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, FEB. 16, 1865. [VOL. XVII.—NO 3.

Business Directory.

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

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

Thos. F. McLean, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., (Late House Surgeon, Kingston Hospital).—OFFICE—At Arthur's Boarding House, [xw60w9] Goderich, C. W.

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

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

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

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

Shaw & Sinclair,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, &c. Offices, over the Store of S. V. Detlor & Son, Goderich, and Queen Street, Kincardine.
D. S. SINCLAIR, Goderich | A. SHAW, Kincardine. 12:23

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. 9:22

Letroy & Patterson,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Notaries, Conveyancers, &c. Office McCay'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.

Shade & Gooding,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., Goderich, C. W.—OFFICE: Up Stairs Watson's Block, West St.; entrance First Door west of Dagow House.

Toms & Moore,
ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS, &c., Goderich, C. W. Office—CRABB'S NEW BLOCK
ISAAC V. TOMS. LEW'S C. MOORE.
Goderich, August 27th, 1864. xw105w31

B. L. Doyle,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR &c. OFFICE, Crabb's New Block, Goderich, C. W. v15xw3ly

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

William Fraser,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Walkerton, C. W. of Bruce. v16n4yly

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

Thomas Weatherald,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR. Office and Residence, Hamilton Street, Goderich. v15n3

A. Bay,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND Civil Engineer, Clinton. July 4, '61.

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

JAMES SMAILL,
ARCHITECT,
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style. Office at the Huron Auction Mart, King Street, Goderich. [xw vlu'ly

G. M. TRUEMAN
LAND AGENT,
Market Square, Goderich.
Sends CLERKS every Wednesday, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. 33:10

THOMSON & HAZLEHURST,
(LATE SMAILL & THOMSON,)
Auction & Commission Merchants,
Cameron's Block, Kingston St., Goderich;
And next Door to Strong's Hotel
SEAFORTH.
SALES of household goods, horses, waggons, &c. at the mart, every Saturday at noon. Particular attention paid to the Sale of Bankrupt Stock, Farm Stock, &c. Cash advanced on goods left on Commission. Goods appraised, debts collected, landlord's warrants executed, mortgages foreclosed, houses rented. Division Court Business attended to. Sales at the Branch Auction Mart, Seaforth every Thursday.
County Sales attended to on reasonable terms
Goderich, July 12th 1864. w22-1yr

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

Alex. Findley,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for HURON and HURON. 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 Broad way, Village of Kincardine, C.W. 9:9

Peter M'Rae,
FORWARDER AND COMMISSION Merchant, Inverhuron, C.W. Notes and Accounts collected. Business of any kind entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. w40-1y$o8x

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

Business Directory.

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

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
(LATE DARK'S.)
EAST STREET, GODERICH.
THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS sincerely to thank his friends and the travelling public generally for the very liberal patronage he has enjoyed for the past nine years, and would respectfully ask a continuance of their patronage. His new house has been thoroughly repaired, and will be found complete in every particular.
JOHN DONOGH, Proprietor
Goderich Sept. 26, 1864. xw7

MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH
P. WILSON, PROPRIETOR. THE above is most pleasantly situated on an eminence 120 feet high, overlooking the Harbor and Lake Huron;—good Orchards, Gardens and Rural Walks attached. Board $1 per day, single Meals or Beds, 25 cents. v15n10vly

DAYS' HOTEL,
WROXETER
IS situated on the Gravel Road running from Seaforth to Southampton, one mile north of where it leads off to Wroxeter, and any one travelling to
Belmore, Walkerton, Southampton,
or any place in that direction, will find accommodation such as he only expects to find at first class city hotels, in all respects.
ICE ALWAYS ON HAND
FOR HIS
Trout-Fishing Friends!
THE BUILDINGS COVER A LENGTH OF
A HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET!
CHARLES DAYS,
Proprietor.
w46-1.

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

Ohio Free Stone Kept on hand for Building purposes

GODERICH
MARBLE WORKS,
W. C. TRELEAVEN
Monuments, Headstones
Tombs, Tablets, Table-Tops, &c.
GODERICH, C. W.
Such as Caps, Sills, Bases, &c., Cheap for Cash.

HENRY GRIST,
DEPARTMENTAL
AND
Parliamentary Agent,
QUEBEC,
TRANSACTS BUSINESS WITH THE Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions.—Drafts, etc., takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., &c., for Parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere. xw105

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

BLANK BOOKS
AND
BOOK BINDING.
HAVING made arrangements with Mr. D. McGREGOR, Book-binder and Manufacturing Stationer, (who has lately returned from Philadelphia with a large stock of Binding and other material), I am prepared to Furnish Blank-Books of all kinds, size and styles with and without Printed Headings, at ten per cent cheaper than Toronto prices.
All kinds of Binding not giving satisfaction will be repaired free of charge.
sw46w2] JOHN BUTLER.

NOTICE.
ALL parties indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN ALLEN, either by note or otherwise, are requested to settle the same immediately with the undersigned, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection; and all unliquidated claims against the estate of the said John Allen, deceased, up to this date, are to be brought in to the executors at once for examination and adjustment.
ANTHONY ALLEN, } Executors
GEORGE COX,
Goderich, July 17th, 1864. w31 tf

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Capital, £2,000,000, Stg.; Accumulated Fund, $5,671,728.
Brittania Life Assurance Co. of London.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above highly respectable Companies, is prepared to accept both Fire and Life risks, at moderate rates of premium.
A. M. ROSS, Agent.
Goderich July 1st, 1859. v12n21

Business Directory.

INSURANCE.
WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
British America Assurance Company; Head Offices, Toronto. Marine, Fire and Life Insurances effected on favorable terms.
☞ Office in Mr. J. B. Gordon's Law Chambers.
JOHN HALDAN, Jr., Agt.
Goderich, Nov. 24, 1866

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 Referenc to a Board of Directors
CHARLES FLETCHER,
Agent.
Goderich, May, 1864. w15

North British and Mercantile
Insurance Co.,
Office in Mr. Gordon's Law Chambers.
JOHN HALDAN, Jr.,
Agent.
Goderich, October 13, 1863. xw12-1yr

ALL ASSURING
ON THE
WITH PROFIT PLAN
Before the 25th instant with
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
Will receive TWO years' Bonus at the Division of Profits NEXT YEAR.
W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager for Canada.
RICHARD BULL,
Inspector of Agencies.
For Rates and Prospectuses, apply to
J. D. BLACK, Agent.
DR. MACDOUGALL, Medical Referee.
sw75w17 june5

MATT. ROBERTSON,

MANUFACTURER
OF ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE!
SUCH AS
Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads in endless variety, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Mattresses, Center Tables, Dining Tables, Breakfast Tables, Toilet Tables, Wash Stands, Chairs, and many other articles too numerous to mention. All kinds of
WOOD TURNING
Promptly attended to. UPHOLSTERY, in all its branches.
UNDERTAKING, &c., &c.
Mr. R respectfully invites an examination of his stock. Warranted to be made of the best material and workman ship, and at greatly reduced prices. Call and compare, and be satisfied before going elsewhere.
☞ Cordwood and all kinds of Farmer's Produce taken in exchange.
☞ Warerooms on Elgin Street.
Goderich, March 24th, 1864. xw9

NOTICE.
INSHEREBY GIVEN, that J. B. Quinn, of Goderich, insolvent, has this day assigned all his Estate and effects to the undersigned for the general benefit of creditors without preference. All creditors of this estate are requested to send their claims to
JAMES SMAILL,
Assignee
Goderich, Nov. 17th, 1864. sw2-tf

ABRAHAM SMITH
Merchant Tailor,
MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH
HAS JUST RECEIVED A
Large & Well-Assorted
STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER
GOODS!
And a variety of Fancy Articles, such as
Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Caps, &c., &c.
Which he is prepared to sell Cheap for Cash.
Goderich, Oct. 12, 1864 w12

NEW TAILORING
ESTABLISHMENT!
JOHN ADAMS
BEGS to announce to his former patrons and the public generally, that he has opened a
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT!
IN HIS OLD STAND,
West st., next door to Fair & Co.'s Store
With a very nice assortment of
FASHIONABLE CLOTHS
suitable for the
FALL AND WINTER TRADE!
Which he is prepared to make up in first-class style and very cheap for CASH. A splendid stock of
OVERCOATS!
Of fine texture and remarkably cheap.
JOHN ADAMS.
Goderich, October 10, 1864. sw11

Poetry.

For the Signal.

On the Death of Richard Oliver.

Earthly happiness is fleeting—
Earthly prospects quickly fade;
Oft the heart with pleasure beating,
Is to bitterness betrayed.

Scenes of sorrow most distressing,
Scenes that fill the heart with pain;
Often yield the choicest blessing—
Present loss is future gain.

In the darkest dispensation,
Oh, remember God is just;
'Tis the richest consolation
In the faithfulness to trust!

Let the heart oppress'd with sorrow,
Let the bosom fill'd with grief—
Let the wounded spirit borrow
From his promise kind relief.

Though your brother, taken
From earth to Heaven,
Soon the sleeping dust shall waken,
And his spirit will return.

Yes, again you will behold him,
Fairer than the morning ray;
In your arms you may enfold him,
Where all tears are wiped away.

February 2nd, 1865.

The Fight Over the Way.

(From Blackwood's Magazine.)

Ludwig Tieck has a story of a visit he once made to a mad house, where he saw two of the inmates engaged at chess. Struck by what he imagined to be a strange instance of intellectual activity in persons so bereaved, he drew nigh to watch the game. What was his surprise, however, to perceive, that though they moved the pieces about the board at random—castles sidling along like bishops, and bishops playing leap-frog over knights—their intentness and eagerness all the while were fully equal to what real players might have exhibited. At last one cried out 'Check!' not that there was the slightest ground for the intimation, but he said it boldly and defiantly. The other, in evident trepidation, considered for a while, and moved 'Check!' reiterated the former; and once more did the assailed man attempt to escape. 'Checkmate!' exclaimed the first; and held up his hands in triumphant exultation; while the other, overwhelmed by his disaster, tore his hair, and gave way to the most extravagant grief. After a while, however, they replaced the pieces, and began once more, oblivious to renew the same mock struggle and mock victory; the joy of the conqueror, and the sorrow of the conquered, being, however, just as real as though the contest had engaged the highest faculties that ever were employed in the game.

Now, does not this immensely resemble what we are witnessing this moment in America? There are the two madmen engaged in a struggle, not one single rule nor maxim of which they comprehend. Moving cavalry like infantry, artillery like a wagon train, violating every principle of the game, till at length one gries Checkmate; and the other, accepting the defeat that is claimed against him, deplores his mishap, and sets to work for another contest.

At Bull's Run the word 'check' almost began the game. Later on they played out a little longer, but now, they usually clear the board at a large number of the pieces before either asserts he has conquered. So far as results go, everything is pretty much the same as if they had been consummate players.

If it were not that the stake on the issue is the greatest that man can play for on earth, I doubt much if War would ever have held that high position men assign it. As a mere game, its inferiority to many other games is striking enough. It is not merely that the moves are few and the combinations limited, but that the varying nature of the material it is played with with a ways prove a source of difficulty, and a great barrier against all exactitude. Imagine a game of chess where the pieces would have a volition—where your castle might tie down or your pawn refuse to advance—where a panic would seize your knights, or your bishops object to stand their ground—and you have at once an image of actual war.

It is this simplicity in the art of war, doubtless, that has led these people to believe that there is nothing in it at all—that its rules are voluntary, and its laws optational; for how otherwise should we see dry-goods men converted into generals, and county attorneys into brigadiers? There is not one of these men who unhesitatingly assumes the command of a corps or a division, who would sit down to a round game, at a high stake, which he had never seen played in his life. He would modestly own that he did not understand it—that he had never even witnessed it before. Not so with war; there, all is so easy, uncomplicated, and simple, that any one who ever mixed a julep can lead an army.

Like Tieck's chess players, then, they have made a game of their own, and it must be owned there is no lack of earnestness in the way they play it. They sweep off the pieces with a high hand, and they make a clearance on the board just as boldly as though they were all Phidiors. Now Tieck remarks, if these men had been playing a real game, wherein certain rules should have been observed, and certain obligations complied with, their weariness would have obliged them to desist long before they did so here. The brain would not have sustained such incessant calls upon it, and the man would have needed rest; and such, I opine, is the reason of the continuance of the struggle we are now witnessing. Each plays as he likes, takes what he likes, and goes where he likes. The game has no laws, and there is nothing to be learned. Any one can cut in that pleases—cut out, too, when he's sick of it.

Looking to this fact, nothing can be more unfair than any preference accorded to this man over that. Why Sherman before Meade, or Grant before McClellan? Surely the game Tieck tells of could have been played by the whole asylum.

Just, however, as I feel assured, nobody who ever played chess would have dignified with that name the strange performance of the madmen, so am I convinced that none would call this struggle a war. It is a fight—a very big fight, if you will, and a very hard fight, too, but not war. They go at it with a will. That pacific creature, Paddy, insures a considerable amount of activity in the past-time. Its very irregularity pleases him. It is a sort of gigantic Donnybrook, with oceans of broken heads and unlimited whiskey; and, like Donnybrook, nobody knows what he is fighting for, or cares either.

Such a millenium of mischief poor Pat never dreamed of in his most exalted moments. To have a row ready for him at his landing, and to be paid for fighting, is an amount of beatitude that he can scarcely realise.

I own I attribute a great deal of the persistency with which the conflict is carried on to this element, making a new career—converting a fight into a livelihood.

Another cause also contributed not a little to the continuance of this struggle—the immense notoriety it has attracted throughout the world to America and the Americans.—These people, for the first time in their lives, found themselves an object of European interest. Up to this they had been little known as a people at this side of the Atlantic. A rare ingenuity in mechanical invention, and a very curious taste in drinks, had certainly been associated with their name; but beyond gun stocks and gin juleps, sherry cobblers and India rubber boots, they had not been supposed to have contributed much on humanity. To become suddenly famous as a great military nation was then an immense bribe to national vanity. Hitherto it was their boast to consume more *pate de foie gras*, more champagne, and more Parisian finery, than any other people; but what if they could rival France in glory as well as gluttony.

Their pride was ever in a certain vastness which implied greatness. They had the biggest rivers, the biggest corn fields, the biggest forests, and why not the biggest battles and the biggest debts?

Now, I am much disposed to believe that these people would have made peace long ago if we had not given them so much of our attention and our interest. If, instead of sending out our own graphic correspondent to describe, and our artist to draw them, we had treated the whole as a vulgar commonplace row, from which there was no one useful lesson to be learned, moral or military;—had we ignored them in our journals and forgotten them in our readers—had the public speakers of our platforms omitted all their dreary lamentations over "fratricidal conflict" and "decimating war," my conviction is, the combatants would have been chewing the cud of peace together two years since.

You made a ring for them and what could they do but fight? You backed this one against that, and they went in with a will, only too fond to attract so respectable an audience, and be a matter of notoriety to such a well dressed company. Had you really been sincere you would have turned your backs on the performance. Had you felt half the horror you pretend you would have gone home and declared the sight too disgusting to look on. You would have had neither words of encouragement nor rebuke—neither caresses nor censures—which could only be provocatives in either case. Had you been simply HONEST, you would have said—this is not War, nor are these soldiers; but if these people imagine that their undisciplined valor is to inaugurate a new era in military science, they will go on slaughtering each other for half a century. Let us show them we are not of their mind, and they will come to their senses. Why, the very mockery of the names they apply to their generals discloses the whole nature of the imposition. The young Napoleon McClellan! The Decatur this—the Wellington that—what are all these but the confession of a rivalry that has long galled them? They would resemble with native performers the grand battle-pieces of the First Empire, and just as all their splendor and luxury are an insult to our Word extravagance, so would they make even their glory a travestie of the French article.

'Ex quovis ligno non fit Mercurius;' and so you can not make marshals of Finance out of drab-coated Philadelphians or pedantic Bostonians, no more than you can make the very names of their battle fields ring in verse.

