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

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A DAY'S HOUSEKEEPING.

From a Single Man's Diary.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

The ponderous old time-piece that stood on a small wooden shelf between my aunt Rachel's kitchen windows had just struck ten.

I sat there, just where the moving maple-leaves interposed a canopy of emerald shade between the pages of my book and the fervid heat of old Phœbus, regaling myself with a capitally flavored cigar, and indolently watching my rosy little aunt as she tripped hither and thither, busier than any bee that ever lost his wits in an acre of clover blooms.—Ever since I could remember, she had made a business of spoiling me, and it was the greatest luxury I knew of to escape from the heat and turmoil of the great city where I was beginning to practice law, and spend a week with this most favorite of aunts; notwithstanding she invariably considered it her duty to lecture me roundly on my single blessedness, and to recommend all the unmarried females of her by no means limited acquaintance to my bachelor consideration.

'Now there's no use teasing me, aunt Rachel,' said I, emphatically, tossing my cigar out into a bed of glowing sweet williams. 'I've no intention of falling in love with any of your red-handed country divinities, whose accomplishments are confined to pies and patch work bedquilts, and——'

'Philip! I'm astonished at you,' ejaculated my relative. 'Let me tell you, young man, the art of housekeeping is not to be undervalued. Now, there's Hepsibah Warren—the nicest girl in the neighborhood—the very person to suit you, my boy.'

'She need be a nice girl, with that hideous name fastened to her for life,' said I, shrugging my shoulders; but aunt Rachel went on, pretending not to hear the ungracious remark.

'Philip, I should be perfectly happy if I saw you the accepted lover of Miss Warren.'

'I'm afraid you're not destined to the enjoyment of perfect happiness just at present, then, aunt Rachel,' remarked I demurely.—'*Me* falling in love with a girl named Hepsibah!'

Aunt Rachel could not help laughing at the horrible grimace I made, even as she hurried away to answer an imperative knock at the front door. I settled myself comfortably back in the big rocking chair, and prepared—alas! how little do we penetrate into the dim mysteries of the future!—for a morning of peaceful reading and reverie.

In a minute Aunt Rachel came back, flushed and anxious.

'Such a pity, Philip; old Mrs. Holden, on the hill, has been taken suddenly ill, and they've sent for me. The other neighbors all live at such a distance, and I've had a good deal of experience in these sudden attacks, but——'

'Well, why don't you go?' I asked, for the good old lady stood before me, twisting her apron in the direst agony of perplexity.

'That's just the question for a man to ask! when you know that your uncle has four hired hands in the field, and dinner hasn't been looked at! Peas to be gathered, potatoes to be washed, kitchen fire to be kindled, custard pies to be baked——'

'I'll get the dinner, aunty. Go and put your bonnet on,' quoth I, with the headlong courage that belongs only to total inexperience.

'Nonsense, Philip!' she said, laughing in spite of her trouble; '*you* get the dinner, indeed. I should like to see you do such a thing!'

'And why not?' demanded I, with a cool impudence which evidently inspired my aunt with a sort of awe for me. 'You seem to think that it requires the intellect of Milton and the generalship of Napoleon to cook a dinner!'

'I could be home by the time to dish it up,' mused my aunt, evidently considering the feasibility of the scheme.

'Of course you could,' echoed I, beginning to feel rather anxious than otherwise for an opportunity to distinguish myself in the sphere of domestic life.

'Well, Philip,' said my aunt, suddenly coming to a decision, 'I believe I may trust you. But, my dear boy, remember that the fire must be kindled at eleven precisely.—Pull some nice fresh beets in the garden—and, Philip, you might cut a little asparagus. Don't forget the peas and potatoes—and be sure that the custard pies go into the oven when the fire is hot. They are on the kitchen table, all ready.'

'All right, Aunt Rachel,' responded I.

'And, Philip, be particularly careful to keep the garden gate shut—those pigs of farmer Ropley's are in the road again this morning.'

'I won't forget.'

'Now, can you tell me what you intend to do first?' said aunt Rachel, at the close of a volley of directions.

'Put the garden gate into the oven when the pigs are hot—pull some nice fresh peas—kindle the asparagus at eleven *pre*-cisely—and eat up the pies the moment they are baked,' answered I, with bewildering volubility.

'Philip!' groaned aunt Rachel, in despair.

'Never mind, aunty—it's all right. There's a little confusion of ideas in my brain, just at present, but they'll all settle after a while.—Don't be nervous.'

And I bundled the shawl round my unwilling relative's shoulders, and hurried her out at the wicket gate, wisely judging that it would not be best to allow her even half a second for sober reflection!

I sat down on the doorstep, thinking it was a nice thing to be a housekeeper.

'Now, if I was a woman,' soliloquized I, 'I should be tearing around the house, knocking down chairs and flirting up dust with a broom, until ice wouldn't cool me! As it is, I don't see but that I keep house very nicely with no fuss at all.'

I lighted my cigar, balanced myself in a comfortable position, and waited for the old clock to fire the signal gun for my attack on the back kitchen cooking-stove.

One—two—three—four—five—six—seven—eight—nine—ten—*eleven!*

'Now, then,' quoth I, 'for victory or death.'

Confound that fire!—it *wou'dn't* burn, in spite of my coaxing, and chips, and blowing, and puffing. My eyes smarted with smoke—my nostrils tingled with ashes—but the fire declined to blaze!

I sat down and contemplated it, malevolently. For a minute or two I had a wild idea of getting up a conflagration out of my aunt's stock of lucifer matches, and cooking the dinner thereon at all hazards. But, with sober second thought, there came a bright idea—charcoal!

'Of course! What a blockhead I was not to think of it before.'

And I jumped up and dived into the sooty recesses of aunt Rachel's charcoal barrel, with an alertness that even surprised myself.

'Let me see—what next?' pondered I, meditatively. 'Oh!—the pies—they were to be put in when the oven was hot. Well, if the oven isn't hot now, it never will be, so here goes!'

I had always supposed a pie to be a solid substance. Consequently, when both the villainous compounds 'keeled over,' and discharged their sticky contents over my coat, trowsers, and white Marseille's vest, I was—just a little—taken by surprise.

'Well, here's an interesting state of affairs!' I exclaimed, setting down the empty crusts, and viewing my drenched garments, through which the clammy liquid was slowly penetrating to the very skin. 'If *this* is housekeeping, I wish I was well out of it! One thing is certain—I must get my peas and asparagus boiling, before this fire all burns out, as I've put every lump of charcoal into the stove. Revising my toilette can wait—dinner can't!'

I caught up a tin pan and a knife, and made a frantic rush for the garden. The asparagus was easily found and cut; but as I was no botanist, but a city lawyer, I could not decide which were beets, and which were something else!

Finally I hit on the truly ingenious expedient of pulling up by the roots every bulbous plant which I conjectured might be the vegetable in question.

'Round, white—possibly turnips—certainly not beets. Yellow, spindling—oh, carrots to be sure. Phew-w—what a smell of garlics; by the powers, it's an onion I've got hold of! O! here's the fellow—round and red—a beet as sure as I'm alive. Nothing like perseverance!'

While I dug briskly away at my hard won treasures, whistling 'Dixie' with all my might, a sepulchral grunt close to my ear made me start convulsively, and drop my knife!

'I won't try to smooth over the matter; I'll confess at once that I did mutter one or two naughty words, under my breath. But who wou'dn't, when all neighbor Ropley's pigs were running wild over aunt Rachel's darling garden? I had unwittingly left the gate open, and here was my exceeding great reward!

'Is Mrs. Sedley at home?'

'No—yes,' I answered, looking uneasily around, as the last of my four-legged enemies scampered through the gate. 'That is, she isn't at home just now, but I expect her very soon. Won't you walk in?'

Why did she hide that cherry mouth in her handkerchief so often? why did the hazel eyes dance so roguishly, as she walked by my side to the house? It certainly made her look very pretty, but still I couldn't understand it. So I assumed a Byronic air, and conversed in sentimental nothings—which made her laugh more than ever.

I showed her into the sitting room, and withdrew to secure my beets and asparagus. As I came in again from the garder, some good angel prompted me to take a sly peep at the square of looking-glass that Seth Jones, one of my uncle's 'hired hands,' kept hung up in the back porch.

Great Jupiter! if I had been one of our colored population, my face couldn't have been more grimy with charcoal dust and ashes, save where the perspiration had coursed through it, in mimic rivulets. I took one moment's counsel with myself, then walked up stairs, washed my face, brushed out my curls, attired myself in a fresh white linen suit, and came down again.

The pretty girl hardly knew me; she couldn't credit the evidence of her senses, until I spoke—and told her of all my trials. They how she laughed, to be sure. 'Yes,' said I, 'I'm willing to confess that housekeeping *is* an art, and one which I don't possess! Only I must acknowledge that I shall be a little mortified when aunt Rachel comes home and witnesses my total discomfiture. If it wasn't for those custard pies——'

Here the hazel eyes danced again! But I had secured a powerful ally.

'Oh!' said she, 'I can remedy all that.—Yes tell me where to find the milk and eggs, and I'll make some more custard!'

I conducted her to the dairy department, and stood looking on in speechless admiration, while she threw off her gloves, rolled up her sleeves over the roundest, pearliest of dimpled arms, and stirred up spicy mixtures in blue earthen bowls, with a daintiness of manipulation that nearly drove me crazy.—Then she sent me out after more chips, and had the fire all a-crackle before I knew what she was doing. Then she washed the potatoes, and put in asparagus, and then burst into the sweetest little peal of laughter that had ever re-echoed in the rafters of that old kitchen.

