| 1335 | Robertson's survey | ½ | 9 67 |
| 1342 | do | ½ | 8 00 |
| 1344 | do | ½ | 15 67 |
| | 72 Subd of lots 2 and 3 con A Wilson's surv | ½ | 5 64 |
| | 1 con C | 4 | 23 36 |
| 2 | " | 10 | 72 75 |
| N½ 9 | " | 5 | 43 76 |
| | 1 Subd of lot 3 con C | 1 | 6 65 |
| 2 | | 1 | 6 65 |
| 3 | | 1 | 6 65 |
| 4 | | 1 | 6 65 |
| 5 | | 1 | 6 65 |
| 7 | | 1 | 6 65 |
| 8 | | 1 | 6 65 |
| 9 | | 1 | 6 65 |
| 10 | | 1 | 6 65 |
| | 1 Subd of lots 17 & 18 con C | | 8 74 |
| 2 | | | 8 19 |
| 3 | | | 8 19 |
| 4 | | | 8 19 |
| 9 | | | 8 19 |
| 11 | | | 8 19 |
| 12 | | | 8 19 |
| 13 | | | 8 15 |
| 14 | | | 8 19 |

VILLAGE OF CLINTON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rua'g No. 13 | | ½ | 1 56 |
| 213 | | ½ | 8 59 |
| N½ 298 | | ½ | 25 57 |
| 302 | | ½ | 16 54 |
| 310 | | ½ | 23 15 |
| 477 | | ½ | 4 36 |
| 481 | | ½ | 16 21 |
| 497 or 424 | | ½ | 13 20 |
| 501 or 421 | | ½ | 25 06 |
| 528 | | ½ | 33 80 |
| 530 | | ½ | 24 41 |
| 531 | | ½ | 24 41 |
| 616 | | ½ | 25 90 |
| 617 | | ½ | 25 90 |
| 618 | | ½ | 25 90 |
| 658 | | ½ | 19 42 |
| 660 | | ½ | 4 36 |
| C61 | | ½ | 3 98 |
| 732 | | ½ | 19 06 |
| 802 | | ½ | 25 49 |
| 834 | | ½ | 25 04 |
| 917 | | ½ | 19 37 |
| 918 | | ½ | 11 46 |
| No. 30 | Gordon's new survey | ½ | 13 00 |
| 84 | do | ½ | 11 62 |
| 102 | do | ½ | 4 55 |
| 104 | do | ½ | 12 86 |
| Building lot 4 | Subd. of lots 15 16 45 and 46 | | 5 32 |

TOWNSHIP OF ARRAN.

| Lot. | Con. or st. | Acres. | Amt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Indian strip or ½ mile strip 100 | $61 | 29 |

VILLAGE OF INVERMAY
In Arran.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | | ½ | 4 40 |
| 24 | | ½ | 4 40 |
| 83 | | ½ | 4 40 |
| 94 | | ½ | 7 42 |
| 96 | | ½ | 7 09 |
| 159 | | ½ | 4 40 |
| 161 | | ½ | 4 11 |
| 162 | | ½ | 4 11 |
| 163 | | ½ | 4 11 |
| 164 | | ½ | 4 11 |
| 165 | | ½ | 4 11 |
| 166 | | ½ | 4 11 |
| 167 | | ½ | 4 11 |
| 171 | | ½ | 4 40 |
| 172 | | ½ | 4 40 |
| 173 | | ½ | 4 40 |
| 178 | | ½ | 4 11 |

TOWNSHIP OF BRANT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | 1st N D Rd | 50 | 29 | 84 |
| 59 | do | 50 | 27 | 64 |
| 43 | 3rd do | 50 | 8 | 81 |

VILLAGE OF WALKERTON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | S Durham st J Walker's surv | ½ | 0 69 |
| 29 | " " | ½ | 0 69 |
| 13 | N Durham " | ½ | 5 14 |
| 8 | Range 1 Bilkey's surv | ½ | 2 40 |
| 8 | 2 " | ½ | 2 40 |
| 1 | E " | ½ | 0 60 |
| 5 | Bay st W, Bolton's Estate | ½ | 0 44 |
| 19 | " " | ½ | 0 44 |

TOWNSHIP OF ELDERSLIE.
Village of Paisley.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Subd of Park lot 3 E Queen st | ½ | 14 44 |
| 1 | " 5 Et do | ½ | 21 47 |
| 4 | " do do | ½ | 14 44 |
| 7 | " do do | ½ | 14 44 |

TOWNSHIP OF KINCARDINE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5 1st S D Rd | 50 | 56 | 67 |
| | 6 1st do | 50 | 41 | 50 |
| 35 | do | 50 | 38 | 61 |
| 41 | do | 50 | 15 | 89 |
| 42 | do | 50 | 12 | 75 |
| | 5 2nd do | 50 | 24 | 95 |
| W part 16 | N | 25 | 24 | 25 |
| W part 17 | " | 25 | 24 | 25 |