Think of Rancocus, Little Lick, Spottsylvania and Funksville, and ask a Yankee laureate to commemorate them. What are poets to do with Manassas-no-ough, and Bull's Run, and Orange Court-House redolent as they are of tobacco juice and the tobacco quid?

In the report of a Mansion-House speech of Lord Palmerston's, just before me, I see that his lordship says he 'knows human nature will not long permit the deadly and disastrous strife to continue.' Now I am ready to concede a much larger knowledge for the noble Viscount as to what human nature is capable of than any I myself possess; but to what section of human nature he refers, and to what precise action it is to be in the premises, I confess I am ignorant. There is a very considerable element of human nature engaged in this same strife, and a much larger one on side evenmore interested in its continuance. How Lord Palmerston's other friends in human nature are to intervene, I am curious to know. Perhaps, as ladies say about mending silk, it can be done somehow with a spring; so his Lordship may vaguely ascribe the same unlimited resources to this agent. If so, I yield the point, and am quite ready to believe that the American conflict will cease whenever human nature has had enough of it.

Railway Meeting in Brantford.

MR. WOODS' BILL CONDEMNED.

BRANTFORD, Feb. 7, 1865.

At a large and influential meeting of the ratepayers of the town of Brantford, held in the Town Hall, this evening, to consider what is known here as Woods' Railway Amalgamation Bill, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Moved by A. B. Bennett, seconded by Wm. Matthews, That this meeting view with astonishment and alarm the present proceedings now taking place in Parliament in reference to legalizing the the contract of amalgamation of the Grand Trunk and Buffalo and Lake Huron Railways, thereby, in said agreement, jeopardizing the rights and interests of the bondholders; and further—

Resolved, That this meeting take immediate steps to counteract this movement, and request the Mayor and Council to petition Parliament to protect our rights, and action to be taken by the Council forthwith.

Resolved, That memorials to our representative in Parliament is advocating this railway measure so evidently in opposition to the best interests of our town, and if the report of the Parliamentary proceedings, as published in the Toronto Globe and the Leader of this date in reference to this matter, be true, we have just cause of suspicion of his motives, and deem him no longer worthy of our confidence as our representative.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are justly due and are hereby tendered to Dr Bown, member for East Brant, for his timely move in deferring the consideration of this Railway Bill until the subject matter could be duly brought before them and duly considered.

Resolved, That the Mayor and Town Council be requested to meet at early hour to morrow evening, to execute the petition as set forth in the resolutions passed to that effect.

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions passed by this meeting be sent by telegraph to the Toronto Globe and Leader, with a request that they will publish forthwith.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada in Parliament assembled:—

The petition of the ratepayers of the Town of Brantford, in public meeting assembled, held on Tuesday evening, the seventh day of February, 1865, in the Town Hall,

Humbly Sheweth:—

The we have read the Bill proposed to be passed by the Legislature of this Province, for the purpose of legalizing a certain agreement made between the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada and the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, bearing date the 7th day of July last.

That if the said Bill should become law, we consider that the same will meterially interfere with the rights and interests held by us in the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, by virtue of our holding upwards of four hundred thousand dollars of the bonded debt of the said Railway.

We, therefore, pray that your honourable body will be pleased to throw out the said Bill, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) JAS. WEYMS, Chairman.
THOS. JAMES, Secretary.

The Railway Amalgamation Bill.

In the House of Assembly on the 6th inst., Mr. Wood moved the second reading to the bill to legalize and confirm an agreement made between the Grand Trunk railway company. (Cries of "Explain explain.") He said, so far as the public were concerned, this bill went no further than was already authorized by the 131st clause of the Railway Act, that the directors of any railway company might enter into any agreement for 21 years for the regulation of traffic passing over their railways. There was a clause in the agreement which provided that during the term of six years the Grand Trunk company might buy up the share capital of the Buffalo and Lake Huron company for a certain sum. That was a power already on the statute book. The act was required because it contained a domestic arrangement between the creditors and the shareholders of the Buffalo and Lake Huron company that did not concern the public at all.

Mr. Mackenzie objected to the bill because it was not the first but one of a series for the purpose of placing the whole railway interests of Canada in the hands of one corporation. The member for West Brant had told them that the bill was merely intended to prevent the bondholders into whose hands the bonds of the company might fall, from adopting any measure to upset the agreement.

Mr. Wood—I said nothing of the kind. I said it was to carry out a domestic arrangement between themselves.

Mr. Mackenzie repeated that the power was wanted to compel the bondholders to stand by this agreement for 21 years, no matter how much they might find it to their disadvantage. The House to vote away the rights of these bondholders and the interests of Western Canada. The object was to bring about an amalgamation of all the railways in the country. He was prepared to facilitate the passing of any act to make running arrangements between these companies work harmoniously, but he must oppose this bill which was mainly designed to surround the Great Western with a pressure which would make it succumb to that gigantic corporation, the Grand Trunk Railway.

Mr. Shanly said the bill had only been distributed to-day. He thought discussion should be postponed till the members had time to consider it.

Mr. Wood hoped the House would allow the bill to go to the railway committee. He was astonished that the member for Lambton should have so far forgotten himself as to have made such an outrageous misrepresentation to this House. It was not true that the bill would have the effect of voting away the rights of bondholders. The bill was petitioned for by all the bondholders to ratify an agreement they had entered into.

Mr Mackenzie said what he meant was that the object of the bill was to prevent any bondholders, into whose hands the bonds might fall hereafter, from interfering with the agreement.

Mr. Wood went on to deny that the bill was in any way designed to make the Great Western succumb to the Grand Trunk company. But on the other hand it had been the policy of the Great Western for years past to crush the Buffalo and Lake Huron road and make it bankrupt. The Buffalo company had a right under the statute to make these running arrangements with the Grand Trunk, and the bill was not sought for that purpose, but while running the road for some years past, the proprietors had incurred certain bonded debts, and the creditors, as best they could do, had entered into this agreement, and asked the House to pass this bill.

Mr. Dunkin said the bill was one of a most extraordinary character. A private agreement entered into between two companies was embodied in it, so as to have the same effect as an Act of Parliament. It gave power to the two companies to raise an unlimited amount of new capital for joint purposes, which was to have a preference over everything else. The seventh section provided that the agreement should subsist for 21 years, and be without prejudice to the existing agreement of December, 1863; this other agreement at that time proposed to be legalized the House had not seen.

Mr Wood—It does not legalize that agreement. It merely says "Without prejudice to it."

Mr Dunkin said the bill did not expressly affirm it, but mentioned it in a way which implied approbation. In the next place, it gave the Grand Trunk the option of buying up, within six years, body and bones of the Buffalo and Lake Huron railroad.

Mr. Wood said the Grand Trunk had that power now.

Mr. Dunkin—If so, why seek further authority?

Mr. Macfarlane urged that the bill should stand over.

Dr. Down, in the interests of the town of Brantford, which would be very materially affected by the bill, also urged its postponement, to allow his constituents time to understand the effect.

Mr. Dickson also urged for postponement. He complained that large quantities of produce were lying unmoved along the line of the Buffalo and Lake Huron railroad. At Seaforth alone, there were 110,000 bushels of wheat in that position. The Buffalo and Lake Huron proper had between 400 and 500 freight cars before the arrangement, and of these all he could trace the week before he left home, as employed on the Buffalo and Lake Huron was 39; all the rest had been placed on the Grand Trunk.

The motion was then postponed till this day week.

Harbors on Lake Huron.

In his place in the Legislative Council on the 3rd inst., Hon. Mr. Macpherson inquired what amount of expenditure was intended to be made by the Government during the ensuing season, in the improvement and construction of harbors on the coast in the County of Bruce? With the permission of the House, the hon. gentleman proceeded to offer some remarks in connection with his inquiry. He said he might state for the information of the House that there was not one harbor on the coast of Bruce where a vessel, even of the smallest size, could load with safety, and the farmers of the county were, in consequence, subjected to considerable loss in the exportation of their wheat, of which staple the county exported annually not less than 750 000 bushels. He did not think a stronger reason than the extent of this export could be offered to justify the Government in making the necessary outlay to supply this so much felt want of harbors in Bruce. By their absence, the farmers of the locality were losers to the extent of five cents a bushel on their wheat, owing to the increased distance of transportation, and the loss to the county amounted to not less than $75,000 a year. Owing to the want of a harbor of refuge, the annual loss by shipwreck on this coast was also considerable. Last year, twelve vessels were wrecked, with their entire cargoes, and the loss by these disasters amounted to $250,000, besides several valuable lives. He ought also to state that an order in Council had been passed last year, ordering the survey of the coast for the purpose of selecting sites for harbors, but he was not aware what action had resulted from the step.

Hon. Mr. Campbell said that the necessity of establishing harbors on the coast of Bruce had long since impressed itself on the Government, and the only question now was as to the best situation for them. An order in Council had been passed to send a surveyor to the locality with a view to the selection of a site for the establishment of a harbor for commercial purposes and as a harbor of refuge. No report had yet been received, but when it came, he had no doubt that the necessary steps would be taken to carry out the work as soon as possible. As to the amount of expenditure, it was impossible to foresee it at present, but he might say that at all events it would be reasonable. The necessity of these harbors was recognised by the Government, and they would do all in their power to meet the want.

Provincial Parliament.

QUEBEC, Feb. 7.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

After routine business, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the Confederation resolutions, Hon. Mr Campbell being the first speaker, followed by Hon Mr. Currie.

The House adjourned at 6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:—Mr. Wood, to authorize the admission of George Thomas Webster as a barrister and attorney for Upper Canada; Mr. Currie, to incorporate the Ottawa skating and curling club; Mr. Bourassa, to amend Lower Canada act concerning abuses prejudicial to agriculture.

Mr. McIntyre moved for a number of returns relating to the trade and finances of the several Provinces proposed to be united in the Federal Union of British North America.—Carried.

Mr. M. C. Cameron moved that it be referred to the Committee on printing to make arrangements for the printing of the debates on the Confederation.—Carried.

Mr. Brown moved the re-appointment of the Committee of last Session on the promotion of agriculture, to consist of Messrs. Brown, McGee, M. Keller, Dorion, Perrau, Pope, Stirton, Wilson, Wallbridge, Chapais, and Dickson.—Carried.

Mr. Brown then moved that a message be sent to the Upper House praying them to concur in the appointment of a joint Committee on Agriculture.—Carried.

The House then resumed the adjourned debate, on the motion of Attorney-General Macdonald, for the adoption of an Address based on the Confederation resolutions; Attorney-General Cartier being the first speaker.

Feb. 8th.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr Somerville moved that the time for receiving petitions for private bills be extended to the 23rd inst., for receiving private bills to the 2nd March, and for receiving reports on private bills to the 16th of March—Carried.

Mr McFarlane introduced a bill re pecting the Canadian Land and Emigration Company, (limited)

In reply to Mr M C Cameron,

Atty-Gen. McDonald said it was not the intention of Government to introduce any measure during the present session for the payment of witnesses in criminal cases in Upper Canada.

Mr A McKenzie moved an address for a return of the fees and emoluments of registrars in certain counties of Upper Canada.—Carried.

On motion of Mr Dunkin, the Bill to establish the validity of acts performed in Canada by certain clergymen ordained in foreign parts, was read a third time and finally passed.

A number of Bills were then read a second and third time, after which the House adjourned.

Another Great Fire in Montreal.

A GIRL LEAPS FOR LIFE!

About 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning a fire broke out in a building opposite the Court House, owned by the Hon. James Ferrier, and occupied by Mr. Marcon, a furrier, who, with his wife, child and servant, slept on the third storey. The stair was on fire, and the e was no way of getting down. There was another family of four on the storey above the shop. They appeared at the window shrieking for help, whilst the flames were rushing up. Ladders were obtained, and the family on the lower flat were got down, but the ladders were too short to reach the third. They were spliced, and then reached far enough. The child was thrown down on blanket held by the spectators. The girl, in terror, leaped from the third storey, and fell on the snow, but sustained no fatal injury. The building was gutted. It was insured in the Queen's. Mr. Marcon's stock was insured for $2000 in the London and Lancashire. The cause of the fire is not known.—*Globe.*

Startling News from France.

"Druid," in his last letter, sends some news to the *World*, which, if true, is of a striking importance. He says a bearer of despatches from Mr Slidell in Paris to the Confederate government arrived recently at Richmond. The purport of his despatches is said to be a full confirmation of the statement heretofore made, to the effect that the government of France will recognize the South as an independent power early in March. This assurance is said to have been officially communicated to Mr Slidell by the Emperor's minister of foreign affairs. The reason that Drouyn D L'Huys caused to be conveyed to Mr. Slidell is that it has been the practice of all the nations of Europe to recognize the government *de facto* of a country; and that the Emperor can no longer close his eyes to the fact that the Confederate government, as administered by Mr. Davis at Richmond, is the government *de facto* of the Southern States. A period of four years of war, carried on with all the vast superiority of land and naval forces possessed by the North, has been, in the opinion of the imperial government, quite long enough to decide on the one hand the inability of the North to subjugate the South; and on the other, the ability of the South to maintain its independence. The Emperor is convinced, therefore, that all attempts on the part of the North to subjugate the South, will be fruitless, and that the latter, unaided could continue the struggle successfully for many years.

☞ The Guelph Town Council has adopted strong resolutions against Amalgamation, and will petition Parliament to throw out Mr. Wood's Bill.

CONTEMPORARIES.—The Essex *Journal* adopted the cash system, on entering upon its sixth year, which was last week; and states that as a first step, 132 "deadheads" had to be cast adrift. The Stratford *Beacon* now publishes an excellent supplement, in addition to its regular weekly issue. Both are beautifully printed. The mechanical part of the *Beacon* could not be better. The Huron *Signal* announces the commencement of its 18th volume; and speaks favorably of its prospects. All three of our contemporaries have our best wishes for their success.—*Spectator.*

Extensive Fire in Philadelphia.

2,000 BARRELS OF OIL BURNED.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8.

A large fire commenced about 3 o'clock, this morning, in a coal oil works on Ninth and Federal streets. About 50 dwellings have been consumed, occupying two squares on both sides of Ninth street, besides a few on Federal and Wharton streets. Fifteen lives are reported lost. The streets were at that time flooded with snow-water and oil. The oil ran along the streets in full blaze, setting fire the lower portions of dwellings and preventing the escape of the inmates. Four children are said to have perished in one house.

How Things are done out West.

A Yankee traveller who saw the live Hoosier, wrote to his mother as follows:—

'Western people,' said he 'go to their death on etiquette. You can't tell a man here he lies, as you do down east, without fighting. A few days ago a man was telling his neighbors, in my hearing, a pretty large story.

Says I 'Stranger that's a whopper?'

Says he, 'Lay there, stranger!'

And in a twinkling of an eye I found myself in a ditch, the worse of wear and tear. Upon another occasion, says I to a man I never saw before, as a woman passed:

'That isn't a specimen of your western women I should think.'

Says he, 'you are afraid of fever and ague, stranger, ain't you?'

'Very much,' said I.

'Well,' replied he, 'that lady is my wife, and if you don't apologize in two minutes, by the honor of a gentleman I swear that these two pistols (which he held in his hand) shall cure you of that disagreeable disorder entirely—so don't fear, stranger.'

So I knelt down and politely apologized. I admire the western country much, but confound me if I can stand so much etiquette—it always takes me so unawares.

The following beautiful lines, says *Once a Week*, are said to have been written by Mary Queen of Scots, a few days before her death:—

O Domine Deus, speravi in te!
O care mi Jesu, nunc libera me!
In dura catena, in misera poena,
Desidero te;
Languendo, gemendo, et genuflectendo,
Adoro, imploro, ut liberes me.

The musical sweetness of the Latin is scarcely translatable into English; but in default of a better, I subjoin an imitation:—

My Lord and my God, my one hope and stay,
My Jesus, thou dearest, O take me away;
In the bonds of my anguish, the woe of my pain,
I have longed but for thee—let me

Huron Signal.

GODERICH. C. W., FEB. 14, 1865.

RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.