'Why, what *on earth* are these?'

'Beets, aren't they?'

'They are *radishes!*'

And then we both laughed until we had to lean against the dresser for support.

'Come,' said she, gayly, 'there's no help for it. We must go out and get the peas and some *real* beets!'

I never enjoyed anything half so much as that nestling under the cool shadows of the pea vines, with a pretty face, all smiles and dimples, opposite, and a white little hand wandering among the green leaves, and sometimes, purely by accident, coming in contact with mine! Then the shelling was a most interesting business, and our mutual superintendence of the cookery, and the table setting. To be sure we broke one tea-cup in our zeal, but who cared for that!

Then her merry laugh at my absence of mind roused me once more to the fact that it was one o'clock, a superb dinner smoking on the table, Uncle Sedley and his 'hands' approaching from one point of the compass, and aunt Rachel from the other.

'Now promise me one thing, Mr. Sedley,' said the fairy.

'I'll promise you forty,' replied I, energetically.

She blushed charmingly. 'Don't tell them that I helped you. Let them suppose you a first-class housekeeper!'

I assented, not at all unwilling, just as my aunt Rachel's foot crossed the threshold. She stopped short in astonishment at seeing that I was not alone, then a smile of recognition flitted over her face.

'Why, surely I can't be mistaken—it *is* Hepsibah! My dear, I'm so glad to see you! Philip, this is Miss Hepsibah Warren!'

'Mr. Sedley and I are very well acquainted already, ma'am,' said the young lady, demurely, her long eyelashes hiding the mischievous sparkle of those hazel orbs, while I called aunt Rachel's attention to my masterpiece of a dinner!

What a liberal meed of praise I received for it—how many undeserved compliments were paid to me! I don't know which enjoyed it the most, I or my bright-eyed compatriot! However, I believe aunt Rachel began to suspect how matters were after a while, especially when she discovered the discarded radishes and the empty charcoal barrel! She said not a word, however, only smiled roguishly to herself.

Well, all this happened three months since. I am *really* going to housekeeping now, on my own hook, and haven't a doubt but that I shall succeed admirably, as I have engaged Miss Hepsibah Warren as a life companion. I am quite reconciled to her name—it brings up before my mind's eye the prettiest vision of rosy cheeks, dimples, and satin braids of golden-brown hair, over an alabaster forehead, and I am ready to exclaim with father Shakespeare, 'What's in a name?' My little wife-elect never can think of our first meeting without a fit of merriment, but as she has exceedingly pretty teeth, and laughs charmingly, I don't object to that!

P. S.—Aunt Rachel is delighted, and, like a woman of sense, she never refers to that day's housekeeping. I have my suspicions that Hepsibah has told her the whole story, but I'll find that out after we're married!

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., JUNE 3, 1864.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE THIRD AND FOURTH ESTATES.

The proceedings of Parliament have been unreported for the past few days, in in consequence of a difference between the reporters and the Legislative Assembly, the cause of which was the action of the latter body in excluding the Press men from the Reading Room of the House.—It seems that the Room was open to all and sundry, but that the House very properly determined to exclude the general public until a certain hour of each day. This was, so far, perfectly legitimate, but the thing was carried too far; the gentlemen of the Press being counted as part and parcel of the "general public," were excluded also. This was very naturally looked upon as an ungenerous and high-handed act. The editors and reporters require, in the discharge of their most arduous duties, to see the newspapers of the Province from day to day, and the Reading Room of the House is the only place where they can conveniently do so. They have heretofore enjoyed the privilege of free entry to the room, and hence they felt justly indignant at being thrust out so unceremoniously. They were, however, far from being helpless. They could stop out of the Reading Room, and out of the Reporter's Gallery of the House as well. This the plucky fellows determined upon, and for two mortal days honorable members have had the pleasure of "wasting their sweetness upon the desert air," no record of their brilliant sayings going forth to the public through the columns of the daily journals. This will have the effect of showing the country how much it is indebted to the ever wrought stenographer and members of Parliament that they cannot afford to dispense with the services of those whose duty it has been, at a vast sacrifice of health, to lay their speeches in a readable shape before the reading public. In this country, as in Britain, it is notorious that the flights of legislative oratory are directed as much to the outside million thro' the short-hand writers as to the few scores of gentlemen directly addressed. Fancy then the chagrin of the hon. Mr. Gasbags when he discovers that his splendid speech on the Moonshine question is totally lost to an admiring and appreciative posterity. All things considered, however, we think the House of Assembly will soon come to its senses and restore to the Fourth Estate its cherished privilege of luxuriating for a few hours each morning in the Reading Room.

Mr. DUNKIN'S LIQUOR LAW.

The following is a brief summary of Mr. Duncan's very important liquor bill, which has passed its third reading in the Lower House, and will probably become law:—

It consists of two parts, the first devoted to provisions as to Local Prohibition, the second to general provisions irrespective of the former. By the first clause of part first, it is enacted that any Municipal Council shall have power to pass By-Laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within its boundaries; such law, however, shall not be passed within one month of its first reading. After having passed it, the Council may order that it be submitted to the vote of the people.—Should they omit to do so, twenty electors may upon requisition, cause a poll to be opened. If the By-Law be passed by a County Council, twenty electors from each Township will be required to bring it to a test. If the Council refuse to pass such a By-Law, or should the law passed by them be defeated by the people, twenty electors may again on requisition cause it to be submitted to the popular vote. It is provided, however, that two years should elapse, after the repeal or defeat by the ratepayers, before a vote can again be compelled by requisition. This is intended to prevent the confusion or annoyance likely to ensure from an attempt to keep the polls permanently open. No repeal of the By-Law can take place until twelve months after the passing of the law, and then it must be declared at an end both by the Council and the people.

Whoever, contrary to the provisions of this act, sells liquor or keeps it for the purpose of sale, shall for each offence be fined $50.—The delivery of intoxicating liquors in or from any place, other than a private dwelling house, shall be *prima facie* evidence of illegal sale, and the delivery of liquor in or from a private dwelling house or any other place, with payment or promise of payment either expressed or implied, shall be deemed *prima facie* evident of guilt.

The second part of the law is devoted to general provisions. The 28th clause enacts that prosecutions for the sale or barter of intoxicating liquors of any kind, in any locality where no By-Law under the present Act is in force—without the license required by law, or contrary to the true intent of the law, so soon as it shall appear to the magistrate trying the case that the circumstances of the evidence sufficiently establish the infraction of the law complained of, shall put the defendant on his defence, and in default of his rebuttal of such evidence, shall convict him.

The 39th clause provides that if tavern keepers allow any person to get intoxicated on their premises, it said person while so intoxicated, comes to his death by suicide, drowning, starvation, or other accident, the person or persons who supplied him with liquor, principal and agent alike, shall be liable to action for personal wrong, and the verdict shall be for not less than $100, nor more than $1000. And if any person while intoxicated, assaults another, or injures property, whoever furnished him with the liquor which intoxicated him—if by so doing he violated the present Act or any other law in force, shall be liable to the same action by the party injured as the party intoxicated may be. Against each the injured person may bring a separate action.

The husband, wife, parent, brother, sister, tutor, guardian or employer of any person who has the habit of drinking to excess, may give notice to any person who sells intoxicating drinks, not to sell or deliver to said habitual drunkard intoxicating liquors. If the notice be disregarded, the party giving it may bring an action against the tavern keeper, and the verdict shall not not less than $20 nor more than $500, as the jury may decide. When such an action is brought by the wife of the drunkard, the damages shall go to her separate use.

"THE LAST DITCH."

It is often a source of amusement to look back over the speculations called out by the Federal telegrams, which are, generally speaking, intended more for sensation than reliability. The news flashed into Canada on the 14th of May last was of the most stilted description. Lee was in full retreat, his communications were severed, thousands of his men were being captured, and he was "in the last ditch." "We have 'em this pop, bet your pile on that!" telegraphed a bragart to Washington. The Toronto *Globe*, evidently believing the whole story, concluded a lengthy and joyous review of the then situation as follows: "Whether Lee "will be able to make good his retreat, "remains to be seen. Gen. Sheridan has "already cut one of his lines of communication with Richmond, and Burnside "ought, if the report be true, to be nearer "the rebel capital than he. But even "though he should be able to make good "his escape, he has, in all human probability, seen the last of his triumphs upon "the field of Virginia. Though his army "may not be disorganized, it is decimated "by the fearful conflicts through which it "has passed during the last eight days; "and the Confederacy has neither the "men nor the means to furnish forth "another. On all sides the army is closing round him. That Grant has struck "the death-blow of the Confederate cause, "hour after hour becomes more apparent."

What a wonderful change has taken place since that was written! Lee's communications are perfect, he needs not to retreat, and contrary to "human probability" he held good his position, while his adversary turned away from the line on which he was going to walk into Richmond, if *it took him all Summer!* Verily, truth is stranger than fiction.

THE RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.—The Stratford *Examiner* says "the London and Goderich people profess to feel a good deal of alarm at the proposed "amalgamation" of the two lines, which, it is prophesied, will prove a dangerous monopoly. We confess we cannot see anything in a cursory perusal of the bill to justify such anticipations." If the editor of the *Examiner* will read the Bill *carefully*, we think he will discover that the whole drift of it is to give the Grand Trunk the control of the Buffalo and Lake Huron line; but it is hard to get the tory press to admit anything derogatory to the monopolists.

HARD ON TOBACCO USERS.—The increased duty on Tobacco came into force on the 31st ult. If the article runs up much higher, a pipe full of the weed will be beyond the reach of—*printers at least.*

EUROPEAN NEWS.