VILLAGE OF PORT HEAD
In Kincardine.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Harbor S | ½ | 1 00 |
| 2 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 4 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 5 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 6 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| A | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 1 | Harbor N | ½ | 1 00 |
| 2 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 3 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 4 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 5 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 6 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 11 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 1 | Harbor W | ½ | 1 00 |
| 2 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 3 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 4 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 5 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 6 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 7 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 8 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 9 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 10 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 1 | James S | ½ | 1 00 |
| 2 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 3 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 5 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 6 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 7 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 8 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 9 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 10 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 11 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 12 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 14 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 15 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 1 | Argyle S | ½ | 1 00 |
| 2 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 10 | | ½ | 1 00 |
| 2 | Argyle N | ½ | 1 00 |

VILLAGE OF MOUNT FOREST
In Kincardine.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Queen st W | ½ | 6 62 |
| 4 | do | ½ | 5 30 |

TOWNSHIP OF SAUGEEN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 35 | Lake Range | 59 | 33 44 |

VILLAGE OF PORT ELGIN
In Saugeen.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lot 115 Block 39 | one fifth | 6 | 20 |
| 12 | 49 " " | 10 | 11 |
| 13 " | " " | 10 | 11 |
| 87 " | " " | 3 | 95 |
| 88 " | " " | 3 | 95 |
| 43 " | 55 " " | 7 | 78 |
| 44 " | " | 11 | 65 |
| 51 " | 58 " " | 18 | 10 |
| 52 " | " | 14 | 70 |
| 53 " | " 60 " " | 14 | 70 |
| 66 " | " | 17 | 86 |
| 67 " | " 66 " " | 17 | 86 |
| 89 " | 65 " | 7 | 05 |
| 96 " | 66 " " | 8 | 40 |
| 107 " | 68 " | 9 | 27 |
| 6 " | 73 " " | 9 | 14 |
| 160 " | 75 " | 4 | 55 |
| 161 " | " " | 4 | 55 |
| 162 " | " | 4 | 55 |
| 148 " | 77 " " | 10 | 55 |
| 149 " | " | 10 | 55 |
| 150 " | " " | 10 | 55 |
| 151 " | " | 10 | 55 |
| 152 " | " " | 10 | 55 |
| 174 " | " | 9 | 43 |

PORT ELGIN—Continued.

| Lot. | Con. or st. | Acres. | Amt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 175 | Block 77 | one-fifth | $9 43 |
| 176 | " " | | 5 88 |
| 177 | " " | " | 9 43 |
| 138 | 79 | | 13 05 |
| 191 | " 80 | " | 8 47 |
| 192 | " | | 18 26 |
| 107 | " 86 | " | 3 70 |
| 40 | 87 | | 5 78 |
| 41 | " 87 | " | 5 78 |
| 15 | 89 | | 9 75 |
| 53 | " 100 | " | 6 85 |

VILLAGE OF SOUTHAMPTON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Augusta N | ½ | 16 70 |
| 38 | do | ½ | 16 36 |
| 40 | do | ½ | 16 36 |
| 18 | Alfred N | ½ | 11 88 |
| 19 | do | ½ | 17 18 |
| 30 | do S | ½ | 8 46 |
| 31 | Alice S | ½ | 12 65 |
| 32 | do | ½ | 12 65 |
| 25 | Arthur N | ½ | 6 12 |
| 21 | do | ½ | 6 12 |
| 27 | do | ½ | 16 65 |
| 32 | do | ½ | 10 97 |
| 55 | | ½ | 15 94 |
| 56 | do | ½ | 15 94 |
| 57 | do | ½ | 15 94 |
| 58 | do | ½ | 15 94 |
| 60 | | ½ | 12 39 |
| Park lot 3 | | 6 | 12 07 |
| 22 | Arthur S | ½ | 14 75 |
| 24 | do | ½ | 14 87 |
| 25 | | ½ | 16 82 |
| 26 | do | ½ | 16 63 |
| 27 | do | ½ | 16 58 |
| 28 | do | ½ | 16 58 |
| 29 | do | ½ | 16 58 |
| 30 | do | ½ | 16 82 |
| 31 | | ½ | 15 15 |
| 32 | do | ½ | 16 58 |
| 33 | do | ½ | 6 82 |
| 34 | do | ½ | 16 51 |
| 35 | | ½ | 15 06 |
| 36 | do | ½ | 16 58 |
| 37 | do | ½ | 16 51 |
| 38 | do | ½ | 16 51 |
| 41 | do | ½ | 16 40 |
| 42 | do | ½ | 16 36 |
| 43 | | ½ | 