The Bill introduced by Mr. Wood for the purpose of legalizing the Amalgamation of the Grand Trunk and Buffalo and Lake Huron Railways, will have the effect of arousing the attention of the Legislature and people of this country to the great danger of the huge *Monopoly* which threatens to swallow up every material interest we possess. That the Grand Trunk managers have deliberately set themselves during the past few years to the absorbtion of all the minor branch lines in the Province with the ultimate view of coercing the Great Western, is obvious to the most casual observer, and it is equally manifest to every true Canadian that such a policy, however advantageous to the Grand Trunk in the end, if successful, is not calculated to enhance the commercial and agricultural interests of the country or add to the purity of its politics. We all know that as it is now, the Grand Trunk Railway wields a great political influence,—that in times of ministerial crisis it has made that influence felt in a remarkable degree, and that it only requires the absorbtion of the Buffalo and Lake Huron, Prescott and Ottawa and other branch lines to render it invincible,—to place in its grasp a power for evil that will be felt in every election and throughout every branch of trade. That every facility ought to be granted to these great commercial companies for the purpose of co-operating in order to secure a mutual benefit, should be held as a first principle, but when it comes to down right *monopoly*—to an effort to crush a rival line that alone stands between it and the entire control of the carrying trade of the Province, during the winter months, it is high time that the Canadian people should bestir themselves to prevent the calamity, if possible.

When this arrangement with the Buffalo and Lake Huron was first mooted, we strove earnestly to show the evil effects that would inevitably follow in the withdrawal of the through traffic, and the rolling-stock necessary for it as well as the ordinary local trade to the Sarnia and Buffalo route. Although the agitation raised at that time had the effect of baulking the Bill introduced at the last session of Parliament, the arrangement between the Companies went into practical effect, and we have since had an opportunity of watching its influence on the legitimate trade of this section. We have the word of Mr. Brydges himself for it that the change worked very advantageously for the Grand Trunk Railway, but our merchants and grain-traders, especially know that the effect upon the interests of Huron has been most baneful. It destroyed the shipping interests of Goderich materially by the diversion of the through traffic to Sarnia, which, as we predicted, was made the Canadian terminus of the Grand Trunk—it caused the removal of the rolling stock of the Buffalo and Lake Huron to such an extent that the local traffic was neglected,—and at this moment it is notorious that the accommodation for removing the productions gathered at the stations along the line is not one-fourth of what it should be, and hence our farmers are made feelingly aware of the dangers to which they are exposed.

Were there anything in the Grand Trunk policy, as developed within the past few years, to indicate that Goderich stood any chance of being made the Western terminus of that line, we should freely admit that if would be better for us to unite our material destinies with it permanently, but it is evident that, under existing circumstances, the Sarnia route must be the favored one. The Grand Trunk, in that direction, taps the through traffic from the far West as it can in no other, and it is unreasonable to expect that it will endeavor to turn trade out of its old channels to favour *Canadians*.—Even now, a line direct to Chicago is in contemplation, which, when completed will inevitably monopolize the passenger traffic to the West, as well as the carrying trade during the winter months. All these facts and many others that might be adduced point to the virtual closing of the Buffalo and L. Huron from Stratford to Goderich.

The argument of many who favor Amalgamation is this: "We are virtually in the hands of the G. T.—that Company has so much influence that the consent of Parliament is sure, and when it may do us so much damage it would certainly be better to give in as gracefully as possible." This negative argument reveals the real danger to which Western Canada is exposed. In view of the great power wielded by the Grand Trunk, people fear and tremble, and yet they wish to give that powerful corporation the very thing it requires to become more formidable still, *a virtual monopoly of traffic*. The Great-Western people feel this most deeply, the people of Brantford, Stratford, Mitchell, Seaforth, Clinton, Galt, Guelph and other towns feel it, and is it surprising that a large majority of the people of Goderich should feel strongly disposed to strengthen the hands of the most liberal and enlightened members of Parliament in opposing the Bill sprung upon the House by Mr. Wood. The feeling in the House of Assembly is very strong against the measure, and we have no doubt that the Government will feel itself independent enough to throw the Bill out, if it finds that it will be heartily supported in so doing by a vast majority of the people of this section of the Province.

On the *other* side of the question we give a letter from Mr. Platt, the well-known miller of this town, who seems to think that the danger is not so great as most of us apprehend. Our differing from him is no reason why his views, and those who concur in them, should not be heard.

ANTI-AMALGAMATION.

The Anti Amalgamation movement in Upper Canada may well create a "sensation," in Quebec. Never before, perhaps, has there been exhibited by the people of this section such a feeling of unanimity upon a question of public importance. The indignation against amalgamation is confined to no one locality or party. From Goderich to Brantford, from Paris to Hamilton, and from London to Toronto, nearly every body corporate, and influential citizen is arrayed in stern opposition to Monopoly. Upper Canada feels that she has been cursed long enough with Monopolies, and it is felt that *now* is the time, *par excellence*, for the people to make their united voice heard in the Halls of the Legislature. The Government is strong, and if it were so inclined could *force* Amalgamation upon us in spite of all we could say or do, but we think it will hardly feel itself justified in flying in the face of the intense popular feeling which has been aroused against Mr. Wood's Bill. Its fate will soon be known.

Act Respecting Elections of Members of the Legislature.

Hon. Mr. Dorion has introduced an Act embodying reforms in the mode of electing members of Legislature which have been long spoken of. After giving in detail the formula for the issuing and transmission of the Writs, the Bill provides (3) that

"Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in section forty-three of the said Act, there shall be but one polling day for recording the votes of the electors at every election of a Legislative Councillor or of a Member of the Legislative Assembly."

"11. No show of hands shall be taken on the nomination day, notwithstanding anything contained in the thirty-fourth section of the said Act, and if at the nomination more than one candidate is proposed and a poll is there and then demanded by or on behalf of any two or more of the candidates proposed, the Returning Officer shall grant a poll for taking and recording the votes of the electors; Provided always, that such poll may be demanded by any candidate, or in writing by at least three electors on behalf of any one candidate. If only one candidate is proposed or if a poll is demanded by or on behalf of only one candidate then such candidate shall be declared duly elected, and when, at any such election, a poll is demanded by or on behalf of two or more candidates as aforesaid, if the Returning Officer neglects or refuses to grant the same, the election shall *ipso facto* be null, and such Returning Officer shall, for such refusal, incur a penalty of eight hundred dollars."

"12. On the day fixed for taking the votes of the electors, the polls shall be opened at eight o'clock in the forenoon and shall be closed at five o'clock in the afternoon of such day."

The other changes, which are of minor importance, will be laid before the public, of course, if the Act becomes law. It has received a second reading.

Mr. Brydges putting on the "Brakes."

In accordance with the request of the public meeting in Brantford, the Town Council of that place, met on Thursday evening last to consider the Amalgamation Question. The Mayor, on taking his seat, read the following telegram from Quebec. Whether this quiet putting on of the brakes will have the effect of bringing the Brantfordonians to their senses (or their knees, as the case may be) remains to be seen by the action of the committee appointed to Petition Parliament:—

"QUEBEC, Feb. 8, 1865.

"To Mayor Weyms.

"Dr. Bown stated in the House, on second reading of the Buffalo Bill, that he was advised that it was objected to by the Brantford people. If this is correct, and the Bill should be detested, it will be a very serious matter for the town of Brantford."

(Signed) C. J. BRYDGES.

The communication having been read, a good deal of discussion took place on the resolutions reported from the public meeting of the ratepayers, held on the previous night, and which have already appeared in the Times.

The Council passed the following resolutions:—

"That a special committee be appointed, composed of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Hurst, Brethour, Montgomery, Watt, McLean and Elliott, to consider the resolutions and petition passed at a public meeting of the ratepayers held last night, and to draw up a petition to Parliament based upon the matter furnished by the meeting, and that the same petition be laid before the Council to-morrow evening for their consideration and approval.

CLINTON.

MR. WOOD'S AMALGAMATION BILL CONDEMNED.

At a meeting of the rate-payers of the Village of Clinton convened by requisition to the Reeve, to consider the Bill now before Parliament, to legalize the amalgamation of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway with the Grand Trunk Railway, on Friday the 10th February, 1865. In the absence of the Reeve, J. B. Racy, Esq., was called to the chair, and C. R. Commander, was requested to act as secretary. The following resolutions were passed:

1. Moved by Mr. R. W. Moore, seconded by Mr. C. R. Commander, and resolved—That the people resident within this municipality learn with regret that a bill has been introduced into Parliament, during the present session, by Mr. Wood, M. P. P. for West Brant, having for its object the amalgamation of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company with the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and that the action taken by the Village Council of Clinton, at their last meeting, in memorializing the Government in favor of the said bill, is not in accordance with the known wishes of the residents of this section of the country; and that the action so taken was entered into and carried through without due consideration of the interests involved.

2. Moved by Mr. W. C. Searle, seconded by Mr. T. Stanbury, and resolved: That the Legislature should not allow the present session to pass by, without providing by some efficient law, with easy and inexpensive means of preventing any evasion thereof, whereby the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway should be open to the cars of the Great Western or other Railway Company; and that such a law would add largely to the value of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company's property, and also to the value of the whole landed property of the entire district of country served thereby; and would, at the same time, largely benefit the farmers, traders, wheat and other produce buyers, millers and manufacturers of the western country generally; and that without some such salutary enactment, there is reason to apprehend that those interests will be all injured by one great railway monopoly.

3. Moved by Mr. C. R. Commander, seconded by Mr. R. W. Moore, and resolved: That the amalgamation of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, with the Grand Trunk Railway would be opposed to the true interests of the County of Huron, and of this part of the country generally.

4. Moved by Mr. W. C. Searle, seconded by Mr. R. W. Moore, and resolved: That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to James Dickson, Esq., M. P. P., the representative of one of the largest and most wealthy constituencies; and that copies of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the daily Globe, the daily Leader, the Signal, Goderich, and True Briton, Clinton, for publication.

The meeting was well attended by the merchants, produce buyers, and tradesmen of the village, amongst whom there appeared to be nearly an unanimity of feeling against amalgamation. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and after the proceedings had been brought to a close, a petition against Mr. Wood's bill was provided and numerously signed.

Copy of Petition to the Legislative Assembly.

To the Honorable, the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled.

The Petition of the Mayor, Councillors, Merchants, and inhabitants of the Town of Goderich humbly sheweth,

That your petitioners, resident in the town of Goderich, feel that their interests and those of the large and populous tract of country North of Paris and Stratford are about to be prejudiced by the passage of the Bill Amalgamating the Grand Trunk and Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Companies. That already your petitioners have been injured by the working of the two Companies as one under its present management, in consequence of the Rolling Stock formerly used on this section of the B. & L. H. R. being withdrawn for the purpose of facilitating the through *American* traffic of the Grand Trunk Company. Prior to the Amalgamation of the two roads, occasional delays and difficulties were experienced through the lack of a sufficient number of cars for the removal of the produce of this (by the statistical returns) the largest wheat-growing county in the Province, but since the agreement between the Companies these delays have been, not the occasional, but the *normal* state of the working of the road, and your petitioners fear that, should the agreement be confirmed by your honorable body, the interests of this important section of the Province will be permanently sacrificed to the clearly-defined American Through Traffic policy of the Grand Trunk Railway.

That your petitioners view with dread the further increase in power and influence of the Grand Trunk Company and fear that should the Managers of that Company succeed in carrying their present measure the absorbtion by the Grand Trunk of the Great Western Railway would follow of necessity, thus establishing a huge *monopoly* which would, in the opinion of your petitioners, prove as destructive to the Agricultural and Commercial interests of the country as it would be prejudicial to the purity and safety of its politics.

We, therefore, pray your honorable body will be pleased to throw out the said bill, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, &c.

Signed by the Mayor, eight Councillors, and over 200 other ratepayers of the town.

Amalgamation.

Having heard with regret that a petition is in circulation, to be sent to the House of Parliament, to prevent the amalgamation of the Buffalo and Lake Huron R. R., and the Grand Trunk R. R. The result will be disastrous to this county and town, and to the whole tract of country west of Stratford contiguous to the line of railroad, to an alarming extent. The difficulties the petitioners complain of are numerous and should there be an amalgamation it would be a complete monopoly. I think the opposite. The complaints against the road are that there are not sufficient cars to move the produce, this is easily accounted for. Owing to the immense quantity of snow and continual drifting, the winter has been without a thaw, consequently there has been a daily supply of Wheat, Pork, Flour, &c., to the different stations, and the receipts have been much larger than in former years. Had there been a thaw so as to prevent the farmers for a few days from bringing in their productions to the market, there would not have been such accumulations at the different stations, and the railroad company would have been able to move as much produce in one week then, with the same rolling stock, as they could do in a month in the present state of the road. Certainly the G. T. R. R. Co. could have no motive in keeping the grain in the different store-houses along the line if there was a possibility of moving it. Their winter rates being so much higher than their summer rates speak for itself, the G. T. Co. are anxious to increase their receipts. The accomodation for passenger s is much better now, there being three trains daily. Their freight tariff has not been increased. The great benefit we derive by the G. T. R. R. Co. having the road west of Stratford a glimpse at the present tariff will convince any one that the rates of freight west of Stratford to Montreal is 4 to 5 cents per bushel less than when the B. & L. H. R. R. Co. had the road which is easily accounted for and all shippers of produce will agree with me in asserting that our position is much better by having only one line of railroad to pay instead of two, for instance, freight on wheat from Stratford to Montreal, say 14 cents, when the road was in the possession of the B. & L. H. R. R. Co., and since the amalgamation it remains the same, but not so at Mitchell, Carronbrook, Seaforth and other stations along the road. Stratford rates will take the wheat to Montreal from all the stations west as a few miles make but little difference on the rates when shipped on the one line of railroad. Consequently the value of all our cereals west of Stratford are increased in value to the extent of 4 to 5 cents per bushel on 500,000 bushels, which will amount to the sum of $25,000 upon our productions west of Mitchell which certainly is a large item and should not be lost sight of by our agriculturists. It is in the power of the G. T. Co. to do great things for us as a community and the Town of Goderich. Our port might be busy under its management, we certainly ought to work cordially with them, as a line of steamers might as easily be running between our port and Chicago and other western cities, as to Sarnia. We cannot expect it if we oppose them in their amalgamation. Our situation is one of importance, we boast of our navigation and feel proud of old Huron, why throw any obstacle in the way? The position of our town is such that the trade from the west must pass through it. The distance by railroad being much less than the Sarnia route. There is some difficulty in the heavy grade from the wharf to the station that could be remedied by building a road from the dock to intersect the present line somewhere about the Huron Road, a full train of cars could leave then at the Elevator

SAMUEL PLATT.

We the undersigned heartily concur in the sentiments above expressed.

W. M. Savage, produce and commision merchant; Robt. Gibbons; W. T. Hays, town councillor; J. W. Elliott.

Mr. Wood's Bill.

The Quebec correspondent of the *Globe* says that it is doubted in Quebec whether Mr. Wood's Amalgamation Bill will be pressed to the second reading on Monday, in the face of opposition from Messrs. Dickson, Macfarlane, Mackenzie and Bown, representing constituencies along the line of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, it would be a very extraordinary thing for Parliament to sanction the amalgamation. The spectacle of the Grand Trunk, staggering under the weight of its own difficulties, and yet coming before Parliament with the pretence that it can relieve contiguous lines by absorption, is one so inconsistent that it cannot impose upon intelligent people.—*Hamilton Times.*

THE WAR.

The news contained in recent telegrams from Washington is very meagre indeed, and not worth reproducing. Since his last little brush with Lee near Richmond, Grant seems to have determined upon his old quiescent policy. A cavalry raid through the cotton States is spoken of and great things are expected from it.—The President and Gen. Grant attended the theatre on Saturday night last. We hope they enjoyed the farce.

LATEST FROM QUEBEC.

(Globe's Telegram.)

QUEBEC, Feb. 11.

Mr. W. D. Ardagh is gazetted Deputy Judge of the County of Simcoe.