FATHER POINT, June 1.—The Canadian Steamship Co.'s packet Nova Scotian, from Liverpool 19th, via Greenscastle, 20th, has passed this point en route to Quebec. LIVERPOOL, 20th—by telegraph.—Cotton sales of the week were 47,000 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators and 15,000 to exporters; market was quiet and unchanged for American, while other descriptions had declined ⅛d to ¼d. The prospectus has been issued of a company to introduce floating telegraph stations and light ships near the ordinary track of steamers, such as off Cape Race, the vicinity of the Sicily Islands, and in the English and Irish Channels. Capital £250,000. A Copenhagen dispatch says the Prussians in Jutland refused to pay for the necessaries of life during the armistice. The Danish journals demand the resumption of the blockade as a reprisal for this breach of the armistice. The prince of Wales made his first appearance as a public speaker at the annual banquet of the Royal Literary Fund; he acted as chairman and acquitted himself creditably. A Vienna telegram says at the sitting of the Conference on the 17th, Austria and Prussia demanded the complete autonomy of the Duchies, their personal union with Denmark, material guarantees, and especially the maintenance of the point of view held by the Federal Diet on the succession question. This letter point induced Baron von Benst to give his adhesion to the German proposition. It is asserted that Prussia is not averse to this proposal. The session of the French Corps Legislatif is prolonged until May 25. The bourse was dull and drooping. Rentes 66 65. SANDY HOOK, June 1st—2 P. M.—The Australasian from Liverpool 21st, via Queenstown 22nd, has passed this point. Political news unimportant. Great anxiety was felt to learn the result of the battles in Virginia. LIVERPOOL, May 21.—Breadstuffs dull. Flour very dull and still declining. Wheat flat and nominal. Corn heavy; mixed 28s a 28s 3d. Provisions dull. Pork quiet. Lard easier, and 6d lower. Ashes easier.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

QUEBEC, 1st June, 1864.

In the Upper House to-day Colonel Tache stated that Mr. Foley had offered to resign, but that the reignation had not been accepted.

It is understood that the Ministry have backed out of its purpose to appoint Mr. Powell Postmaster General.

Mr. Tilley, Premier of New Brunswick, is expected here this week.

Mr. Sandford Fleming, conducting Intercolonial Survey, left for Bay Chaleur yesterday to commence operations; his report is expected by next Fall.

The House discussed this afternoon, with closed doors, the subject of the Press exclusion from the Reading Room. The matter was left in the hands of the Speaker, without any change suggested. The Press are expected to resolve to-night to continue out of the Reporter's Gallery until a concession is made.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

New York, June 1.

Herald's dispatch from Edinburg, Shenandoah Valley, says a reconnoissance in force found the enemy 4,000 strong in front of us. We have had very little skirmishing up to this time.

The *Tribune's* dispatch from Hunter's (late Sigel's) army says one of our waggon trains was fired on last Tuesday by guerillas, and one of the guard wounded. Gen. Hunter thereupon ordered the houses of two prominent secessionists to be burned, which was done as a warning.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: Secretary Chase has determined to put on the market from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 six per cent. bonds, redeemable after 1881; also, that the French Government has assured Mr. Dayton that the rebel ironclads will not be permitted to leave France.

The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says: Indications are that Dickinsenon will be the candidate for Vice-President of the Baltimore Convention.

Washington, June 1.

To Gen. DIX:—We have no intelligence this morning from General Grant later than yesterday at 6 a.m. An official despatch received here at four o'clock this morning, dated yesterday, June 31, at Kingston, reports that Major Hopkins, of General Stoneman's staff, who came from the front this afternoon, says that the rebels attacked us at 7.30 p. m., and at 10 o'clock the affair was over. The enemy was repulsed, and our line reached to the railroad near Marietta. To accomplish this object for several days had been the purpose of General Sherman's movements. Additional forces are reaching him, and additional supplies.

(Signed), E. M. STANTON.

HOW RICHMOND COULD HAVE BEEN TAKEN.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, writing on the 27th ult., says:—

There is hardly any doubt that Richmond has just escaped from the greatest peril to which it has been exposed since the beginning of the war. Private information received from the city, dated May 14, states that the whole force of regulars employed in its defence, the garrison included, did not exceed six thousand men, half of whom were called out to check the advance of General Sheridan, and that this force could have easily been defeated or driven out.

True, a call was made by General Bragg, who is now commander of Richmond, upon all men and boys capable of bearing arms, inviting them to present themselves at the arsenal to be enlisted in the militia, the urgency being such as to demand the concourse of all male citizens without exception. This call produced something like ten thousand men, who, added to the above eight thousand already organized militia, composed a small army 18,000 strong, mainly composed of old men and boys. But these preparations were more apparent than real. Militia, and especially the Richmond militia, are not noted for efficiency. They are more more ornamental than useful. The probability is, that if at that moment Gen. Butler, who had just landed, had made a rapid movement upon Richmond so as to connect his line with that of General Sheridan, the whole city would have been taken by surprise. True, Richmond was prepared beforehand to resist a raid or *coup de-main;* but not the attack of an imposing force operating on two sides, and bringing to bear a well-drilled body of infantry and cavalry, and a powerful artillery corps. All the military men to whom I have spoken on that subject agree that the rebel capital would have been compelled to surrender, had the combination I alluded to been made and carried on with a sufficient degree of energy and activity.

As to the objection that Gen. Lee might might have operated against Gen. Butler, it cannot be entertained for a moment; the presence of General Grant on his front being more than sufficient to keep the rebel chieftain at a respectful distance from the capital. The opinion that Richmond might have been taken, I understand, was also publicly expressed by General Beauregard on his arrival, which took place a few days after the landing of General Butler at City Point.

THE FLANKING PROCESS.

(From the Daily News, May 30.)

The public journals are filled with glowing accounts of Gen. Grant's successful flank movements, and assure the country that his grand plan of the campaign is about to manifest its results. Without attempting any criticism of that general's strategy, it is our opinion that these flank movements were not of choice, but of necessity, and that they have entirely failed to accomplish the end proposed. If Gen Grant flanked Gen Lee at Spottsylvania Court House, the latter forced him to fight at the Wilderness, where he did not expect a battle. There Gen Lee held him in check with a single corps, and retired his main army to Spottsylvania. Thus the first flank movement failed so far as it was intended to intercept Gen Lee's retreat towards his base, Richmond. In war, it is true, commanders flank in order to fight, and fight in order to flank, but if it was necessary for the federal army to lose fifteen or twenty thousand men in order to flank the impregnable position at Spottsylvania, the process is a costly one. A victory over Gen Lee at that place would have been far more complete than if it occurred nearer Richmond. It is clear, therefore, that Gen Grant gave battle there, expecting success, but failing to achieve it, was forced to resort to flank movements. He then moved by a circuitous route to the North Anna, but found his vigilant enemy on the south side of that river. The Federal army, however, after a spirited engagement on its left, succeeded in crossing, while on the right, the passage of the two other corps was not disputed. Subsequently they were savagely attacked but repelled the assault, the losses in all amounting to a thousand men. The close proximity of the two armies, and Gen. Grant's reputation as a desperate fighter, indicated an immediate battle. These conclusions were erroneous.

For some reason, as yet unexplained, the Federal army recrossed the North Anna for another great flank movement. This consisted in marching the army about fifteen miles to the Pamunkey river, and crossing in safety, without opposition at Hanovertown. However strongly the eulogists of Gen Grant may contend that the loss of twenty thousand men at Spottsylvania was necessary, they will defend the strategy which sacrificed a thousand men, or more, in crossing the North Anna, only to recross it again.

The flanking process has caused the Federal commander to diverge considerably from the line by which he proposed to reach Richmond. Indeed, it has carried him so far that one other such movement would flank him into the fatal marshes of the Chickahominy. His forces now, in part, are on the line which Gen McLellan's troops occupied two years ago; and West Point which was then the base of supplies for the Federal army, will doubtless now be made to serve the same purpose. But, whether it is by fighting or strategy, or both, Gen Grant's vast army in within twenty miles of Richmond, the fate of which must soon be decided by a great and decisive battle, or a series of battles.

Can Gen Grant take it? He is weaker now than when he crossed the Rapidan, while Gen Lee is relatively stronger. Gen Beauregard, by an admirable stroke, has rendered Gen Butler powerless, and left him free to co-operate with Gen Lee; while Gen Breckinridge's defeat of Gen. Sigel has sent him ten thousand of the flower of the Southern army; and the rugged nature of the country in which the armies must now operate affords defenses as formidable as those at Spottsylvania against which Gen Grant hurled his column in vain. Besides this, the retrograde movement of the Federal army from the North Anna leaves intact the Virginia Central railroad, with its western and southern connections. Gen Lee's line of defense, which will extend almost due north and south, will protect the Richmond and Fredericksburg and the Central roads to Richmond. In fact, the railroad communications with his army and Richmond and the South are quite secure from interruption. Such is the present posture of affairs; and, as the flanking process only turned Gen Lee in the impregnable position at Spottsylvania, which could not be carried by storm; and again posted him so strongly at Hanover Junction that Grant dared not make an assault, we presume he will now renew the fighting.

Strength of the Rebel Army.

A correspondent of the New York *World* writes: "When, two months ago, I sent to you a statement of the organization and strength of the rebel armies, I was careful to avoid exaggeration, and only gave numbers that I was sure did not exceed the truth. It is no longer possible to doubt, however, that the figures therein were far below the reality. This was proved by the defeat of Banks in Louisiana, and by the number of troops that have been from various points since the beginning of the present month to reinforce Gen Lee. The address to which I allude above, compared together and sifted, and rejecting all the testimony that is not credible, gives the following as the actual present strength of the rebel forces:—

Under Gen Lee's immediate orders on the river Po, including Longstreet's corps, but not including any recent reinforcements	115,000
Under Gen Beauregard's orders at Richmond, and recently engaged against Butler	50,000
Imboden's Cavalry	5,000
Recently under Breckenridge and Echols	20,000
At Wilmington and Petersburg, and between those two points	25,000
Under Gen Johnston, at Dalton, before he left that point	80,000
At Charleston and Savannah, since Beauregard left	20,000
At Mobile	5,000
In Arkansas and Missouri, and Kirby Smith, Price and Holmes	15,000
On the Red River, in Louisiana and in Texas	25,000
Total	360,000

The same authorities agree that the recent changes in position have been as follows: that the troops under Breckinbridge and Echols proceeded to join Lee, immediately after the defeat of Sigel, leaving Imboden's cavalry to watch the movements of Sigel or his successor. That between the time of the evacuation of Dalton and the time that Gen Sherman entered Rome and Kingston, Gen Johnston had sent from 25,000 to 30,000 of his troops to Virginia to reinforce Lee. And that immediately after the repulse and retreat of Butler on the 15th, Gen Beauregard sent from 15,000 to 20,000 troops from Richmond to the South Anna river, to be ready to reinforce Lee if he should need them. If these statements are correct, it would give General Lee 175,000 troops with which to manœuvre against Gen. Grant.

General Butler Come to Judgment.

There is balm for General Butler, if not in Gilead, at least in the court of Gideon the Surrogate. He has lost his brother, Mr. Andrew Jackson Butler; but the latter has left behind him a will, yesterday brought to probate, by which one-half of his estate, valued at *two millions of dollars*, is bequeathed to the hero of New Orleans and the martyr of Bermuda Hundred. There is no rose, however, without its thorn; and the joy of his inherited millions may possibly be dashed to the illustrious legatee by the inevitable inquiry which public curiosity will institute into the origin of his legacy. He that maketh haste to be rich, we are told, shall not be innocent; and as it is very generally understood that neither Major-General Butler nor his brother, Mr. Andrew Jackson Butler, brought into their joint service of their beloved country any extraordinary contribution of worldly goods, the presumption cannot well fail to arise in the public mind that the General's absolute control of the lives and fortunes of the people of Louisiana during the period of his domination on the Gulf, may have had something to do with the amazingly rapid accumulation of the colossal fortune by the posthumous partition of which he is now to profit. It is understood that several claimants from New Orleans propose to file petitions as creditors against the Butler estate. The Surrogate's office is a terribly apocalyptic institution, and it will be a curious instance of retributive justice if the wealth which General Butler has been so frequently charged with wringing by all kinds of direct and collusive extortion from the citizens of the State committed to his keeping, should now become the occasion and furnish the means of fixing upon him decisively the accusations from which, if innocent, he should long ago, as a man of honor and of courage, have initiated upon clearing himself, by challenging a bold and thorough official investigation into the whole record of his proconsular administration.—*N. Y. World.*

AN AFFECTING SCENE.—Mr. and Mrs. Bowdish, residents of the State of Michigan, who had two sons—Horace and Coradin—in the Seventh Michigan Regiment, came to this city a day or two ago to search for Horace, who, they learned, had been wounded in the battle at the Wilderness, and had been brought to this city. Failing to find him in hospital, they yesterday evening visited the Sixth street wharf. A few moments afterwards the steamer *Jefferson* steamed up to the dock, and standing near the bow of the boat was the looked-for son, badly wounded, his right arm having been shot off above the elbow. As soon as the plank was thrown from the boat to the wharf, Mrs. Bowdish sprang on board the steamer, and throwing her arms around her son's neck burst into a flood of tears with her head bent upon his shoulder. For a few seconds there was an affecting silence, which the fond mother broke by saying, 'Horace, where is your brother Coradin?' Horace, pointing to a rough wooden box by his side, replied, 'There, mother, there is Coradin.' The afflicted mother threw herself upon her deceased son's coffin, sobbing aloud in an agony of grief, while the father and wounded son stood by with bowed heads. The scene was truly a heart rending one, and it can better be imagined than described. Many of the bystanders were compelled to turn aside, while silent tears could be seen stealing down the cheeks of all. Several kind-hearted ladies present did all in their power to comfort the afflicted mother, but it was long before she could be induced to leave the side of her deceased son.—*Washington Star.*

The *Index*, Confederate organ in London publishes a list of blockade runners, and their fortunes, from November, 1861, to March 10, 1864. It appears from this statement that 84 steamers have been engaged in this business. Of these 14 were captured or lost on the first run; 37 have been captured; 25 have been lost; 22 are still running, having paid for themselves many times over. Of 425 attempts to run the blockade from the single port of Nassau, 363 have been unsuccessful. Beside the steamers, about 100 schooners have arrived at Nassau, from various Confederate ports.

☞ The *Richmond Enquirer*, in an article concerning Maximilian and his Empire, holds forth in the following strain:—"Who is this Maximilian, and what is his empire, that we should court his notice, and invite him to give us a cool cut? Our government has existed three years; his empire is not yet quite born. Ours has stood alone, emphatically and gloriously alone—his cannot walk, and must be carried for many a day in the nurse's arms. We have sustained for 3 years the shock of a tempest of war so potent and terrible that the one tenth part of it directed against him would sweep him, crown and all, back into the Atlantic ocean."

How Others See us.

The following comments on political movements in Canada which we extract from the New York *Times* of Saturday show us how we appear to others. The remarks of the *Times*, although somewhat exaggerated are not entirely devoid of truth. The following is the extract:—

They appear to be gradually drifting toward anarchy in the neighboring British Provinces. There is another crisis at Quebec, which makes about the tenth since May, 1862. Five different leaders have been sent for within these past two years to aid the Governor General in carrying on the Administration. Three of these managed for a short time to hold a Cabinet Council together—two of them entirely failed. Another change is to be made during the present week, if the Opposition in the Legislature find themselves strong enough. The consequence of all this is, that no provision is made for the public service. Such matters as mining regulations are changed with each change in the Ministry; such great questions as the Reciprocity Treaty are presented for settlement one way to-day and another way to-morrow; our merchants have to pay canal tolls in the colony one week, another week they are exempt, and the public securities, five years ago at 16 premium are to-day a little above 90. The whole thing is fast tending towards anarchy, as the Provincials themselves would see were they not blind as moles.

A Self-Acting Boot and Shoe Maker by Steam Power.

The old story of the machine, which, having a sheep put into one end, turned out at the other end suits of clothes and roasted legs of mutton, was brought to mind by seeing the operation of this very ingenious apparatus, the invention of Mr. Southall, a shoemaker at Stalybridge. After four years of patient study and steady perseverance, he has succeeded to producing a machine which, in combination with the sewing machine, seems likely to make a complete change in the present system of making boots and shoes, for while an ordinary workman will, on the average, make and finish by hand one pair per day, at a cost of about 4s. Mr Southall can by his own invention produce 120 pair per day from one screwing, cutting and finishing machine, at one fourth the present cost by hand labor. He states in fact that he has a contract to make 2,000 pair of bluchers, the uppers and leather for the soles supplied to him at the minimum price named. All the attention retired by this machine can be furnished by a couple of boys whose duty is simply to secure the boot (ready lasted) into its iron holder, which firmly holds the boot until it is turned out in a finished state. The machine is not much unlike a double upright drill, occupying about five feet in length by one in width. A coil of brass wire is placed on the machine, the end passing respectively through a vertical shaft a pair of dies, and shears; each revolution of the coil causes a thread to be cut on the wire, the machine being regulated so as to cut any required number of threads by simply changing a wheel to increase or decrease the number of revolutions. The dies not only cut the threads, but they also draw down the wire, and force the screw into the boot sole without any hole having been made previously therein.

A person not having seen the machine would imagine that the screw would force away the boot rather than penetrate the leather; but an enormous amount of pressure is brought to bear against the boot by a wedge-shaped hammer, so that the screw is compelled to enter the sole, and with the parts being so tightly pressed together the boot becomes entirely water-proof, and very firm. As each screw is fixed this pressure is withdrawn, to enable the wire to be cut by shears, and the boot to move the distance at which it was intended to place one screw from another.—In this manner, in about two minutes, each boot sole is firmly affixed to the upper leather, without being touched by hand. The boot is then removed to another part of the machine, where a tool is brought to act against the edge of the sole, and in a few seconds the edge is pared far better than any hand could do it. The cutting tool is then removed, the edge blackened, and a hot iron of the proper form brought to bear against it; and the result is a beautifully finished edge, in a very short space of time, without the assistance of any human labor. The boot is then removed to have the heel attached when it is again brought to the machine, when it is screwed in the same manner as the sole. That portion of the machine, which finishes is used also for the shaping of the soles and heels.

A strip of leather is placed on a roller when an iron pattern or template of the exact form required is pressed thereon, the tool applied, the machine set in motion, and in a second or two the sole is cut, and an immense amount of labor is thereby saved to the journeyman, for the sole is the correct form, and has no occasion to be touched with the knife, except in the final paring operation. The insole and out having been thus formed are lasted on the upper, and screwed on in the manner before described. We believe that a machine having a similar object, and not very unlike this in some of its details, was seen some years ago in this neighborhood, but something was incomplete in it, which Mr. Southall's ingenuity seem to have supplied. When the capabilities of his machine are fully developed, it may prove that Mr. Southall has made the greatest stride yet taken in automatic leather working; and it is to be hoped the inventor will be rewarded with the fruits to which his ingenuity and perseverence entitle him.—*English Paper.*

Are the Volunteers to be Humbugged?