The Commander-in-Chief has appointed Matthew Wright, Captain, Dandas Infantry; Thomas Macabe, Captain Hamilton Field Battery; Richard Tyrwhitt, Ensign, Bradford Infantry.

The activity of the people in the West in pronouncing against the absorption of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway in the Grand Trunk, is producing a sensation here. Petitions against the amalgamation arrived to-day from the London Board of Trade, from the Town Council of Guelph, from the City of Hamilton, signed by two thousand people, and from the Toronto Board of Trade. Anti-amalgamation petitions are on the way likewise from Stratford, Goderich, the Counties' Council of York and Peel, &c.

The following persons appear as insolvents in to-day's *Gazette*:—Bowman and Heins, Berlin; George May, Tara; Edward Long, St. Mary's; Alexander Douglas, Southampton; James L. Williams, London; Philander Hurd, Reach; P. R. Higley, Oshawa; John Finlay, jr., Norwood; J. B. Daoust, St. Eustache; R. E. Simard, River du Loup; Andrew Ross, Wilmot township; John Fraser, Fitzroy township; Mordecai Reynolds, South Norwich; Edwin Robbin, Picton; George E. Vandusen, Ameliasburg; Wm White, Monaghan; Samuel S. Kenny, Trafalgar, and Alex. Merril, Quebec.

The debate on Confederation will be continued in the Upper House on Monday. A division is expected then on Mr. Sanborn's motion, which will be negatived. The Confederation scheme will pass easily through the Legislative Council.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.—The report of the Postmarter-General has been published. From it we learn that 85 new offices were opened during the year. The total estimated expenditure for the nine months ending the 30th of June, was $557,982.71, or about $37,000 in excess of the same period of 1863. To this expenditure, however, must be added for railway liability of the nine months, and ocean postage—some $40,000. The number of letters carried from Europe to Canada by the Canadian mail steamers from November, 1863, to November, 1864, was 430,000, and from Canada to Europe, 470,000.

☞ The trial of the St. Albans Raiders has been re-commenced in Montreal. Another month's delay was asked for but refused.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Feb. 6, a. m.—The result of yesterday's engagement appeared this morning in our advance lines beyond Hatcher's Run, the capture of about 200 prisoners, a train of waggons and mules with their drivers, and considerable loss inflicted on the enemy in killed and wounded.

LATER.—Feb. 6, 10 p. m.—Quite a severe engagement took place this afternoon between the 5th corps and the enemy, on the Dabney's Hill, west of Hatcher's Run, the result of which was not favourable to us, as far as position is concerned, but the enemy paid dearly for the ground he gained.

Shortly after, an attack was made on the left of the 2nd corps, near the Armstrong House, on the Duncan road, but the enemy were repulsed with loss.

The 5th corps are believed to have lost from 300 to 500 men during the day, the others losing very few.

The enemy's loss is estimated as much heavier.

Gen. Lee's Account of the late Battle.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Gen. Lee gives the following account of the fighting below Petersburg:—

"Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, 6th.—To Gen. S. Cooper: The enemy moved a strong force yesterday to Harper's Run; part of his infantry with Gregg's cavalry, crossed and proceeded on the Vaughan Road—the infantry to Cat Tail Creek, and the cavalry to Denividdi Court House, where its advance encountered a portion of our cavalry and retired. In the afternoon, part of Hill's and Gordon's troops demonstrated against the enemy on the left of Hatcher's Run, near Armstrong's Mill. Finding him entrenched they withdrew after dark. During the night, the force that had advanced beyond the Creek, returned to it, and were reported to be recrossing. This morning, Pegram's division moved to the right bank of the creek to reconnoitre, when it was vigorously attacked. The battle was obstinately contested several hours, but General Pegram being killed while bravely encouraging his men, and Colonel Hoffman wounded, some confusion occurred, and the division was pressed back to its original position. Evans' division was ordered to the support of Pegram's, and charged the enemy and forced him back, but was in turn compelled to retire. Mahon's division arriving, the enemy was driven rapidly to their defences on Hatcher's Run. Our loss is reported to be small, that of the enemy not supposed great."

"(Signed,) R. E. LEE."

French Recognition of the South.

The evidence accumulates in favor of the statement that France will recognize the Confederacy, conditionally. It has been already stated, on the authority of "Druid" that assurance to this effect has been given to Mr Slidell, who has communicated the fact to his government at Richmond. Confirmatory of this we have the following from the London correspondent of the New York News under date January 21:—

"Now, I am in a position to inform you that if the South decrees the emancipation of the negroes, the French government will immediately recognize the Confederate States. This, I say, is not a speculation, but a trustworthy information. Having given you this important news, I will relate the reasons that are assigned in official quarters for this determination of the French government.

"If you will take up a map of America, you will perceive that though the interests of England and France in the present war are to a great extent, identical, yet there are essential differences, and, at a certain point, a complete divergence. I need hardly remark that the commerce of France does not, like the commerce of England, derive an enormous benefit from the American war, and it is not going too far to assert that French commerce, so far from gaining, is to small extent a sufferer from the war. But the compensation is Mexico. Unless there had been war between North and South, French influence could not have obtained a footing in America under the guise of the empire of Mexico. We may add that the continuance of the war has been highly conducive to the development of the Mexican empire. The friends of Maximilian have been greatly surprised that the Emperor has not secured the alliance of the South by recognition. Napoleon asks 'Why should I be so anxious to ally myself with the South? The reply is, 'because the North is the enemy of the Mexican empire.' Napoleon rejoins, 'that is true. What then? What more can we desire than to see the South fighting our enemy and wasting his strength and resources?' So far the political interests of England and France in the continuance of the war are identical. Now look at the map and see where they become diverged. The South does not lie between the North and Canada—she does lie between the North and Mexico. In case of a war with England an alliance with the South would, at best, be a useful and powerful diversion—in case of war with France the alliance of the South would be indispensable to Mexico. But France wants a strong barrier between the United States and Mexico, and, therefore, France will not consent to the utter prostration of the South. It, then, the South calls upon the negro reserves the French government will naturally intervene, for the French government will consider that a crisis has arrived when the continuance of the war without aid will too much weaken the South, the natural ally of the Mexican empire. Of course there will be a grand flourish about the cause of freedom, and the French nation will be delighted to aid a nation that has just performed a grand drama of emancipation. I repeat that if the Confederates emancipate their negroes, the French government will forthwith recognize the government of the Confederate States.

"If England did not hold back, the Emperor Napoleon would recognize the Confederate States on the 4th of March. Some persons persist in saying that he will do so, but I am not aware that there is any authority for the assertion. It is, however, well known that even if the French government does not recognize the South, it will take care in some way or other to intimate that it does not regard Mr. Lincoln as the ruler over States which are not his by right of inheritance, or by the right of conquest, and which took no part in his election."

Speech of Jeff. Davis. at Richmond.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The *Tribune's* despatch says the meeting called by Governor Smith; on the reception of the news of the result of the peace interview, was more largely attended than any meeting held in Richmond. Jeff. Davis made a speech. He said he had entertained but little hope of effecting honorable terms so long as the cause was meeting with reverses yet in deference to the suffering of the people he had consented to make the effort, and attempt to obtain their independence, which no other power on earth but the Yankees would think of denying. As the condition of peace, Davis emphatically asserted that nothing save the independence of the Confederacy could ever receive his sanction. With the approval of the Congress, and the united resolve of the people, he doubted not that victory would yet crown their labors. Before re-uniting, he would yield up everything he had on earth, and sacrifice a thousand lives. He spoke three-quarters of an hour in this strain. A series of resolutions were passed spurning President Lincoln's terms, expressive of gratitude to the soldiers, and pledging lives, fortunes and sacred honor to the cause, were adopted.

Loud calls were made for Stephens and Hunter, but they did not respond. A great war meeting was called to meet on Thursday (yesterday), at which Davis, Stephens, Hunter, and other leading men were announced to speak.

Remarkable Discovery in Ireland.

An exciting discovery has just been made in the parish of Ardsellagh, near Navan, county Meath. On the lands of a farmer named Foley stood a "green knoll" or miniature rath, long an object of respectful veneration with young and old in that locality. The occupier, desirous of bringing the waste ground under cultivation, set about removing this relic of the past. Near its centre and about five feet below the surface, were found the remains of two men. The skull and principal bones of one were in good preservation—the other nearly all decayed. The grave faced westward, and was encompassed by several large ones, generally flat on one side and convex on the opposite. At its head stood a massive unsculptured block of green stone; while three slabs, each about four feet square and standing on their angles, formed a line across it. The earth immediately over the bosoms of the skeletons seemed quite wet, and when pressed or rubbed between the hands, tinged them as if they had been immersed in blood. It is remarkable that out of several hundred stones dug from the rath not one was found lying—all standing upright and on the angle of their greatest height. Other peculiarities might be observed, but enough has been said to place the discovery among the most singular of its kind.—*Dublin Freeman.*

The Championship of the Prize Ring.

The belt, which was manufactured some years ago by an eminent London firm at a cost of £100, subscribed by noblemen and gentlemen who take an interest in the exploits of the prize ring, has been handed over to Wormald, the victor in the late fight, who is now the acknowledged "Champion." The conditions on which the belt is given are that the holder must defend his claim to it against all comers for three years, and fight for it every six months if challenged to do so. In the event of the holder maintaining his claim for three years the belt becomes his absolute property. It was first won by Tom Sayers against the Tipton Slasher in 1857. There were several contests for it, but Sayers succeeded in holding it up to his great battle with Heenan (the Benecia Boy) on 7th April, 1860. After that fight Sayers retired from the ring, and the belt was placed "in commission." The result of the late fight rendered Wormald entitled to it, but circumstances seems to show that he will not be allowed to retain it long unchallenged. It is said that in the course of a few days Mace will throw down the gauntlet to the new champion, while no other quarters it is rumored that King is inclined to reconsider his resolution never to fight again, and to engage in a conflict for the belt. Marsden, who was unsuccessful in the late fight with Wormald, is not likely to enter the ring again, one of his arms having been rendered almost useless by the rough treatment it received.

Naval Force on the Lakes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The President has approved and signed the joint resolution that the notice given by the President to the Government of Great Britain and Ireland to terminate the treaty of 1817, regulating the naval force upon the lakes, is hereby adopted and ratified, as if the same had been authorised by Congress.

This is preceded by the declaration that the peace of our frontiers is now endangered by hostile expeditions against the commerce of the lakes, and that other acts of lawless persons which the naval force of the two countries, allowed by the existing treaty, may be insufficient to prevent.

☞ The *Nova Scotian* states that recently one of the seamen of the Canadian steamer Merritt, at Halifax, was found lying in a helpless condition on a bunch of sails on board that vessel. He was bleeding from the ear and speechless. No information could be obtained concerning the perpetrator of the outrage.

GRAND TRUNK R. R.

Goderich Branch.

TIME TABLE, Dec., 1864.

GOING EAST.	Express	Local	Local
GODERICH. DEP	9:00 A M	12:00 A M	4:40 P M
CLINTON	9:38	1:00 P M	5:40
HARPURHEY	10:30	1:35	6:00
SEAFORTH	10:38	2:00	6:15
CARRONBROOK	11:05	2:35	6:35
MITCHELL	11:33	2:55	7:00
STRATFORD AR	12:30 P M	3:05	7:40
GOING WEST.			
STRATFORD DEP	1:15 P M	2:00	8:10 A M
MITCHELL	2:00	3:15	8:59
CARRONBROOK	2:35	3:48	9:10
SEAFORTH	3:00	4:40	9:30
HARPURHEY	3:10	4:50	9:38
CLINTON	3:40	5:40	9:58
GODERICH AR	4:30	6:30	10:40

Daily lines of Stages run from Goderich to Lucknow, Kincardine, &c.

Town & Counties

☞ L. R.—Your letter, being grossly personal, is rejected.

☞ It is erroneously stated by several of our city contemporaries that the Petition from Goderich against Amalgamation emanated from the Town Council. This is entirely wrong, the Council having taken no such action, and the Mayor having had nothing to do with the petition, we believe, further than signing it.

☞ We have to thank Hon. D. McDonald, James Dickson, Esq., M. P. P., Hon. H. McPherson, Wm. Gunn, Esq., and departmental officers for a very full supply of valuable Parliamentary documents and papers.

☞ The Kincardine *Review* looks upon the County Town as finally settled at Paisley.

☞ Prof. Ferguson wishes us to announce that he will give one of his popular concerts in the School House, near the Catholic Church, Ashfield, on Tuesday

THE CONCERT, on Friday evening last, was successful, in so far as the main object was concerned; viz., the making up of a nice little purse for Mr. Bannatyne. Notwithstanding the severe storm, the attendance was very large. Prof. Ferguson gave some of his favorite pieces in good style, and the Glee Club added much to the amusement of those present. H. D. Cameron, Esq., in a neat speech, introduced Mr. Bannatyne, who thanked those present very kindly for the honor they had done him. Being entirely unacquainted with the acoustic difficulties of the Court House, that gentleman delivered his address in a low tone and, we fear, was not very well heard. A little more preparation and better management would have made the affair an entire success, in all respects.

Wesleyan Anniversary Services and Tea Meeting.

On Sunday next, 19th inst., the Rev. W. Stephenson is announced to preach, morning and evening, in the Wesleyan Church, North Street. Those who have heard the rev. gentleman say he is one of the ablest and most eloquent orators in Canada, and we have no doubt that he will draw very large congregations. The Tea-Meeting takes place on the Monday evening following. Everything will be got up in excellent style, no doubt. Mr. Stephenson is to be one of the speakers.

The Cattle Suffering.

The severity of the winter, following the literally short crops of last summer, is beginning to ell severely upon the interests of our farmers. Many of them are already out of provender, and if we have a late Spring thousands of cattle must die of sheer starvation—one of the most pittable sights that can meet the gaze of an agriculturist. We have heard of instances in which farmers have decided on slaughtering half their stock in order to save the remainder.

Meeting of the Directors of the Co. of Huron Ag. Society.

The Directors met on Saturday, Feby 11th, at Dark's Hotel. Present—R Gibbons, President in the chair, Pat'k Carrol, Wm Young, A M Ross, Jas Torrance, J W Elliott, John Stewart, John Salkeld, James Lomas, Wm Piper, Secretary and Treasurer.

Minutes of General Annual Meeting were read and approved.

A letter was read from Mr. Joseph Fisher, Colborne, stating that he had imported into this County a superior Stud Horse, at an expense of over $600 cash, and asking the Society to give some encouragement in the shape of a good premium at the forthcoming Stud Horse Show.

A report was handed in by the Secretary from Zurich Branch Agri. Society with a letter from the Sec'y Louis Vauthier, asking the Directors to receive the report, but as according to the Statute the time is passed for receiving reports for this year.

It was moved by Mr Carrol, seconded by Mr Young, That inasmuch as the report from the Zurich Branch Agricultural Society was not sent to this County Society in time to be presented at the late annual meeting according to Statute 22 Vic. chap 32, sec. 54, and also as there is one Branch Society already established in the Township where Zurich is situated, viz: Hay, the report cannot be received—Carried.

Moved by Mr Lomas, seconded by Mr Carrol, That the 2nd day of March (Thursday) be the Spring Seed Show day, and Wednesday, the 26th day of April, be the Stud Horse and Bulls Show day—Carried.

Moved by Mr Carrol, seconded by Mr Torrance, That the premiums and quantities of Seeds be the same as last year—Carried.

Moved by J W Elliott, seconded by Jas Torrance, That the Wheat taking premiums be sold to members of the Society at a price not to exceed 12½ cents per bushel over and above the market price, on the Show day.

Moved in amendment by Mr Carrol, seconded by Mr Young, That the Wheat taking premiums be sold to members only, at a price not to exceed one dollar per bushel—the amendment carried.

Moved by John Salkeld, seconded by Jas Lomas, That the Timothy Seed taking premiums be sold to members only, not to exceed $3 per bushel—Carried.

Moved by Mr Piper, seconded by Mr John Stewart, That the Peas, Oats, and Barley be sold to members only, not to exceed 25 cents per bushel over and above the market price on Show day—Carried.