By a special despatch to our morning contemporaries, we learn that "On the Militia Votes the grant for class A. were postponed." As passed in Committee of

Buffalo & Lake Huron Railroad

TIME TABLE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GOING EAST.

		Mail.	Accom.
GODERICH,	DEP.	7.45 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
CLINTON		8.24	5.55
HARPURHEY		8.46	6 15
SEAFORTH		8.52	6.21
CARRONBROOK		9.09	6.43
MITCHELL		9.26	7 00
STRATFORD	ARR.	10.05	7.45

GOING WEST.

		Accom.	Mail.
STRATFORD	DEP.	8.10 A.M.	4.00 P.M.
MITCHELL		8.50	4.43
CARRONBROOK		9.12	5.01
SEAFORTH		9.32	5.20
HARPURHEY		9.38	5.27
CLINTON		9.58	5.50
GODERICH	ARR.	10.40	6.30

Going East connects with Grand Trunk & Great Western.

Going West connects at Goderich on Tuesdays and Fridays with str Huron for Saginaw, and on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday with str Canadian for Southampton and intermediate ports. White's stages daily for Lucknow, &c.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., JUNE 7, 1864.

THE HEGIRA FROM IRELAND.

It is an established fact that the stream of emigration from Ireland to New York and other American ports is unbroken by the presence of a devastating war in the country whose shores they seek with such infatuated eagerness. Every vessel which leaves the Green Isle for this continent is freighted with its hundreds of strong, hearty Irishmen, and we are assured by respectable Irish journals that the number of immigrants would be vastly increased if the means of transit were more abundant. It would be wonderful indeed if public attention at home were not directed to the important questions growing out of the depopulation of almost entire villages and counties of that class which has been long termed the bone-and-sinew of country. If we look for the inducements just now held out to the laboring class of Irishmen in America, we fail to discover anything sufficient to account satisfactorily for the rush to its shores. It is true that labor, especially in the West, finds a fair remuneration, but it is equally true that the proportion of those laborers who find their way to the far West is very small indeed. Norwegian, German, and other emigrants, immediately on their arrival at New York, start for the new States and Territories where they hope to secure for themselves comfortable homes. Not so, however, with the vast majority of Irish men and women. The latter find their way into service at once in the principal cities, and the men, lured by the large bounty and an instinctive desire to see a "skrimmage" as soon a possible, are easily induced to don the brilliant uniform of Mr. Lincoln's armies.—Hence, the bones of Irishmen whiten every battle-field from Bull's Run to Spottsylvania. We cannot blame the genuine Yankee for preferring the grocery-counter, the store, the money and other speculations and jobbings to the nasty smells and more disagreeable chances of the battle-field, but we do blame foreigners, and more especially Irishmen for plunging in this wholesale manner into a struggle which does not in the slightest degree concern them. In the first place we hold that every killing of a Confederate soldier by alien hands is neither more nor less than *downright murder*. What harm have these Southrons done Irishmen that they should ever be thrust into the foremost ranks of the Federal armies to cut their throats, as if they were deadly enemies! God knows it is hard enough to reconcile legalized butchery with anything that is good or holy, and it must, we think, pain any noble-minded man, who, though actuated by the loftiest spirit of patriotism, is *forced* in self-defence to cut the silver cord which unites the body and soul of his fellow-creature.—What infamy, then, must rest upon those who, unbiassed by love of country, throw themselves into the ranks of the *strong side*, to aid in trampling down and crushing out the weak but brave minority. It is unmanly, un-Christian and unholy to the last degree! The issue is between the Federate and Confederate States, and if the governments of Europe leave the Southerners to rise to the pinnacle of glory or sink into the blackness of despair, unaided and alone, the *people* of Europe should be correspondingly *magnanimous* and let the Federals, with their infinitely more abundant resources in men, money and material of war, have to themselves all the glory of putting down the "Rebellion." If the South *is* subjugated in the end, what thanks will the Irish have? Will their assistance be heralded to the ends of the world? Not a bit of it. The Americans will monopolize the glory, and Irishmen will perhaps be permitted to resume their old occupation of hewing wood and drawing water for their masters. Again, it is pitiable to see a people possessing so many noble qualities as the Irish giving way to an infatuation which actually verges upon madness. Unappaled by the slaughter of their compatriots under miserably incompetent Generals, these fine, brave young fellows march off from New York to "the front," *as cheerily as though they hoped to return*, and years hence tell their children's children of their adventures through flood and field. The sad fact is that they seldom *do* return!—Too brave to struggle for camp duty or skulk into the rear ranks they become food for powder, and sink into unknown graves.

Since the above was written the *Leader* has reached us, containing the following short article, which is *apropos*:

"From the columns of the *Scottish American*, published in New York, we learn that Bishop LYNCH, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Toronto, has addressed an appeal to his episcopal brethren in Ireland in opposition to the stream of emigration which is now flowing from that country to the United States. The appeal is published approvingly in Dublin *Freeman*, of the 19th of May, but not having a copy of that paper we are, of course, unable to get the precise words of his Lordship. From a few sentences of the analysis made by the *Freeman* and published in the *Scottish American*, however, we gain some idea of the nature of the Bishop's letter. He proclaims in every parish of his native country—

"'That the uninstructed emigrant lands in America, and fancies himself in a land of promise; but he awakens from his day-dream to find that he must seek food by facing the serried armies of the South, while the mass of the young girls who arrive with the same fond hopes of perpetual sunshine, find themselves driven to seek employment in the very places they ought to shun as pesthouses, and before many years are so altered in their natures that such places alone are fitting for them.'

Again—

"'The young men,' says the right reverend prelate, 'are swept into the army and navy, the young women into hotels and low class houses—the most mental offices are allocated by common consent to the Irish emigrants who pass from the landing stages like a torrent of rain into the sewers of society.'

"These extracts are sufficient to show that Bishop LYNCH has taken a correct view of the subject on which he has taken occasion to address his brethren in Ireland. We fear his appeal has not had much effect, however.—The bone and sinew of the "Green Isle" are leaving for the Federal States with a rapidity and to an extent that challenges the attention of the world. It is a matter of regret that the infatuated people of Ireland should be led into the maelstrom of carnage and death which is swallowing up so many lives in the States, and thereby help to lengthen out the struggle, but we would fain hope that Bishop Lynch's letter will have some effect among his countrymen."

PARLIAMENTARY proceedings, since the date of our last, have been devoid of special interest. The members of the Press have come out of the late difficulty "at the small end." Having kept out of the Reading-room and out of the House for three days, they held a meeting at which it was resolved to let the Reading Room go and enter upon their duties as usual. This resolution, while the order complained of was still enforced, was, we think, indicative of a want of proper spirit. Having taken a stand, the Press gang should have stuck it out to the last. The precious amalgamation Bill (Grand Trunk and Buffalo and L. H.) was to have been introduced yesterday. It will doubtless meet with strenuous opposition from liberal members, excepting, of course, Mr. Wood. When the debate comes to hand we will lay it before our readers.

BLACKWOOD for May has reached our office. As usual with Maga, the prince of Magazines, though it *is* inveterately tory in politics, the present number contains articles, every one of which can be read with interest. "The Chronicles of Carlingford" are continued, and so is "Tony Butler," and the quaint philosophising of Cornelius O'Dowd. Other papers decidedly interesting. Republished by Leonard Scott & Co., N. Y. Sold at this office. The publishers offer the four Quarterly Reviews for 1863 for $4.00—a splendid opportunity for somebody.

WHAT THOSE EXCURSIONS TO GODERICH RESULT IN. — Our contemporary, the St. Mary's *Argus*, has the following:—"On the evening of the Queen's birthday, while returning from that romantic and favorite resort of excursionists, the town of Goderich, we met with a fine young lady of our acquaintance, and on enquiring for an elder sister, we were informed that she had lately been married to a wealthy farmer residing in the county named after a well known Indian Chief. We were likewise further informed that the parties in question formed their acquaintance on a railway train, on one of the many excursions to Goderich last summer. They both strongly advise pleasure seekers to patronise excursions, not only on account of the pleasure of the excursion, but always to keep in remembrance the pleasure there may be derived afterwards. We infer from this that the railway company has not all the profit as is often supposed."

☞ Our office was regularly invaded yesterday by parties eager to discover if there was any confirmation of the wild report received from Buffalo at the Station here on Sunday. According to this report, a tremendous battle was fought on Saturday—Grant had been badly beaten, was mortally wounded, and had lost 20,000 men. Butler was killed outright, his gunboats scuttled and his forces scattered to the four winds of heaven. The papers last night brought no confirmation of the story. It was fabricated by the money brokers. Had the *Signal* got out an extra of such a character, we would never have heard the last of it!

The "Huron Signal" accuses us of printing an article as taken from it which never appeared in that paper—we cannot conceive what article is meant, we certainly never did so intentionally, and do not think that we did so at all, we should like particulars.—*Bruce Vindicator.*

The article in question was one from the Bruce *Review*, and appeared in the *Vindicator* beside one properly credited to the *Signal*. In some moment of oblivionsness the editor or compositor credited *both* articles to us. We didn't hint that the blunder was an *intentional* one. The editor of the *Vindicator* will remember that in the same issue of his paper an editorial article was so full of inaccuracies that he republished it the following week in a corrected form.

HON. DONALD MCDONALD ON THE CHAUDIERE GOLD MINES.—As several young men are leaving this vicinity for the gold mines, we would advise them to pause well before they throw away the substance for the shadow. The Hon. Donald McDonald, M. L. C., has lately returned from a personal inspection of the mining district, and informs a gentleman of our acquaintance that it is a most unmitigated sell, and will result in disappointment and loss to most of those foolish enough to be influenced by the flaming reports of interested parties. He says that there is certainly gold there, but in such minute quantities as only to average from 20 to 30 cents per day to the most of those employed. Of course there are, as usual in such places, a few lucky ones, but for every dollar there are two spent: It is not to our interest to throw cold water on the enterprise; we give the statement of one that can be relied on. We would advise our young friends to consider well before leaving lucrative situations for a very doubtful speculation.—*St. Marys Argus.*

THE AMERICAN WAR.

NEW YORK, June 4.

The *Herald's* correspondent at the headquarters of the cavalry corps, details the cavalry engagement on Monday at Cold Harbor. The engagement was brought on by both parties attempting to establish a line of pickets.

Generals Devin and Merritt went in with zeal, and drove the rebels to the first woods, then dismounted three quarters of their men, leaving the others in charge of the horses, and on foot passed through the woods, and across the ravine and creek, and over the next hill into the woods. As they were going up the hill Willister opened his guns upon them.—Having reached the woods, the enemy made another stand, supported by reserves. Merritt and Devin maintained their ground stubbornly and contested every inch until the lines were within eight rods of each other, neither yielding, and both suffering great slaughter.

Gen. Custer, with his demoralizing seven shooters, was now ordered up to aid in running the rebels out of the woods.

General Sheridan also came on the field, where he could observe matters, and give directions.

Custer dismounted his men, who moved forward at double quick, and in less than 15 minutes the rapid-crack of the Spencer rifles was heard.

The 1st New York dragoons charged in with them, and the enemy, doubtless, thought 10,000 men at least had reinforced their opponents, for they fled two or three miles, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Gen Torbett following them up, spent the night four miles in advance

Another fight occurred on Tuesday. As Merritt's brigade were pressing on towards Cold Harbor, in the evening, they came upon the enemy's cavalry. Merritt pitched into them with his regulars, and was strongly supported by Devin and Custer. The fight was even more desperate than yesterday. Sheridan galloped to the front, but found Torbett was whipping them beautifully.

This action gave us Cold Harbor, and if Lee is at Mechanicsville, as is supposed, very nearly turns his right flank. A great point is gained.

The *Herald's* correspondent with the James River fleet says:—A deserter from the rebel ram at Richmond, states that Fort Darling, mounting 50 heavy guns, was considered by the rebels impregnable to gunboats.

Three iron clads are now lying before the Fort, preparing to attack our fleet, aided by several fire ships, and a number of infernal machines. The fire ships are to be drifted down to our vessels in flames; closely following will be a host of torpedoes, to explode on striking our gunboats, and in the excitement the rebel iron-clads are to make an attack. The rams are plated with 8-inch iron, 3 feet solid oak, and each has a beak several feet long, with powerful submarine battery attached.

New York, June 3.

The *Times'* special from headquarters, May 31st, closes thus:—There is hardly a doubt, however, that the position now held by the rebels on our front is but an advanced line, which they will hold as long as possible, for the purpose of gaining time to perfect their defences on the Chickahominy. On that historic line it now fully expected that we shall ere long deliver battle. I need not say that in the relative position of the opposing forces this is the only field fight we are likely to have outside of Richmond, and that its result must decide whether the rebel capital can be carried by a *coup de main*, or whether it is destined to become the object of a summer's siege.

New York, June 4.

The *Herald's* Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac correspondent, of May 31st, says:—All that was done yesterday (Monday) amounted to nothing more than a series of attempts to ascertain the enemy's position.

An American Soldier's Death.

Clasping my hand closely still, he whispered, "Turn me over please, and put me on my knees." I did as he requested, holding him as best I could, so that the stump of his leg might not touch the ground. The movement must have pained him, but he seemed unconscious now of suffering. Half erect, leaning on my arms, he stretched out his own, spreading his palms heavenward, lifted his eyes with an inexpressible longing, as if he would appease, in one absolute surrender, divine justice; and so, without a word, he died, his head falling on his breast, his hands drooping limp and prone, life going out as softly as a summer dream flits its wing over the sleep of a babe. Though dead the pressure of that hand lies still in my palm. I clipped a lock of hair, as he had requested, from his pallid temples, wrote upon it the day and hour of his decease, and sent it with his small effects, by an officer of his regiment, to the friends he was never again to see.—*Four days at Gettysburg.*

The Albert Memorial.

(From the London Times, May 19th.)

The works in connection with this national memorial were last week commenced by Mr. Kelk, to whom the execution of the entire contract has been intrusted. The site chosen for it is in Hyde Park, almost facing the entrance to the Horticultural Gardens, and on this spot the excavations for the foundation are being made. From the great height (160 feet) and the immense solidity and massiveness of the memorial, the foundations have to be taken unusually deep, considering the excellent nature of the soil, which is all gravel. Under the centre part they are to be formed of 16 feet of concrete, and nowhere are they to be less than 10 feet. The base of the memorial is to consist of broad and lofty flights of steps that give access to the work on four sides, and the work itself is to be no less than 130 feet square. The steps of gray granite are to be laid in a double flight, with a broad landing between the lower and upper tier. From this upper landing the memorial proper will rise, the basement being formed of a noble frieze in marble, the figures on which will be in high relief and of life size.—The columns which support the spire-like superstructure of the memorial are to consist of groups of four red granite pillars, each two feet in diameter. Their capitals are exceedingly rich, and will be surmounted with statues of heroic size. The spire, if we may so call it, which closes in the arch, is one of the richest and most elaborate of all Mr. Scott's designs. It will be built of red and gray granite, and the rich white stone known as Darley Dale. The terminal and surmounting cross will be of wrought copper gilt, and this portion of the work is to be executed by the Skidmore Art Company, whose rood screen in the transept of the last exhibition excited such admiration for its exquisite finish. Beneath the groined arch will be placed the statue of the late Prince Consort. His Royal Highness is represented in robes of State, seated on a chair of State. The proportions of the figure are on a scale which, if the statue was represented standing, would give it a height of thirty feet. The details of this figure and of the other groups of statuary which will surround the memorial are, however, still undecided. The whole work is expected to take four years in completion, and by the terms of his contract Mr. Kelk has bound himself to complete it for the sum in hand £120,000. The laying of the foundation stone will be marked by a public ceremonial, at which the members of the Royal family will be present. No date is fixed for this event, which, indeed, is not likely to take place till late in autumn.

The Income of the Prince of Wales.

It is impossible to read of the Prince of Wales presiding over the festival of the Literary Fund without thinking of the valuable services of a similar kind which his father so frequently rendered, and wishing for him many like opportunities of attaching himself to the various interests of the public whom he will one day be called to govern. The duties which the Prince discharges are those to which public opinion universally designated him when a great calamity cast its shadow on the nation. The position of the Prince is, however, not in all respects that which the nation then anticipated for him. It was impossible at that time to foresee that, after a lapse of two and a half years, the Prince, would be called to discharge, in addition to the duties which naturally devolve on the nearest male relative of a female sovereign, which it has become customary to speak of as the representative duties of royalty. In this respect the situation of the Prince is somewhat peculiar. It may be hoped that the division of the duties of royalty which is now forced on public notice will not be permanent, although the reasons assigned for it are such as may be of indefinite duration.—Should it, however, be much protracted, it is hardly possible to forsee how a reconsideration of the settlement made for the Prince can long be avoided. It is notorious that the pecuniary arrangements made when the Prince came of age were not made in contemplation of such a position as that which he now occupies. Duties have been imposed on him which prescribe observances that press upon his actual income, and a foreknowledge of which, had it been possible, would probably have led to a different investment of the accumulation of which he came into possession two years ago. The time has not yet come for the public consideration of this subject, and we would fain hope that the necessity for entertaining it may in some way be averted. The pecuniary affairs of the royal family have hitherto been administered with consummate wisdom, the best proof of which is that the world had heard scarcely anything of them. Still, as the public was a party to the settlement made for the Prince, it is concerned in whatsoever affects its sufficiency.—(London Daily News, May 20.

THE PERUVIAN.—This steamship, belonging to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's line, has made her first trip. In general appearance she resembles the Hibernian, the upper part of her hull being constructed on the same general plan, with full decks, and same arrangements of gangways, houses, &c. Her internal arrangements class her as one of the most elegant trans Atlantic steamers afloat. Her saloons, state rooms, and cabins, are fitted and furnished in a splendid style, and the owners have availed themselves of all the improvements for the comfort and safety of the passengers. The Peruvian was launched last Fall from the works of Messrs. R. Steel & Co., Greenock. She is 320 feet long, 38 feet in width, and 32 feet deep.—Her gross tonnage is 2,600, registered tonnage; 1,900, and she is calculated to carry one thousand five hundred tons, and comfortably accommodate, in cabin and steerage, 700 passengers. Her engines are rated at five hundred and fifty horse power, with cylinders seventy inches in diameter, and three feet 9 inches stroke. The speed of the vessel is 14 knots per hour, and her total cost £900,000 sterling. The Peruvian is commanded by Capt. Ballantine, formerly of the Hibernian, and is the flag ship of the fleet.