Moved by Mr Salkeld, seconded by Mr Lomas, That the premiums for Stud Horses be for the Best $15.00, second Best $10.00.

Moved in amendment by Mr Ross, seconded by Mr Carrol, That the premiums for Stud Horses be for the Best $30, second Best $15—the amendment carried.

Moved, seconded and carried, That the Stud Horses taking premiums shall travel and stop at the following places:—Goderich, Porter's Hill, Holmesville, Clinton, Manchester, Smith's Hill, and back to Goderich, to call at each place not later than every 9th day during the season.

Moved by Mr Elliott, seconded by Mr Young, That the premiums for Bulls be for the Best of any class $6, second best $4.00—Carried.

Moved by Mr Young, seconded by Mr Lomas, That the Treasurer of this Society must give a satisfactory joint Bond for the due fulfilment of his office, viz: for $1000—himself and two others—Carried.

Moved by Mr Ross, seconded by Mr Torrance, That as an inducement to the members of the County Society to greater efforts to raise the standard of articles exhibited and as a means of having our County better represented at the Provincial Exhibition, the Society will this year offer to exhibitors to take charge of and pay the carriage to the Provincial Exhibition of such articles which may have been awarded first prizes as may in the opinion of a Committee of the Directors appointed for the purpose, be worthy of being exhibited at the Provincial Exhibition. The exhibitor being only required to pay the subscription necessary to constitute him a member of the Provincial Society, viz: $1. Carried.

Moved by Mr Ross, seconded by Mr Young, That the following be made a rule of the Society for the present year, viz:—That a percentage of the premiums awarded to any one member at any of the exhibitions of the Society according to the following scale, shall be retained by the Treasurer, and shall by him be credited in his books to the said member as a subscription to the funds of the Socity for the following year in addition to the annual subscription of one dollar required to constitute membership, but this rule shall not apply to the show of Bulls and Stud Horses—Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to see that Isaac F. Toms, Esq, of this place, of the law firm of Messrs. Toms & Moore, has been called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law, during the present term, at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

COLBORNE.

The Municipal Council of Colborne met at the Maitlandville Hotel on Wednesday the 8th of February, 1865. Present the Reeve and all the councillors.

After reading the minutes it was

Moved by Thos Hussey, seconded by Wm Young, That John Glen be assessor.

Moved in amendment by Jas Rhynas, sec. by Alex Malloy, That Wm Green be assessor. The reeve gave the casting vote in favor of the amendment.

Moved by Thos Hussey, seconded by Wm Young, That tavern licenses be granted to the following persons: James Symington, Wm Robertson, Wm Buchanan, Daniel Miller, Anthony Allen, Thomas Allen, James McDonogh, John Ross and Chris. Shannon, provided each person pay the sum of $20 to the Township Treasurer, exclusive of the Provincial License, on or before the 1st day of March next, and that a By Law be passed for the same.

The salaries of the different Township officers for the year as follows. Township Clerk and Treasurer $120 Assessor $40, Collector (not settled), Returning officers, $3 each; Tavern Inspector, $8; Auditors, 2 each; Selectors of Jurors, $4.

Moved by Wm Young, seconded by Thos Hussey, That the Collectors Salary should be $50.

Moved in amendment by Alex Malloy, seconded by Jas Rhynas, That the amount of Collector's salary be left till next meeting of Council.

The Reeve gave the casting vote in favor of the amendment.

The next meeting of Council to be held at John Ross's Tavern, Smith's Hill.

JAS. TEWSLEY, Tp Clerk.

SEAFORTH.

Nearly every man in this section is earnestly opposed to the Amalgamation Bill. A petition *tremendously* signed has been forwarded to Parliament to kill it, if possible. If "Jimmy" wants material to work with, he'll have it, I can tell you!

KINLOSS.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—A man name Colin Ross was killed in this township on the 20th ult., by the falling of a limb, while chopping in the woods. He leaves a wife and four small children.

HAY.

Died on the 4th inst, at the residence of his son-in-law, William Arbuckle, Robert Struthers, aged 81 years. The deceased was a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland. He emigrated to Canada in 1844. He was an industrious and an intelligent man, and is regretted by all who knew him. Up to the very last his intellect was as bright and clear as ever. He had been confined to his bed for the last six years, and bore his affliction with Christian fortitude, and passed away, at last, like a stalk of wheat, ripe for the sickle.

I am glad to see, by printed bills, that Mr. Hugh Love, sen., of Hills-green, has been appointed agent for Mr. Arthur's Reaping Machine, so flatteringly noticed by you last summer.

TUCKERSMITH.

DUNKIN'S BILL REJECTED.

The vote was taken in this township on Dunkin's Temperance Bill on the 10th and 11th inst., with the following result: There voted for the Bill 197; against it 232: it was therefore lost by a majority of 35. The contest was a very spirited one on both sides, but was carried on in a quiet and friendly manner, each party seeming willing to let it stand or fall upon its merits.

ACCIDENT.—Three young men in the employ of Geo. Sproat, Esq., of this township, were felling a tree on the morning of the 10th inst., which, in falling, struck an old 'stub,' and swinging round, struck one of the choppers (Joseph Sproat) in the breast and lighting across his thighs in such a manner that he found it impossible to move out of his painful and dangerous position until his companions had out the tree and rolled it off. It was then found that one of his thighs was broken. Under the care of Dr. Clark, who was immediately sent for, the young man is doing well. Too much care cannot be taken in chopping in this deep snow.

☞ The Detroit 'Free Press' states that Burley will be tried by the United States District Court in that city.

Lecture by Rev Mr Carmichael.

We trust our readers will bear in mind the l

The Atlantic Telegraph.

On the 19th the somewhat tedious process was commenced of shipping a portion of the submarine cable which has been lifted for this great undertaking from the works at Greenwich on board the hulk Iris, for transference to the Medway, and final stowage in the tanks of the Great Eastern. The shipment was begun early in the morning, and will continue without intermission now until nearly the end of May, by which time it is hoped all will be coiled away snugly on board the great steamship. The total quantity of rope required to connect Valentia with Bull's Bay, Newfoundland, allowing for the 'slack' which must run out to prevent too great a strain on the cable, is about 2,300 nautical, or nearly 2,700 statute, miles. With this length a liberal margin is given of nearly 600 statute miles of rope for slack caused by currents, possible rough weather, and the avoidance of anything like unusual strain on the cable in the deepest water. Over one part of the route the depth is as great as from 2,000 to 2,500 fathoms, or nearly three statute miles—a depth, however, which is only considered of moment in case of rough weather in paying out, the mere strength of the cable being sufficient to bear its own weight in eleven miles of still water. In this respect, as, indeed, in all others, the new cable has an enormous superiority over the old and illused rope which was first laid, and which, to the amazement of all those who knew its real condition, nevertheless remained in fair working order for a few days. If such unexpected results were obtained from the old cable, which the advancement of the electrical science since then shows to have been thoroughly ill adapted for its purpose, it is not over sanguine to expect a far more favorable conclusion to the present enterprise, every step in the conduct of which has been marked with the most jealous care, not only to guard against the dangers known to exist, but against other emergencies which experience shows may arise, but which five years ago were unknown. In size, in strength, in better condition, better insulation, and better outer covering, the new rope is never less than three times as good as the old one, while in many cases and these the most important, its superiority is four or five times greater.—Though a much larger cable, its weight in water per mile is less than half that of its unfortunate predecessor, its breaking strain is seven three quarters tons against 3½ tons, the maximum strength of the old rope. The method of joining up the two-mile lengths in which it is constructed is also a great improvement upon the soldered joints in the wires of the first cable, while the standards for insulation and 'conductivity' are as high as those devised for the Persian Gulf cable, and the tests are continuous in every portion of the manufacture. Nearly 900 miles of the cable have already been made, and are beautifully coiled away in the large tanks in the Telegraph Construction Company's works, lately those of Messrs. Glass and Elliott. Fifteen hundred nautical miles have yet to be manufactured to complete the tale, exclusive of the shore ends, which will be most massive, and in length some 30 miles. The factory now turns out 14 miles a day of completed rope, which in four months' time will give 1330 miles, at the present rate of working—though, of course, as the days grow longer so in proportion will the hours of labor. It is considered, therefore, that the work would be well advanced if 2000 miles had to be completed instead of 1500. Two hulks have been placed at the disposal of the company by the Admiralty—the Iris and the Amethyst. As soon as the Iris now off the works, is filled with her quantum of 250 miles, she will be towed down to the Great Eastern, and the Amethyst will take her place, and in this manner, for the next four months, the shipment of the cable will be continuous. The cable is wound on board these hulks at the rate of a little over two miles an hour, and, as the days are short and there is little night work, the rate of shipment is not much ahead of manufacture. During this winding on board the hulks, as during every other process, the tests for insulation and 'conductivity' are continued with the same scrupulous care. The interior of the Great Eastern is undergoing important alterations to fit her for her new duties as a cable-ship. The great object with such ships is to get as few coils of cable as possible, to have it all in one. Large, however, as the Great Eastern is, she could never hold the cable in one coil; for, apart from its weight, which is 5000 tons, its bulk in one mass would be gigantic—a coil 58ft. in diameter and nearly 60ft. high, enough to fill Astley's Theatre from the ground of the circus almost to the roof. It is disposed, therefore, in three circular tanks—one aft, one amidships and one forward. Each of these tanks is of solid wrought iron, water tight, built on what is called the 39 foot deck, and with some minute differences which are not worth mentioning all are as nearly as possible alike in size—viz., 58ft. in diameter and 20 feet high. The forward tank is, from the shape of the ship, smaller in diameter than those amidships and aft, but the heights of all are alike. This tank is entirely finished. The after tank is about three parts complete, but no commencement has yet been made with that which will occupy the midship portion of the vessel further than the removal of the cabins, decks, and indeed the entire interior portion of the ship. In order to sustain the enormous additional weight which will be placed on the decks when the whole of the cable is on board, the deck on which the tanks are erected is being strengthened by a system of knees and deck beams, while the lateral pressure of the cable against the sides of the tanks will be overcome by an arrangement of beams and supports, with the object of confining the dead weight of the cable to the centre of the ship, and preventing, or, rather, overcoming, the outward pressure of the enormous mass when the vessel is rolling, as the Great Eastern does roll, at sea. This, not the least important portion of the work, is being executed by Mr. Canning, the company's engineer, to whom is also confided the general superintendence of the equipment of the vessel, the experience that gentleman gained in assisting to lay the former Atlantic telegraph cable being of great advantage in making the necessary preparations for the present undertaking. The three tanks will hold respectively, 817, 803, and 633 miles of cable, giving a total length of 2,253 miles. No final arrangements have yet been made as to the rules to be followed in laying the cable, but it will of course be commenced from this side of the Atlantic and carried across to Newfoundland, to get the benefit of the western winds which generally blow in summer. Steaming against a head wind, the Great Eastern is as steady as a rock. The rate of steaming across will never exceed seven knots an hour, and at this rate the great object of the expedition ought to by accomplished in from 10 to 11 days. All will, however, depend on fine weather, which, fickle enough everywhere, is treble so in the North Atlantic, as the terrible gale encountered in the last expedition sufficiently proved. Against this misfortune, however, no care or skill on the part of the company can guard, and at present this seems the only cloud over the prospects of the new Atlantic telegraph.

A MEDICAL CRITICISM.—The funny editor of the Virginia City *Enterprise* acknowledges the receipt of a piece of music called the "Snow Polka" and thus describes it:—

"It is very appropos coming as it does with our first big snow storm. We have looked at all the notes in the piece. We don't understand a single one, but they appear to start as low down and get up as high as any we ever saw. We ain't sure but we thought that we saw in one place an imitation of the jingling of sleigh-bells—horses on a fast trot. Then comes a nice level piece of road and we have a bit of race with another sleigh—great showers of notes representing the music of the bells. Pretty soon, *poco tiempo*, we come to a toll gate. Whipping our horses into a gallop, we run it—many hoarse notes descriptive of the frantic cries of the gate-keeper calling upon us to stop and 'see' him, intermingled with merry peals, which we take to mean the laughter of the ladies in the sleigh at the pretty trick played upon ye toll man. The pretty dears are always delighted with any such devilmeat. Now we come to a place where all the notes are off the track; then they bob up and down in a distracted manner, showing that an upset has occurred, and that the ladies are all in a terrible fright, each yelling bloody murder. Shortly afterwards the notes appear more sedate—some laughter, a little subdued by the late fright, some faintly expressed tears of another disaster—then all settle down into a happy and monotonous cooing under the buffalo robes, and we conclude that we have turned about and are now on our way home. So much for the Snow Polka. We've got the notes, all we want is some lady to *spiel* 'em for us—just to see how near we come to guessing all about what they say."

OUGHT LADIES TO SKATE?—A correspondent of a Connecticut paper sets his face against skating by ladies on this wise:—

The practice of skating by females cannot be denounced in to strong terms; their formation forbids such violent and peculiar motion. I should as soon think of permitting a daughter to play base ball for exercise. The evil consequences to young ladies, resulting from the practice of skating, are beginning to be realized. We are informed that nearly every physician can bear testimony against the amusement as far as they are concerned. There are only occasional deaths by drowning; but it is believed that where one life is lost in this way, there are hundreds of females whose sickness and death could be traced to the effects of skating. The practice of putting skates upon children in our parlors, is equally injurious and therefore cruel. I cannot believe that any lady in our town would ever again put on skates, were she aware of the injury to which she is liable in consequence. As so many proofs can be given against this exercise by females, I hope the time is not far distant when this masculine amusement will be abandoned by our young ladies.

A WIFE'S REVENGE.—A case of separation is to occupy the forensic talent of Lyons, arising from a most original cause. A husband of colossal strength complaint of having been beaten by his wife. It appears that for several months the neighbours of the ill-assorted pair have been disturbed by the cries and moans of the wife, caused by the blows inflicted from the herculean arm of her lord and master. The lady vowed vengeance in words not loud but strong, and thus she fulfilled her purpose: the husband returned one evening unusually weary from hunting, dined and drank copiously, immediately retiring to bed, when he was soon in the arms of Morpheus—dreaming, perhaps, but not of long packing needle and strong twine, which, by the fair hands of his wife, was fast enclosing him, a helpless mass in the sheets. This preliminary measure taken, the lady, armed with a powerful stick, returned with interest the accumulated blows of past years, till, exhausted by the exertion, she was compelled to pause. After an instant's rest, she made a deep courtesy to her belaboured husband, and announced to him her intention of eloping to her parents' residence.

NO FOLLOWERS ALLOWED.—I got rid of Wm Tillyer on quite a new principle and ore that I mean to adopt for the future. Show your sweatheart into the kitchen the next evening that he comes, I said to Patty, I like all these things to be quite open and above board. Patty, great fool, did as she was bid, and I went out and found them together.—You are coming after my servant. William Tillyer, I said, do you want to marry her?—Patty signed to him to say "Yes," and he said it, after hauging his tongue out, and diving in his pocket for an answer for about five minutes. Very well, I remarked, then I'll step up to Parson Justlin's to-morrow and you shall be asked next Sunday. Good night. I wish you had seen his face, Esther. He begged and prayed, and promised he'd never set foot inside our doors if I'd only let him off that time. This, of course, was what I wanted; and since then Patty has no more lovers. —[The Ordeal for Wives.

GARIBALDI'S RELIGION.—The Italian journals publish the text of a letter address by Garibaldi to a member of the University of Pisa. It is a kind of profession of religious faith, and is couched in the following terms:

"You ask me what are the best means of instructing your young pupils. You must rear them in the love of whatever is true.—As I gaze into space and give the reins to my imagination, I perceive the works of the Almighty, as well as the mathematical harmony with which they are contrived and move; this announces a supreme artificer. Animated with this faith, unable to circumscribe my being in a material existence which is repugnant to me, and anxious to satisfy the innate instinct of the immortality of the soul, I love to indulge in the ennobling and beneficent thought that my mind, though infinitely small, may form part of the infinite intelligence which presides over the universe; and here I do not dogmatize, I express my faith, and if any one can teach me something better I shall be eager to believe it."