☞ On Thursday last, as Michael Fishburn, manufacturer and farmer, was removing a small stock of corn, a large rat was seen to run into a hole where the stack had stood, by a boy named Jonathan Jewett, ten years of age. The boy, to the astonishment of the bystanders, thrust his hand into the hole, which was about ten inches deep, and brought out, one after another, thirty-five rats, twenty of which were full grown, the other fifteen being young ones. All were killed by the men standing by. The boy was not bitten.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE HEALTH OF THE POPE.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Times* states, on the 8th May, that the Pope has had another attack, and that unexpectedly On Sunday last he administered the sacrament of Confirmation to a brother of the ex-King of Naples, and while preparing to make him an address he was observed gradually to become weaker and weaker, and at last to sink so far as to rest his head on a table close at hand. Recovering shortly after, he withdrew, and sent for his medical attendant, who found that his Holiness was suffering from a rather strong fever and an increased irritation of the wound in his leg. The fever continued for several days. Though the Pope recovered rapidly from the attack which he had a month or two since, it must not be forgotten by those who are preparing for the future that he is menaced continually by indisposition, and that any moment the chair of St. Peter may be vacant. Of late his Holiness has exerted himself much more than is prudent consistently with a due regard to health, and causes enough agitation exist, Heaven knows, to try the enfeebled frame of an old man between 70 and 80. His recent allocution, so strongly condemning the barbarity practised by the Imperial Government of Russia on the Poles, has made, as everywhere, a strong impression; but it does not fail to awaken surprise that while the wrath of St. Peter is so strong against the perpetrators of cruelties in Poland, it has no force against the ruffians of Southern Italy. Former Popes have been known to denounce brigandage in the strongest terms, while remarkably enough, Pius IX., humane as he is, has never, by public act or address, condemned the horrible barbarities practised in this Province.

ATROCIOUS MURDER. — Last Wednesday afternoon a laboring man named John Collwell, residing with his family at York Mills, some nine miles from this city on the Yonge street road was instantly killed by a blow of a stick in the hands of another man named Michael O'Brien, also a laborer. Deceased leaves a wife and seven small children wholly unprovided for, and the murderer is also a married man, and has a wife and three children. It appears that ill will had existed between the parties for six at seven years; and on Wednesday afternoon O'Brien come to Leach's tavern, and after drinking a few glasses of liquor went across the road to the residence of deceased on three occasions and invited him out to fight. Feeling annoyed at the disturbance created by the prisoner the deceased arose from his tea, went to the gate and ordered him away; but instead of doing so he raised a round heavy hard-wood stick, which he held in his hand, and struck Collwell a tremendous blow over the left side of the head and instantly killed him; the unfortunate man having staggered only a couple of steps towards his own door when he fell to the ground and expired. The prisoner then took off his hat and waving it over his head shouted and hurrayed; and when told to leave the place by the wife of the deceased lifted a fragment of the stick with which he had killed her husband, struck her on the arm with it and cut her severely. The prisoner was subsequently arrested and detained in custody to await the result of a Coroner's investigation.—[Toronto Leader.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT WITH GUNPOWDER.—On the Queen's Birthday, as a young lad, the son of John Field, Esq., merchant, and another boy, were playing with gunpowder, they met with an accident which might have had a disastrous result.—Finding some difficulty in opening the flask, Field shook it until the stopper coming open, the powder streamed to the ground, and fell upon a piece of lighted fire-cracker. In an instant the fire communicated with the flask, and the powder still confined exploded with a loud report. His face, hands, and clothes were badly burned, his hand was cut, and he received other injuries. A part of the flask passed through the front of his hat, tearing it to pieces.—*Cobourg World.*

BEARS IN SULLIVAN.—James Beattie, Esq., Sullivan, killed a bear last week near his residence. For some time past the neighbors have lost some of their sheep. Mr. Beattie had two of his taken away, one from the very door of his barn. The half of the carcase of the other was found at the edge of a swamp in the neighborhood. Expecting that Bruin would come back to finish his dish, Mr. Beattie erected a scaffold at the place, and at dusk mounted it with a double-barreled gun. He had not long to wait. The bear made it appearance, and began to sniff about suspiciously. It first eyed the half-devoured carcase, and then unceremoniously and rather daringly smelt the ladder of the scaffold. Mr. Beattie let go at him, and lodged the contents of the two barrels in his breast. The animal moved a few steps, staggered, and with a hideous yell yielded to fate. It weighed about four hundred pounds. The beast was an old one, and had been wounded before, a large ball having been found lodged in its side.—*Collingwood Advertiser, May 25th.*

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.—A writer who signs his contribution 'W,' has written a long and able letter to the London *Times* on International Remedies. In this letter he, with great ability, shows the necessity for a permanent Congress of nations to avoid war, and settle international difficulties. We copy one of the sentences, not so much for the originality of thought, as the happy manner in which it is turned, and the homely truth it expresses:—"The governed are now outstripping the governors in their contributions to general tranquility. In commerce and industry international co operation is necessary for any grand scheme. Exhibitions, telegraphs, railways, banks, financial societies, and even building speculations, are undertaken jointly by members of more than one race. There is but one joint stock company really limited in its transactions and not in its liabilities; and it is that of which the directors are kings and the shareholders the human race. It is there where votes of confidence are fewest, and where auditors are seldom heard, where suspicion takes the place of credit, and where the dividends are always the wrong way.

Town & Counties.

☞ Directors of Sunday Schools and others should read attentively the advertisement of Mr. Edward Sharman.

☞ The *Leader* in its issue of Monday publishes an excellent map of the Seat of War. It will be found very useful.

☞ We would request attention to the advertisement of James Buntin & Co.—Having dealt with the firm almost exclusively for many years we can recommend it heartily to the trade of Upper Canada.

☞ The *haddies* alluded to in our last are prepared for the retail trade by Mr. James Saunders, of this town. Were the supply of green fish sufficiently abundant he could do a very large business.

☞ Madame Demorest's book of fashions, (Quarterly) is to hand. The ladies pronounce it an admirable book of the kind, and adapted to every taste. It is published in New York and may be ordered at this office.

JOHN SMITH, the young man committed for trial at the Assizes for enticing Canadian subjects to enlist in the Federal service, having been sent under a Writ of Habeas Corpus to Toronto, in charge of the Sheriff of these Counties, has been returned to Goderich Gaol to undergo his trial, the judge in the practice court having decided that the Imperial Act (59th Geo. III.) *did* apply and all the objections taken against the proceedings held here were accordingly overruled.

☞ We are in receipt of a letter which the writer wishes to appear *anonymously*, and which charges a Division Court Clerk with extortion. Now, if it is true as our correspondent avers that said Clerk has nefariously netted $800 since January last by such means, we submit that the matter is too serious to admit of newspaper discussion. If the Judge does not see fit to act upon the petition sent him, and we have no reason to believe that he will shirk his duty in the premises, the law affords a very simple remedy. Let the law then be invoked without delay, instead of attacking anonymously through the columns of a newspaper.

A Wall-Street Millionaire in Embryo.

One day last week a merchant of Goderich, while enjoying his afternoon *sista* at his shop-door, was accosted by a dirty, ragged, barefooted *gamin* of about ten years of age with, "Do you change American money here?" "Yes," answered the merchant, curious to know the amount of funds held by such a queer-looking financier, "let me see it." Forthwith our hero drew forth and presented a tattered *five cent shinplaster!* Fifteen years hence look for that urchin in the mart "where merchant princes most do congregate."

THE GREAT GUN mentioned in our last as having arrived was escorted from the station on Friday evening in true military style. The pondrous gun, decked with flags and drawn by four of the finest horses in the place was followed by the artillery company, in full uniform, through the principal streets and to the bank of the river below the Catholic Church. Here it was placed in position, and ammunition having been provided, a salute of twelve rounds was fired. Although the charge used was only half the regular size, the roar of the piece was somewhat stunning in its effects upon unaccustomed ears. After the firing the gun was christened the "Huron."

FROST AGAIN.— The sultry heat of Sunday last brought on a thunder-storm —although *we* got very little benefit from the rain—and, as usual, the wind wheeled round to the North, blowing bitterly cold all of Monday. Last evening the wind died away and we had a hard frost, which formed ice, and played havoc with *unprotected* vegetables. The fruit about Goderich has been considerably injured, and away from the influence of the Lake we have no doubt the damage will be tenfold greater. Between the insect enemies, of which each plant has its full share, and the Sune frosts we need to exercise a vast amount of faith in the restoring powers of Nature in this country.

☞ The Bruce *Herald* gives a report of a disgraceful scene at an inquest held in Walkerton on the body of Mr. Henry Wilson, who was drowned in the Saugeen, some ten days before. Notwithstanding the fact that in cases of simple drowning an inquest is seldom considered necessary, the Coroner in a most *disinterested* manner empanneled a jury, but found in the foreman a chiel who seemed disposed to assume equal authority with myself.—The scene that ensued was highly disreputable, and must have given much pain to the friends of deceased. We think the powers vested in Coroners require revising very much.

PRO. COUNCIL MEETING, BRUCE—The Council met on the 18th ult. at Walkerton. The first business taken up was the election of a Treasurer in place of Mr. Corrigan resigned. Mr. Gardiner, of Kincardine, was elected to succeed him in the office, but the matter was finally postponed until next meeting. Mr. Elliott, contractor for the County Buildings, received $500 of his claim of $1000 damages growing out of the breach of contract on the part of the Council, and the Architect $300. Pretty dear business to the unfortunate ratepayers. A deputation from Stratford addressed the Council on the subject of a Railway from Stratford to Southampton, and letter from Mr. Shanly with reference to the Tram Road was read The Council were in favor of a *bonus* of $400,000 to one of the lines, with proper provision for security.