A SAILOR'S LOVE OF FAIR PLAY.—In a ship yard in Pembroke, the other day, a tar from a man-o'-war was observed watching two men dragging a seven foot crosscut saw through a huge oak log. The saw was dull, the log was very tough, and there they went—see saw, pull, push, push, pull. Jack studied the matter over a while, until he came to the conclusion that they were pulling to see who could get the saw, and as one was an immense big chap while the other was a little fellow, he decided to see fair play; so giving the big one a blow under the ear that capsized him, he jerked the saw out of the log and giving it to the small one he sawg out, "Now run, you beggar!"

FROZEN TO DEATH.—An old man named John Ferguson, when returning from a visit to his daughter in Erin Township on Friday last, called at Elora and purchased a barrel of whiskey, and then proceeded on his way home. He was the worse of liquor, and procured more on his way along the Elora and Saugeen Road, which made him so stupid that when about 80 rods from McTague's tavern, he drove into a field and capsized the sleigh, where he remained all night. After lying about 16 hours he was discovered, and strange to say was not quite dead. However, he expired about 12 o'clock on Saturday.—[Dumfries Reformer.

THE AMALGAMATION BILL.—The London *Prototype* says that a special meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade of that city, was on Thursday to consider the Bill now before Parliament for an amalgamation of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad Company with the Grand Trunk Company. The meeting was a very full one, unanimously condemned the measure, and adopted a petition to Parliament praying that it not be passed.

INDIANS IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—The Minerve publishes an interesting correspondence of a French Canadian, Louis Orleans, who has gone as a miner into the gold region of the Colorado territory. The diggings were paying well until the miners were treacherously attacked by the Indians, and a war of extermination has begun. The miners are organized in three regiments. The fighting is very severe, and no quarter is granted on either side,—squaws, papooses being massacred like the rest. The writer, who, for his bravery, has been promoted from the ranks, is now in hospital seriously wounded, and was with great pains saved from being scalped.

☞ On Friday, the 27th ult., says a Brantford paper the woolen mills of Mr. Ellis, in that town, were formally opened.

☞ A Boston newspaper carrier recently recovered $400 of a man whose dog bit him while he was leaving his paper.

☞ The Rev. E. Bailey, of Bloomsbury, relates, apropos of Londoners' ways of earning a living, that he has a parishioner who gets his living by waking sound sleepers early in the morning at one penny a head a day.

☞ Austria and Saxony have declined the proposition made to them of acceding to the Treaty of Geneva relative to the neutrality of ambulances in time of war. This reserve causes considerable surprise to all the partizans of human reform.

☞ Adelina Patti, after a brief illness, has appeared again at Paris in "Linda," and critics there say they never before appreciated this opera. Patti is soon going to Madrid, and her place at Paris is to be taken by a new soprano, named Biaratte de Brigni, who is to appear in "Don Pasquale."

☞ The French navy consumes 160,000,000 pounds of coal per annum.

☞ We hear from good sources that the emancipation movement is gaining adherents rapidly in Kentucky. A well informed friend writes us that the sentiment in favor of extirpating slavery is sweeping like a whirlind through the State, and that Kentucky will act even more rapidly and decisively than Missouri did.

☞ The admission of John S. Rock, a colored lawyer of Boston, as a practitioner in the United States Supreme Court, we have already chronicled. Immediately after his admission he desired to return home, and was obliged to hunt up a provost marshal for permission to do so—a colored man not being allowed to leave Washington without a pass.

☞ An "intelligent Frenchman" is about to open a cooking academy in New York, where a course of twenty lessons will turn out professional cooks armed with diplomas, to bake, boil, roast and stew. The exercises of this culinary academy are so arranged that mistresses and servants come on alternate days—provided the former are ambitious to learn the secrets of the kitchen.

☞ Friday's New York *Tribune* says:—It is understood that Henry Ward Beecher yesterday asked and received from the Secretary of War permission to preach the Gospel in Charleston in the ripeness of time. He expressed a particular desire to preach an election sermon in the cradle of the rebellion on the occasion of Ben. Butler's assumption of the Governorship of South Carolina.

Discerning child (who has heard some remarks made by papa.)—'Are you our new nurse?'

Nurse—'Yes, dear.'

Child—'Well, then, I'm one of those boys who can only be managed with kindness. So you had better get some sponge-cakes and oranges at once.'

PRUDENCE.—A Connecticut Yankee, in taking a walk with his dearest, came to a toll bridge, when he said, after paying his own toll, [one cent] 'Come Sake, you must pay your own toll, for just as like as not I shan't marry you after all.'

Upon careful calculation, it is estimated that President Lincoln, in two hours of his levee, on Monday, shook hands with about 7,000 people, men, women and children of all ages, ranks and races.

Obituary.

We regret that it becomes our melancholy duty to chronicle in this issue the decease of one of our oldest and most enterprising settlers—one whose history is so closely linked with the rise and progress of the town during the last 30 years or so—that to recount the one would be to describe the other. We know of few men whose decease will be more widely regretted or more sincerely mourned than that of our late townsman, WILLIAM DAY, Esq. Beloved by all who intimately knew him, deservedly esteemed by all with whom he was connected by business relations, his somewhat sudden and comparatively unexpected departure, will create a gap in social and public life in our midst such as few could fill. Whether in his public capacity as magistrate or sometime councillor or in his private character of either husband, father or friend, his character was irreproachable and truly merited the high esteem and respect which was everywhere spontaneously accorded to him. His death is truly a public loss. He was one of the most spirited and enterprising of our early settlers, and to his active exertions we owe much of our material progress. By his indefatigable efforts and untiring industry he contributed an unusually large share towards the building up of our town. But alas! the busy brain, the unflagging heart, the untiring arm, are now stilled forever. He was in his sphere a man of mark, and everything pertaining to his character bore the decided mark of originality and unmistakable probity. Mr. Day was 53 years and some months of age, and a native of Yorkshire, England, a builder by trade which he had carried on somewhat extensively. Many of our public buildings throughout the Province are standing monuments of his energy and skill. He has been in Canada about 32 years. We are sure that the deep sense of a public loss which will follow the announcement of his decease will be largely mingled with sympathy for his bereaved family.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

Deceased was brother in law to our respected townsman, Wm. Piper, Esq., reeve of Goderich township, and was well known to many of the citizens of Goderich.—Ed. S.

Births.

At Borland, Tuckersmith, on the 11th inst., the wife of Geo. Sproat, Esq., Reeve, of a son.

In this town, on the 8th inst., the wife of Mr. George Barry, of a son.

At Gaspe, Mrs. John Eden, Jr., of a daughter.

At same place, Mrs. Felix Annett, of a son.

Married.

By the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Ashfield, Mr. JAS. CAMPBELL, jr., to Miss PRUDENCE DOTY, both of Lucknow.

Died.

On Wednesday, 8th inst., at his residence, near Delaware, C. W., after a long and painful illness, Rev. Richard Flood, A. M., in his 71st year. Deceased was father to Mr. Edward Flood, of the Bank of Upper Canada, in this Town.

In Addison County, State of New York, Richard Oliver, brother of Mrs. J. Smart, of Goderich, aged 19 years and 8 month.

THE MARKETS.

GODERICH, Feb. 17, 1865.

Fall Wheat,	$0:84	@ 0:84
Spring do	0:73	@ 0:73
Oats,	0:40	@ 0:41
Barley,	0:50	@ 0:55
Peas	0:55	@ 0:58
Pork	5:00	@ 0:00
Beef,	3:50	@ 4:50
Lambs	2.00	@ 0.00
Turkies, each	0:45	@ 0:50
Geese, do	0:25	@ 0:00
Chickens, ⅌ pair	0:20	@ 0:00
Ducks, do	0:00	@ 0:25
Hides (green)	2:75	@ 0:00
Butter	0:00	@ 0:15
Potatoes	0:30	@ 0.35
Wood	2:00	@ 0:00
Eggs	0:08	@ 0:10
Apples	0:40	@ 0:50
Hay, ⅌ ton	17:00	@ 19:00
Straw, per load	3:00	@ 4:00

New Advertisements.

LECTURE.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED by the

Rev. James Carmichael,

ON

Thursday Evening,

16th Inst., at he Court House, Goderich,

To assist in the completion of St. George's Rectory. Lecture to consist of

Recollections of a Trip to Ireland and Back.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock p. m. Lecture to commence at 7:30. Tickets 25cts. Chair will be taken by Rev. E. L. Elwood.

Goderich, Feb. 11, 1865.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

Quebec, 20th January, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that the residue of the farm lots in the Island of St. Joseph, in the Judicial District of Algoma, U. C., will be open for sale on and after the

First of March Next

Upon application to Joseph Wilson, Esquire, Crown Land Agent, at Sault Ste. Marie, at

Twenty Cents an Acre,

Cash, and subject to actual settlement on the land, and to current timber licenses.

Each settler will be allowed to purchase four hundred acres, and the conditions of settlement now applicable to a lot of two hundred acres, namely, a habitable house, and twenty acres cleared, and under crop, shall be deemed sufficient for four hundred acres.

A. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner.

[sw43 6t

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Quebec until noon, on

Friday, 10th March,

For the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, thrice per week each way,

BETWEEN BERNE & KIPPEN

on and from the 1st April next. Conveyance to be made on horseback or otherwise.

The Mail is to leave BERNE every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 noon, and arrive at Kippen at 2 p. m.

Returning—leave KIPPEN at 3 p. m. and arrive at Berne at 5 p. m. Serving the post office at HILLSGREEN each way.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at Berne and Kippen, and also at the office of the subscriber.

GILBERT GRIFFIN,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
London, C. W., Jan. 24, 1865. wl 3t

Mortgage Sale of Lands.

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by John Longworth, of the town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, Esquire, of the first part, and Ellen Longworth, his wife, for the purpose of barring her dower, of the second part, to John W. Poyntmeir, of Avranches, in Normandy, in the Kingdom of France, Esquire, of the third part, default having been made in the due payment thereof, will be sold on Friday the third day of March, A. D. 1865, at twelve of the clock, noon, at the Auction Mart of Messrs. Thomson and Hazlehurst, Kingston street, Goderich, the following property, that is to say: Parcel Lot No. 16 on the west side of Carlisle street, in the aforesaid village of Southampton, containing six acres and one half, more or less.

Also at the same time and place, under a power of sale in a certain other mortgage made by Abraham West, of the said village, Union Tanner, to the said Thomas Godfrey, will be sold Town lot No. 5, north side of High street, in the said village of Southampton, 25 feet in Grosvenor st., by 80 feet deep, with a lane in the rear.

☞ Terms—one-half cash and balance in two equal instalments at 6 and 12 months with interest at eight per cent.

FREDERICK PROUDFOOT,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.

Dated 9th Feb., 1865. w3-5 sp

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

IN THE MATTER OF CHARLES WILLIAM PICKFORD, AN INSOLVENT.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that I the undersigned Phillip Simpson Ross, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed official assignee of his estate and effects and they are required to produce before me within two months from this date their claims upon the said estate, under oath, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if none, stating the fact, with vouchers in support of such claims.

25th January, 1865.

P. S. ROSS,
Official Assignee.

8 Grey Nun Street Montreal. w2 2t

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Goderich Post Office, 10th February, 1865.

Anderson Alexander	Laundy Thomas
Averay Wm Mrs	Link Wm
	Leeson Wm
Belcher A E	Mahar Annie
Byron Alexander	Mathison Donald
Buzzel Evens	Mann Fred (3)
Burnett Elijah (2)	Mills Francis
Bennett E M Miss	Mitchell George
Benton C G	Murray George
Brooks James	Millar James
Benton Harris &	Matheson John
Brocelbank Jas	Martinell James
Barr James	Munroe James
Brace J	Million Jno
Blew Malcolm (2)	Meyer A
Brown Richard	Miller James
Bailie Robt (2)	Moore Lewis &
Burrows Sarah	Mann L
Burgess Thomas	Matheson Malcolm
Bray William (2)	Murdoch Mr
Brooks Wm	Martin Thomas
Blair Wm	Mathewson Wm
Barnet Wm	
	McLeod A Capt
Cameron Alexander	McKinnon Archd
Cameron A	McKay Catherine
Coy Benj	McDonald Donald (2)
Cook Henry	McKay Donald (4)
Cameron John D	McCuinnon Donald
Caton John	McDonald Donald A
Colwell John	McLean Donald
Civil John	McAulay Geo Capt
Crow Lager Miss	McKernan, John
Cantlon Sarah	McPherson Mr
Cowherd Thomas	McKinsey Mr
	McLean Murdoch
Demsey Bridget	McLean J Mrs
Doyle R	McLeod Murdoch
Doumm Henry	McLellan Henry Mrs
Donaldson James	McIlavish Mr (2)
Doyle John	McKillop Mary Mrs
	McPherson Malcolm
Eickler Franz	McIntyre Sam
Elliott Gabriel	McIlwain Wm
Elliott Robert	
Elliott Thomas	Nuttall Charles
Evvine Wm	Nagle Richard
Fraser Alex Executors of the late Fargan Catherine	O'Connor John
	O'Gara Thomas
	O'Connor Wm
Fisher Edwin	
Fisher Joseph	Pontize Ambros
Fowler Jno	Patterson James
Fick Jacob	Papst Elmino Mrs
Farrish Margaret	Papst Richard
Fitzgerald R G	Parker T L Capt
Ferguson Wm	Papst Wm
Goodin Catherine	Quris Margt Mrs
Graham John	
Goldthorp Joseph	Robertson C H
Godden James	Richmond D C
Gordon M	Raw John
Griffith Thos J	Right Myer Levi (2)
Gordon Wm	Reekie Wm
	Robertson Wm
Henderson James	Robinson Wm (2)
Hay John	
Hess James	Sutherland Ann
Halsted H S	Stewart Chas E
Henderson Agnes Mrs	Shannon D W
Hutchison Mathew	Shanahan Ellen
Harris Mary	Sinclair Grant
Harkin Noble	Shannon J
Harrison Thomas	Stanley Jno
Henry Thomas	Simons James (2)
Hamel Wm	Sayers Rose
	Smith Robt
Irish E K	Strain Robt
	Sandescock Thomas
Jeffrey Joseph	Scott W H
Johnston James (2)	Sutherland Wm (2)
Jennings Thomas	
Johnson Thomas	Todd James
	Todd Wm
Kendall E P	
Kerr J T S	Wilson E (2)
Kerr Joseph (2)	Wilson John
	Watts Mathew
Lewis or Benson Dr	Woodward M A Mrs
Link David	Whitely Noble
Lomas James	Waters R
Lahart Matthew	Welsh Thomas

JAMES WATSON,
Postmaster.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of two writs of Vendition Exponas and Fieri Facias for residue issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the County of Ontario and Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of Stephen D. Crawford, F. H. Lynch Staunton, Joseph C. Bowling and Robert Gilmour, at the suits of Isaac N. Howard and the Corporation of the Township of Edgesie, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendants, in and to Park Lot No. 15, Lot No. 8, and to the South half of Lot No. 6, East side of Queen street North, being subdivisions of Park Lot No. 4 in the village of Paisley; South half of Lot 22 on the East side of Queen Street South Paisley, Park Lot No. 15 North side of Cambridge street, and Block 35 West side of Queen Street, North Paisley, Lot 13 South side and 13 and 14 North side of Cambridge street, Paisley; North half of lot 1, East side of Huron street, Southampton, 50 feet of the North part of Lot No. 4, North side of High Street, Southampton, Lots 29 and 30 on the North side of Clarendon street, Southampton; Lot 18 East side of Norfolk Street, Southampton, Lots 21 and 22 South side of Louisa street, Southampton, all in the County of Bruce; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Twenty-Eighth day of February next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 25th January, 1865. } swl

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE,

Containing 140 Acres

SITUATED on the London Road, adjoining the Village of Exeter. On the above there is a good

Frame House and Barn!

All new. A good well and a fine young orchard. It will be sold very cheap. The land is of the best clay loam and well timbered.

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

A McCONNELL,
Exeter.

wl-tf

MORTGAGE SALE OF LANDS,
(ON CREDIT.)

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage made by Richard Tranter and Josiah Tranter, of the village of Southampton, in the County of Bruce, yeoman of the first Court, and Thomas Godfrey, of the same place, gentleman, of the second part (default having been made in the due payment thereof) will be sold by public auction on Wednesday the 22nd day of March next at twelve o'clock, noon, at Hilbert's Hotel, in the said village of Southampton, the following property, that is to say: Parc Lot No. 16 on the west side of Carlisle street, in the aforesaid village of Southampton, containing six acres and one half, more or less.

Also at the same time and place, under a power of sale in a certain other mortgage made by Abraham West, of the said village, Union tanner, to the said Thomas Godfrey, will be sold Town lot No. 5, north side of High street, in the said village of Southampton, 25 feet in Grosvenor st., by 80 feet deep, with a lane in the rear.

☞ Terms—one-half cash and balance in two equal instalments at 6 and 12 months with interest at eight per cent.

FREDERICK PROUDFOOT,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.

Dated 9th Feb., 1865. w3-5 sp

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

OF CANADA, unfortunately for the interests of the Proprietors of the GLASGOW HOUSE, and fortunately for the interests of those who may want

BOOTS AND SHOES,

detained the transit in some manner unknown to these depoments of **Seven Cases of Boots and Shoes** which should have been delivered at the Railway Station here about the 22nd or 23rd December last, and as it is now late in the Season for the description of Goods contained therein, they will be sold at a sacrifice in order to make sale of them before the season is over.

Intending Purchasers Would do well to Note the Fact.

We would also take this opportunity of informing our numerous friends that our order for our SPRING STOCK is now in the hands of the Manufacturers, and that on or about the 1st of March we will be ready to wait upon them with a Stock of Goods such as they have never had presented to their view in good old Goderich Town.

TO THE LADIES OF GODERICH!

We owe our best and sincere thanks for their appreciation of our endeavors to meet their wishes in furnishing them with an article suitable to their requirements. Our aim will be still to please them.

D. KERR, JR., & CO.

GLASGOW HOUSE, 30th January, 1865. w7

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

AT THE

EMPORIUM,

ON SALE CHEAP FOR CASH!

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

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES!

FURS.

Ladies' and Gents' Felt Hats, &c.

They wish particularly to draw attention to their stock of *DRY GOODS*, which

FOR QUALITY AND PRICE CANNOT BE SURPASSED

The READY-MADE CLOTHING is most complete and manufactured in the

Best and most Fashionable Styles.

LADIES' FURS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. Having imported a large quantity of

CLOTH FROM ENGLAND!

We are enabled to sell them

AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION

Do not forget to call when in Town at the EMPORIUM, and inspect their

Stock of Cheap Goods!

They wish to intimate to their customers owing accounts and notes that they are compelled to insist on PROMPT PAYMENTS

TO SUSTAIN THEIR CREDIT AND SELL GOODS CHEAP

J. V. DETLOR & SON.

Goderich, Sept. 26, 1864. wl2

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas and Fieri Facias for residue issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John Winter the younger, at the suit of James Daniel Mackay, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to lots Numbers 17 and 18, Fowler's Survey, in the village of Harpurney, being subdivision of lot Number thirteen in the first concession of the township of Tuckersmith, in the County of Huron, containing one fifth of an acre more or less; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Twenty-first day of February next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 13th Jan., 1865. } w52

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas and Fieri Facias for residue issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of James B. Robinson and John Taber, at the suit of Richard Hunter, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to Lots Numbers 12 and 13, in the 9th concession of the Township of Hullett, in the county of Huron, containing by admeasurement two hundred acres of land, be the same more or less; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday, the Twenty-first day of February next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 24th January, 1865. } swl

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 4, 4th con.

Wawanosh, Jan. 30, 1865. wl-1m

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. sw28-ply

NOTICE.

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

PETER ADAMSON,
Counties' Clerk.

[w2-tf

NOTICE.

PAY your taxes and save costs. All unpaid rates on and after the 8th inst. will be put in the hands of my bailiff for collection.

A. McKAY,
Collector.

Goderich, Feb. 6th, 1865. sw45-tf

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas and Fieri Facias for residue, issued out of Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Daniel McCauley, at the suit of the Bank of Montreal, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the south halves of Lots Numbers 31, 32, 33 and 34, in the first concession of the township of Morris, in the County of Huron, containing two hundred acres, with the buildings thereon; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday, the Fourteenth day of February next at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, Jan. 23rd, 1865. } w52

Lost.

IN or near the Village of Teeswater, on Saturday, the 14th inst., a *POCKET BOOK*, containing three notes of hand, one of which is drawn in favor of James Agnew for the sum of 38 dollars, payable by George Colvin, due January, 1864, the other two notes payable by John Henderson to the subscriber, one amounting to $19.50, due Jan., 1866, and one for the sum of $40, due Jan., 1867, payment of the above notes has been stopped. Any person having found the same will be suitably rewarded by returning the Book and its contents to M. Hadwen, Esq., Postmaster, Teeswater.

THOMAS AGNEW.

Culross, 17th Jan., 1865. w52 3t

NOTICE

IS hereby given that a meeting of the Municipal Electors of the Township of McKillop, will be held

IN THE SCHOOL HOUSE

of Section No. 4, McKillop,

On Friday, the 24th day of February Next,

at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of voting yea or nay to decide whether or not the following By Law be adopted by such Electors.

W. J. SHANNON,
Tp. Clerk.

McKillop, Jan. 17th, 1865.

Copy of Requisition and By-Law.

THE undersigned qualified Municipal Electors of the Township of McKillop hereby require that a Poll be taken in terms of the Temperance Act of 1864, to determine whether or not the qualified Municipal Electors of said township will adopt under authority or for enforcement of said Act the By-Law following which we hereby propose for their adoption, to wit:

The sale of Intoxicating Liquors and the issuing Licenses therefor is by the present By-Law prohibited within the Municipality of the Township of McKillop, under authority and for enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864.

Witness our hands this 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-five.

(Signed,) ANDREW GOVENLOCK, and 30 other electors.

A true copy.

W. J. SHANNON,
Tp. Clerk.

Farm Insurance Only.

THE BEAVER MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICE, 20 TORONTO ST., TORONTO.

Col. E. M. THOMSON, President. R. L. DENISON, Esq., Vice-President.

THIS Association insures Farm Buildings and Isolated Buildings and property *only*. Insurances can be effected either upon the Premium Note system or Cash system. The rates for Insurance are exceedingly low, being less than one third the prices charged by Proprietary Companies.

Losses Promptly and Honorably Settled.

BLYTHE, Nov. 16th, 1864.

To the Manager of the Beaver Mutual Fire Insurance Association:—

SIR,—I beg hereby to thank the Directors of your Association, through you

Interesting Items.

The Liverpool *Post* says extensive orders for army clothing for the Confederates had been executed in Liverpool.

☞ A man named Archibald McLaughlin, while under the influence of liquor, was the other day frozen to death three miles west of the village of Durham, County of Grey.

☞ A woman died recently in Danbury of a polypus, which appeared only a year ago, in the shape of a small red spot under her right eye. At the time of her death it was the size of a quart bowl.

☞ A bill has been introduced by the Hon H. B. Bull to prevent drunkenness and vagrancy. It provides that after vagrants have been committed six times to the common gaol, that for a further offence they shall be sent to the Provincial Penitentiary.

☞ 'Here, fellow, hold this horse.' 'Does he kick?' 'Kick!—no! Take hold of him.' 'Does he bite?' 'Bite!—no! Take hold of the bridle, I say.' 'Does it take two to hold him?' 'No!' 'Then hold him yourself.'

☞ A farmer in the neighbourhood of Doncaster was lately met by his landlord, who accosted him thus:—'John, I intend to raise your rent'—to which John replied, 'Sir, I'm very much obliged to you, for I cannot *raise* it myself.'

A Woman Drowned in a Well.—On the 18th inst. Hannah Warnicker, of Wellesly, near Linwood, was found drowned in a small surface well near the house. The deceased was some sixty years of age, and was subject to fits.

☞ The wife of an operative says the Simcoe Reformer, named Waterhouse, in the Norfolk Woollen Mills, Port Dover, has fallen heir to a fortune in England. Her portion of it will amount to nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

☞ The Leader advocates the immediate arming and equipment, and six months' drilling of 100,000 men, at a cost of about twelve millions and a half of dollars, or nearly one year's revenue.

☞ A Frenchman cannot pronounce "ship." The word sounds "sheep" in his mouth. Seeing an iron-clad, he said to a boy: "Is this a war-sheep?" "No," answered the boy. "It is a ram."

F. Widder, Esq., late chief Commissioner of the Canada Company, died at the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, on the 1st inst.

It is reported that caucus meetings against the Confederation scheme have been held in Montreal, and the city members warned not to support it.

The Brantford *Expositor* is glad to learn that Mr. Swinyard, manager of the Great Western Railway, has established a ticket office in that town for the sale of tickets over the Great Western Railway.

A Handsome Offer.—The Hamilton *Times* learns that a deputation from the Scotch Presbyterian Church in New York waited on Dr. Ormiston, on Monday, and presented to him a unanimous call to the pastorate of that large and influential congregation, proffering a salary of $5,000 and other very strong inducements. We believe that a somewhat similar offer was made to this gentleman some time since, and declined.

The California papers have not yet ceased to boast of the huge agricultural products of that State. Their latest ecstacy is over a gigantic potato, of the species known as the Bodega, which measures fourteen inches in length, five inches in width and is three inches thick. Its weight is five and a quarter pounds, and it is said to be very smooth.

☞ Mr. Jackson will introduce a bill for a branch railway from Durham, in the County of Grey, to the nearest point on the Northern Railway, which would be between Bradford and Angus stations. This would afford an outlet to the North-west, and is important for Toronto likewise.

☞ It is rumored that a new loan for Mexico is contemplated. The London *Times'* city article believes that the rumor is premature, but believes that if the loan is brought out it will be for the purpose of developing the resources of Mexico and benefiting the present bondholders.

Business Directory.

DRUGS, DRUGS!

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

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

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

NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to Wm. E. GRACE, by note or book account, will please
CALL AND SETTLE
The same without delay.
Office on Lighthouse St.,
Next to Mr. Andrew Donogh's.

For Sale
200 BARRELS SALT!
AT
$1.25 PER BBRL.
A QUANTITY OF
IRON!
Assorted, at
$2.50 PER 100 POUNDS!!
WM. E. GRACE.
Goderich, December 22nd, 1864. sw52-tf

For Sale Cheap.
LOTS G., 8th con., Bruce; 20, 4th Kinloss; 22, 9th con. Huron. Apply to
M. C. CAMERON.
Goderich, October 28, 1864. sw16

NOTICE
IS hereby given, That a Meeting of the Municipal Electors of the Township of Ashfield will be held in
FINLAY'S SCHOOL HOUSE, NO. 9,
on the 9th concession, on
Monday the 20th day of February next,
at the hour of Ten in the forenoon, for the taking of a Poll to decide whether or not the following By Law is adopted by such Electors.
JOHN COOKE,
Tp. Clerk, Ashfield.
Ashfield, 17th January, 1865.

Copy of Requisition, &c.

V. R.
THE undersigned, qualified Municipal Electors of the Township of Ashfield, hereby require that a poll be taken in terms of the Temperance Act of 1864, to determine whether or not the qualified Municipal Electors of the said municipality will adopt, under authority and for enforcement of said Act, the By-Law to lowing, which we hereby propose for their adoption, to wit:
The sale of intoxicating liquors and the issuing of licenses therefor, is by the present by-law prohibited within the Township of Ashfield, under authority and for enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864.
Witness our hands, this sixteenth day of January, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
(Signed) JOHN MURDOCH, and 87 other Electors.
A True Copy.
JOHN COOKE,
w51 Tp Clerk, Ashfield.

NEW BOOKS!!
JUVENILE BOOKS,
FANCY GOODS.
TOYS,
&c., &c., &c.,
In Large Assortments!
Suitable for Holiday Gifts for both old and young, just received
AT THE CLINTON BOOK STORE
GEO. LAYCOCK.
CLINTON, 19th December, 1864.

LAYCOCK'S
Canadian Farmers' Almanac,
☞ *Price 25 cents per dozen.* ☜
AT THE CLINTON
Book Store!
The most useful Almanac for Farmers there is published. It contains space for memorandums for every day in the year, besides much valuable information, such as
Post Office Regulations,
STAMP DUTIES,
LISTS OF BANKS!
AND
Judiciary & Parliamentary Lists.
Every farmer should have one.
GEO. LAYCOCK.
Clinton, 19th December, 1864. [w19

HUGH DUNLOP,
Merchant Tailor,
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Goderich that he has REMOVED to the shop under
E. L. Johnson's Picture Gallery,
MARKET SQUARE,
Where he has a large supply of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
Very suitable for the Goderich Trade, which he is ready to sell at
THE LOWEST CASH PRICE.
Goderich, Oct. 18th, 1864. w67

R. M. WANZER & CO'S
GENUINE CANADIAN PATENT
SEWING MACHINES
Have taken the First Prizes
AT THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION held in Montreal, September 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, 1863, over all others; and also at the Provincial Exhibition held in Kingston, September 22d, 23d, and 24th and 25th, 1863. Prizes of a similar character were also awarded to us at the Provincial Exhibition held in Toronto in 1862, and at the Provincial Exhibition held at London in 1861.
Prices have been Greatly Reduced!
R. M. WANZER & Co.,
Hamilton.
ABRAHAM SMITH,
Agent,
East Side Market Square
Goderich, Nov. 27, 1863 sw25w44

STORY & DAVIS
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Stoves, Ploughs and Castings of every description. Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, at the stove Depot, West Street, Goderich.
COAL OIL,
☞ Coal Oil Lamps, &c., &c. Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Rags and Sheepskins taken in exchange. 4 49

NOW IS THE TIME
TO SUBSCRIBE
TO THE
ENGLISH & AMERICAN
MAGAZINES
AT THE
Signal Office.
BOUND VOLUMES OF
GOOD WORDS
Sunday at Home,
AND
LEISURE HOUR!
AT THE SIGNAL OFFICE.
English & American Publications
FURNISHED TO ORDER
AT LOWEST RATES,
AT THE SIGNAL OFFICE.
PUNCH'S ALMANAC
FOR 1865—PRICE 12½ Cts.
Goderich, Jan. 9th, 1864. w20

Land Scrip for Sale,
OR A LIBERAL PREMIUM GIVEN on payments which can be made to the Crown Lands Department in Land Scrip. See card in another column.
HENRY GRIST,
Quebec.
Goderich, Dec. 4, 1864. w45sw27

JUST RECEIVED
LADIES' AND GENTS'
OVERSHOES!
AT DUNCAN'S.

For Printing
In any required style and at City prices, try the 'Signal' Office.

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

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 Hugh Nixon, at the suit of William Brickwell, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, in and to the following lands, viz:—Lot No. 16 in the 5th concession in the Township of Howick, containing one hundred acres of land, be the same more or less. Lots numbers 3, 4 and 5 in the 4th concession, and lots numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the 5th concession, lots numbers 1 and 2 in the twelfth concession, and lot number 3 in the 13th concession, all in the Township of Brant, containing all one thousand acres, be the same more or less, and lot number 11, in the eleventh concession of Carrick, containing ninty-one acres, more or less, all in the County of Bruce which I shall offer for sale at my office, in the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday the fourth day of April next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.
JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 24th Dec. 1864. } w52

J. & J. SEEGMILLER,
TANNERS!
DEALERS
IN
LEATHER FINDINGS!
&c., &c
GODERICH, C. W.
February 12, 1864. w47w6

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

TAILORING
D. ADAMS,
RETURNS HIS MOST SINCERE THANKS for the very flattering encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Goderich, not being able to execute over one-half of the orders brought to him last season; having now secured facilities for
Carrying on Business Extensively
and employing none but first-class tradesmen And as D. A. believes his experience as Cutter is second to none in the Province, having carried on business extensively and successfully in Hamilton, principally first-class customers, and having been Cutter in one of the Principal Establishments in Edinburgh, Scotland, he fearlessly states to a discerning public that
CLOTHING CAN BE MADE
at his establishment equal to the best Establishment in Toronto or Montreal.
Goderich, Oct. 30 1863. sw17w40-1y

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP
A FARM of 100 acres of land, 5½ miles from GODERICH, 60 acres cleared, with good roads leading thereto. Time will be given for a large portion of the purchase money. For further particulars apply to J. B. GORDON, Esq Solicitor, Goderich, or to
WM. SEYMOUR & CO.
Goderich, 9th November 1863. w41-tf

FARM FOR SALE
LOT 3, Con. A, Township of Howick, ½ mile from Wroxeter, on
THE GRAVEL ROAD.
Log house and barn,
92 ACRES, 28 CLEARED
Apply to
F. W. THOMAS, Esq., B. M.
Goderich, Feb 26, 1864. w5sw51-tf

FOR SALE.
LOTS 13, 67, to 13, 77, near the RAILWAY STATION, Goderich, for $150 each,
At Five Years Credit,
or longer if required. Apply to
M. C. CAMERON.
Goderich April 8th, 1864. sw62w11

Farm in Bosanquet
FOR SALE
OR TO LET.
THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale or to let lot 20, 12th con., township of Bosanquet, County of Lambton. The farm consists of
ONE HUNDRED ACRES,
sixty of which are cleared, and situated near a station of the G. T. Railway. There is a *LOG DWELLING HOUSE AND FRAME BARN* on the lot.
WELL TIMBERED & WATER'D
For particulars apply to
M. C. GORDON,
Goderich P. O
August 11th, 1864. w27tf

FARM to RENT,
—OR—
TO LET ON SHARES!
THE UNDERSIGNED will let his farm in Colborne, lots 10 and 11, 9th con., either on shares or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. The farm comprises
TWO HUNDRED ACRES
100 of which are cleared, and 80 free of stumps, Well watered—within
FIVE MILES OF GODERICH,
and only three miles from two Saw-mills. Barns dwelling-houses &c. in good order. For further particulars apply to ROBERT GIBBONS, Esq. Goderich, or on the premises to
DAVID CLARK.
Goderich, Oct. 3, 1864 w36

GODERICH
CABINET WAREHOUSE

(THE OLDEST IN THE COUNTY.
D. GORDON,
CABINET MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Manufactures and has now on hand a complete assortment of Furniture, at his Warerooms,
WEST STREET, GODERICH,
SUCH AS
Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Hair, Cane and Wood seated Chairs, Gilt Moulding and Looking Glasses, in variety, of
Home Manufacture and Imported!!
D. G. has always on hand a complete assortment of COFFINS. Also, HEARSES TO HIRE.
☞ Lumber and Cordwood taken in exchange for Furniture
Goderich, 27th Oct., 1863 w2

SPRING STYLE HATS

MILLION!
AT
W. M. SAVAGE'S.
Goderich, March 15th, 1864. sw56

British Periodicals
VIZ:
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Conservative.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free-Church.)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)
The American Publishers continue to reprint the above named periodicals but as the cost of printing has *doubled*, the price of paper nearly *trebled* and all expenses increased largely increased they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:
TERMS FOR 1865.

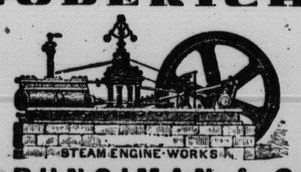
For any one of the Reviews	$1.00	per annum.
For any two of the Reviews	7.00	"
For any three of the Reviews	10.00	"
For all four of the Reviews	12.00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00	"
For Blackwood and one Review	7.00	"
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10.00	"
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	12.00	"
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00	"

Subscribers in the British Provinces will remit in addition to these prices *twenty-four cents a year* for Blackwood and *eight cents a year* for each Review to cover the U. S. Postage.
The works will be printed on a *greatly improved quality of paper* and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—we shall continue to give faithful copies of *all* the matter contained in the original editions.—Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.
Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are *exceedingly low.* Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright *in gold*—$1 costing us at this time [Jan., 1865] nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public
The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our Civil War, and, though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.
The Four Reviews for 1863.
A few copies of the above remain on hand, and will be sold at $5 to the whole four, or $2 for any one.
We also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,
By Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 16 0 pages and numerous Engravings.
PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

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

FALL SHOW OF 10,000 PAIRS
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT DUNCAN'S
MAMMOTH BOOT AND SHOE STORE!
GRAND REVIEW at DUNCAN'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE, GODERICH! *Call and see the best Stock of HOME-MADE WORK in the County!*
AN IMPORTANT TRIAL.
Thousands have tried Duncan's Boots and Shoes, and found them all that was represented. The subscriber CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD by any one doing a legitimate business.—Remember the place—*West side of Market Square.*
TWO DOORS SOUTH of the 'SIGNAL' OFFICE
WILLIAM DUNCAN.
Goderich, Sept. 20th, 1864. sw64

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

HURON FOUNDRY!
GODERICH.


R. RUNCIMAN & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grist and Flouring Mills
Circular, Mulay and Sash Saw-Mills,
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS,
THRASHING MACHINES,
SEPERATORS AND HORSE POWERS,
Mowing and Reaping Machines, Wood Saws,
CULTIVATORS, GANG PLOUGHS,
Brass Castings made, and Blacksmiths' work done in a neat and substantial manner. Castings of any description made to order. Also, all kinds of machinery repaired on short notice. A large stock of
COOKING, PARLOUR AND BOX STOVES,
Always on hand, Sugar Kettles, Wagon and Pipe Boxes. As our patterns of the above are of the most approved kind, we would solicit an inspection of our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are offering the above at the lowest remunerative prices for cash, or on approved Credit. Old metal, Brass, Copper, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.
Goderich, October, 1864. w29

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES
At H. GARDINER & Co's
Market Square, Goderich.
May 13th, 1864. w43

TO RENT OR SELL,
AN EXCELLENT
TAVERN STAND!
CONSISTING OF TWELVE ROOMS, with large Stable Shed, pump and large garden, in the Village of Bluevale, Township of Turnberry, and known by the name of the *BLUE VALE HOTEL*, and in the occupation of the proprietor, H. C. Pugh. The property has large additions and improvements, and is worthy the notice of any man who is seeking a home.
H. C. PUGH.
October 8th, 1863. w37ft

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

Goderich
PLANING MILL!
Sash, Door, and
BLIND FACTORY.
John McDonald & Co.
HAVING COMPLETED THEIR NEW Factory, are now prepared to take in orders to any extent. From their long experience in the business, and having experienced workmen, and a first-class set of machinery, they flatter themselves that they can do so
Good Work,
Answ Establishment in Canada. Parties having work would do well to
CALL & SEE.
There is also any quantity of
SASH, DOORS & MOULDINGS,
Of
ALL KINDS ON HAND
They also offer
To Carpenters & Builders
—A—
LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR THEIR WORK.
TERMS,
Without Distinction must be CASH.
☞ Remember the place: *Opposite the old Planing Mill.*
Goderich, 26th August, 1861. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.
United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and Court of Common Pleas and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Proudfoot, at the suits of Sir James Lukin Robinson and James Henderson, William Gooderham, James G. Worts, and John Wilmot, John Sproat, John Sproat, James Lukin Robinson and James Henderson; I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, William Proudfoot, in and to the following lands, viz:—Lot No. 16 in the 5th concession in the Township of Amabel, containing one hundred acres of land, be the same more or less. Lots numbers 3, 4 and 5 in the 4th concession, and lots numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the 5th concession, lots numbers 1 and 2 in the twelfth concession, and lot number 3 in the 13th concession, all in the Township of Brant, containing all one thousand acres, be the same more or less, and lot number 11, in the eleventh concession of Carrick, containing ninty-one acres, more or less, all in the County of Bruce which I shall offer for sale at my office, in the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday the fourth day of April next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.
JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 24th Dec. 1864. } w48

MONEY TO LEND,
ON IMPROVED FARMS,
AT 8 PER CENT!
—ALSO,—
Some to Invest in Town Property.
J. B. GORDAN,
Barrister, &c., Goderich.
Goderich, Sept. 13, 1864. sw34tf

MONEY TO LEND,
AT
7 PER CENT,
ON
IMPROVED FARMS.
Apply to
D. SHADE GOODING,
Solicitor, West Street, office over R. Booth's Dry Good Store.
Goderich, June 9th, 1864. sw81w20-tf

Money to Lend.
THE subscriber has $20,000 to loan on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to
HORACE HORTON.
Goderich, 19th August, 1864. w30 3m

Good Mortgages Wanted to Purchase.
Apply to D. SHADE GOODING,
Solicitor, West Street.
Goderich, 20th Dec., 1864.

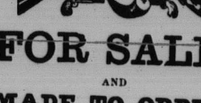
MONEY TO LEND
AT
EIGHT PER CENT
IN SUMS OF
One Hundred Dollars and upwards.
Apply to
TOMS & MOORE,
Solicitors.
CRABB'S NEW BLOCK.
Goderich, Sept, 8th, 1864. w33 tf

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 Alexander Swinton, the elder, at the suit of James A. Burwash, Thomas B. VanEvery, and George Rumball, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, in and to the North half of Lot number Nineteen and Lot number Twenty in concession B in the Township of Arran, in the County of Bruce; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich on Tuesday the Seventh day of March next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.
JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 24th Nov., 1864. } w44

ISAAC FREDRICK,
REMOVED
TO F. NITSCHES' OLD STAND.

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER
WEST ST., GODERICH,
Next door West of Mr. Stotts' Saddlery,
ALL KINDS OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY
REPAIRED ON SHORT NOTICE.
In the best Style & Warranted.
ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Gold & Plated Jewelry Watches, Clocks, &c., &c.
Constantly on hand and warranted to be as represented (not, money refunded.
Goderich July 27th, 1864 16n21

LANDS FOR SALE!
THE following Lands are offered for sale on very advantageous terms:
ONE-TENTH ONLY!
OF THE
PURCHASE MONEY IN CASH AT TIME OF PURCHASE
AND THE BALANCE IN
Nine Equal Annual Instalments,
with interest at 6 per cent.
TOWNSHIP OF MORRIS:
South ½ 7 in 1st con., 50 acres,
South ½ 8 in 1st con., 50 acres,
South ½ 11 in 2d con., 100 acres,
South ½ 21 in 3d con., 100 acres,
North ½ 20 in 4th con., 100 acres.
North ½ 21 in 4th con., 100 acres,
North ½ 23 in 4th con., 100 acres.
TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK:
Lots 2, 3 and 4 in 15th con., 100 acres each
TOWNSHIP OF GREY:
S. 26 in 1st con., 100 acres.
Lots 34 and 35 in 4 con., 100 acres each,
Lots 31 and 32 in 6 con., 100 acres each,
Lot 26 in 8 con., 99 acres,
Lot 32 in 8 con., 100 acres,
Lots 33 and 34 in 10 con., 100 acres each.
TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY
N.E. ¼ 43 in 1 con., 50 acres.
Apply to CHARLES WIDDER, Esq., Goderich, or to the owner,
THOMAS GALT, Esq.,
w43a Toronto

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c., &c.

FOR SALE!
AND
MADE TO ORDER,
BY
J. C. M'INTOSH.
Opposite the Market.
☞ All kinds of repairing done on most reasonable terms. ☜
Goderich, August 2n 1864. sw94

CONVEYANCING
THE undersigned would beg leave to inform the inhabitants of the Townships of Hay and Stanley and a rounding country that he has been appointed a Commissioner for taking Affidavits in the Court of Queen's Bench, and that he will be prepared at all times to make out Deeds, Mortgages, Bills, Bonds, &c., with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable rates. All prepaid communications will be attended to.
HUGH LOVE, Senr.,
Hills-Green p. o., Hay.
October 7th, 1864. w37

AGGON
AND
Carriage Factory

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

GODERICH
WAGON & CARRIAGE

Manufactory.
THE subscriber would announce to the public of Huron and Bruce that he has on hand and will make to order Carriages, Wagons, Harrows, &c., which will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit. On hand and for sale cheap,
CUTTERS and SLEIGHS
JOHN PASSMORE,
Victoria Street, Goderich.
April 1st, 1863. w49 6m

House and Lot for Sale.
A BRICK COTTAGE on the Southerly portion of Lot 880,
HAMILTON STREET,
WITH GOOD
ROOT-HOUSE and OUTBUILDINGS,
at present occupied by Thos. Weatherald, Esq.; price
TWELVE HUNDRED DOLLARS
For further particulars apply to
T. WEATHERALD,
Goderich,
or WILLIAM PERCIVAL, Esq.,
Amherst Island.
Goderich, October 17th, 1864. sw13-tf

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
Mink, German Mink, Rock Fitch, Rock Martin, British Sable, German Lynx in Sets,
BOAS AND VICTORINES,
RECEIVED BY
W. & J. KAY.
Goderich, October 21st, 1864. w10

Lands for Sale!
LOT No. 2, in the 3rd con. of Ashfield, County of Huron, contains 90 acres more or less, situate within one mile of the Village of Port Albert, and nine miles adjoining the Maitland River, which flows across the southern portion. This is a rare chance, being convenient to market, and a good gravel road in anticipation this season.
S. E. ½ Lot no. 16, con 3, Township of Wawanosh County of Huron, having 15 acres clear, well timbered and one mile from the Northern Gravel Road.
Part of lot B, in the Township of Colborne, County of Huron, containing 26½ acres. This is beautifully located on the Northern Gravel Road, opposite the Village of Milburn, having a good frame house and barn, also a spring creek passing near the dwelling, within 2 miles of Goderich.
Lots numbers 31, 32, 29 and 28 containing each one fifth of an acre in the Village of Milburn, on the Northern Gravel Road and within 2 miles of Goderich.
Also two excellent lots in Hodge End Place, township of Colborne, which Village is situate on the Banks of the Maitland and adjoining the Town of Goderich.
For particulars apply, if by letter post-paid, to
GEO. HAWKINS, } Wm. ROBERTSON
Port Albert. } Gaoler, Goderich.
Mar. 24th, 1864 sw60-1y-tf

Montreal Witness for 1865.
THE WITNESS is about to enter on its 20th year as a candidate for public favor on the same principles with which it set out: its aim being to furnish good reading matter, unmingled with sectarian bitterness or party strife.
The News department contains the latest news by telegraph, summaries of news from Canadian, British and American papers; and selected articles on current events, from the leading journals of the world.
The Commercial department comprises reliable prices current, reviews of the markets, and financial intelligence.
The department of Family Reading contains a copious selection of instructive and interesting matter, tales, poetry, &c.
Valuable Agricultural and Horticultural articles are copied from time to time.
The Advertising department has many useful and important advertisements, but admits none of an immoral or injurious tendency.
The 'Canadian Messenger,' containing a selection of the best and most interesting matter of the 'Witness,' is published monthly at 25cts per annum, with one copy gratis to a club of ten. It is devoted to Religion, Morality, Education, Children's Reading, Temperance and Agriculture; and consequently, is allowed to pass free through the Post-Office
TERMS:
Daily Witness, $3 per annum.
Montreal Witness (semi-weekly.) This is the same form that it has been since the beginning $2 per annum
Weekly Witness, $1 per annum.
Canadian Messenger, 25cts per annum.
All Cash in Advance.
One copy gratis in each case for a club of ten. Should a Mixed Club be sent, with not less than $10, Papers will be forwarded gratis to the value of one-tenth of remittance.
All communications to be addressed to Montreal Witness, or
JOHN DOUGALL & SON.

AN APPLICATION
WILL BE MADE to the Legislature of this Legislature of this Province, at its next meeting, for an Act to confirm a certain agreement entered into by and between the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and dated on or about the 7th day of July, 1864, and for other purposes.
w50-2mos.