VARNA.

The County Lodge of the B. A. O. of G.T. held their quarterly meeting on Friday last in the Temperance Hall at Varna, Mr. George McLeod, W. D. D., in the chair, on his right, Mr. Thomas Nairn, commissioner.

In the evening an open Lodge meeting was held, Rev. Mr. Duncan in the chair. Addresses were delivered by Mr. James Foote and Mr. John Grey, the Temperance Champion, to a large and respectable audience. Members from the different Lodges in the County were present, also Provincial Deputy and officers of the Grand Lodge, also one of our thorough going Temperance men, J. B. Secord, Esq., J. P., who is always ready to assist in the good cause of Temperance. It would be well if all the Magistrates in the County would follow the example. The meeting was highly entertained with the choir, led by our worthy brother Templar J. Calloway, Esq., J. P. The next quarterly meeting will be held at Thames Road, Usborne on Saturday the 17th Sept.

JAMES WANLESS, C. Sec.

Varna, 4th June, 1864.

OBITUARY.—Joy and sorrow are often separated by a very narrow limit. In our last issue it was announced that Mrs. Fraser had given birth to a daughter; in this we have to tell of her sudden death. She fell a victim to that malignant disease, Puerperal peritonitis, after three days' illness. Her kind and amiable disposition, and spotless character, made her a general favorite, and her death has cast a gloom over our little community; and to those who were admitted to that inner circle of her friendship, where more can be learned of the qualities of mind and heart, it has left a void that will not soon be filled.—She was born in Inverneshire, Scotland, came to this country in September, 1862, and was married here in the same month. Although in a 'land of strangers,' every one seemed anxious to render what assistance was in their power, and she could not have received more kindness and attention though her mother had stood by her dying bed. Dr. Scott was also in constant attendance and used every means to check the virulence of the disease. The body was yesterday attended to the grave by the greater number of the villagers. Rest to her ashes! Consolation to the bereaved husband and relatives!—*Bruce Herald.*

Reported for the "Signal."

The 24th in Wroxeter.

The Birthday of our beloved Queen has had a just tribute paid to it in our little thriving village of Wroxeter this year, though I am not fully satisfied that had she seen the whole performance she would have been very profuse in compliments. I think, however, I am quite safe in saying that if there is anything to laugh at in the ridiculous, she must have enjoyed at least a portion on the appearance of our friends from Calithumpia, which, I think, must be a Province near Utopia.—The ridiculousness of their different costumes would scarce fail to raise a smile from the veriest cynic in the world.

The usual games were conducted with the best of feeling and all passed off quietly. The object of the promoters has been fully attained by the day closing without the quarrelling and wrangling sometimes exhibited on such occasions. Quite an amount of prize money was paid out, and the following names show the successful competitors in the various games:

Standing jump, 1st prize, W. McNelly, 2nd, McMillan; 3 standing jumps, 1st, McMillan, 2nd, J. Munro; running hop, step and jump, 1st, J. Cardiff, 2nd, E. Pender; run and jump, 1st, Taylor, 2nd, E. Pender; run and high leap, 1st, Vance, 2nd, W. Story; run and high leap with pole, 1st, Vance, 2nd, W. Story; wrestling, (heavy weights), backhold, 1st, J. Job, 2nd, J. Murray; side hold, 1st, D. Craig, 2nd, Vance; collar and elbow, 1st and 2nd to McDonald and Forshie; wrestling, (light weights), backhold, 1st, J. Gernmill, 2nd, Thomas Nolan; sidehold, 1st, Lucas, 2nd, E. Pender; collar and elbow, 1st, J. Gernmill, 2nd, J. Craig; throwing stone, Vance; foot race, 300 yards, 1st, G. Bremner, 2nd, G. Elliott; foot race, 150 yards, 1st, W. Elliott, 2nd, J. Cardiff; foot race, 100 yards, boys under 13 years, 1st, Purcell, 2nd, Toombs; sack race, C. Harrison; blindfold wheelbarrow race, J. Forshnie.

The proceedings of the day closed with a bonfire and a very fair display of fireworks in the evening. W.

Mr. Logan's Woolen Factory is rapidly approaching completion, and we learn that he will be prepared to receive wool and commence operations next week. He has shown a commendable spirit of enterprise, notwithstanding the heavy loss he sustained in the burning of his factory, and we trust he will meet with a large share of encouragement and support from the public. We understand that he will also be prepared to purchase wool.—*Bruce Herald.*

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—Large numbers of emigrants, principally Germans and Norwegians, are daily arriving in this city by the Grand Trunk and the lake steamers on their way to the Western States. On Monday morning two hundred and fifty came up on the steamer Magnet and about a hundred passed through on the Grand Trunk yesterday afternoon. The majority of them are females; and all appear strong, healthy and—dirty. They will, however be a valuable acquisition to the population of the Western States, where there is is plenty of land upon which in a short time they will doubtless secure comfortable homes, and have the additional gratification of paying enormous taxes to carry on the American war.—*Toronto Leader.*

AS GOOD AS NEW.—Mr. Merick Woods, Londonderry, Vt., writes—"Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have restored my hair to its original color and beauty. One year ago my hair was very thin and quite gray. I have now as fine a head of hair as I ever had." Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 138 Greenwich st., New York.

Some years ago there was a building in New York, the first floor of which was occupied by a liquor seller, and the second by an Episcopal Church. Whereupon some wag wrote:—

"There's spirit above,
And spirit below,
A spirit of love
And a spirit of woe—
The spirit above
Is the Spirit Divine,
The spirit below
Is the spirit of wine."

TO MR. WM. BANNATYNE, *the poet*, whose sweet singing through the columns of the *Signal* has warmed into life whatever of poetic feeling the writer may possess, the following unpretending lines are respectfully inscribed by the writer.

THE MAITLAND.

Maitland! dear Maitland! thou stream of my childhood!
Embosom'd in hills o'ergrown with the wild-wood;
I love thee, I love thee, thou bright ganeng river,
Where the red waters gurgle and fitfully quiver.

Oft, oft, in the days that are past and gone
Have I waded across thee, from stone to stone,
In search of the wild-flow'rs, and then on some hill,
To list' to thy music's soft, saddening thrill.

At the blush of the morn, from some o'erhanging crest,
I have watched the bright banner upraised in the East,
And listened, perhaps with a *poet's* delight,
To the robin's wild song from yon tree's dizzy height.

And I've lain me down there, in an eglantine bow'r,
To dream while I drink in the charms of the hour,
Of the past, with its battles, its song, and its story,
And the *far*, far-off *future*, all purpled with glory.

Hose oft, in the gloaming, with *her* by my side,
Have I paced thy dear banks, full of youth's glowing pride;
From our lips thou hast heard the old story again,
Which from Indian and Pale-face thou'st laughed at in vain.

Maitland! dear Maitland! thou stream of my manhood!
Whether my future be of evil or good,
The bright, happy hours I can never forget,
When by thy sweet side I have musingly sat.

Arrivals at Port since last Report.

May 16 Steamer Niagara with general cargo from Chicago.
Schr. Garibaldi, from Penetanguashine, with lumber for W. E. Grace.
" 24 Schr. Niagara, from Chicago, C. cargo.
Lily Dancy, from Kingston, in ballast.
Baltimore, from Cleveland, coals to VanEvery & Rumball.
North American, Sable, barrel-hoops, Platt.
Huron Harp, Sand Beach, staves, Leonard.
Maitland, from Chicago, with corn.

Steamer Huron makes her regular trips to and from Saginaw with a good number of passengers and freight; Steamer Canadian up and down the Lake with regularity.

CLEARED.

May 17 Steamer Niagara, for Chicago, with wood and salt.
Schr. Lily Lancy, wheat for Kingston.
Jenny Rumball, wheat for Kingston, loaded by VanEvery & Rumball.
Tecumseth, do do
Baltimore, do do
Maitland, wood for Chicago, do
" 24 Steamer Niagara, wood and salt for Chicago, loaded by VanEvery & Rumball.

We are sorry to notice the loss of a cargo of salt at Kincardine by Capt McAulay, his vessel, the Caledonia, having been stranded at the entrance of the harbor.

It is a matter of serious regret that so little protection is afforded to vessels on this coast, this being the second vessel ashore this season.

At Bayfield, in consequence of the dilapidated state of the harbor and the bank washing away, only four feet of water is found in the channel, instead of 10 and 12, as formerly. How long is our coast to remain in this wretched condition? We trust the Survey ordered by the County Council at one of their sittings has been attended to, and that some improvement will speedily be made to prevent the utter destruction of the entrance to that port, together with assistance from the government, for this long neglected part of the country.

The National Debt of England—Its Origin, History and Management.

From Macauley's History of England.

On the 15th of December, 1692, the House of Commons resolved into a Committee of Ways and Means.- Somers took the Chair.—Montague proposed to raise a million by way loan; the proposition was approved; and it was ordered that a bill should be brought in. The details of the scheme were much discussed and modified; but the principle seems to have been popular with all parties. The moneyed men were glad to have an opportunity of investing what they had hoarded. The landed men, hard pressed by the load of taxation, were ready to consent to anything for the sake of present ease. No member ventured to divide the House.

On the 20th of January, the bill was read a third time, carried up to the Lords by Somers and passed by them without any amendment.

By this memorable law, new duties were imposed on beer and other liquors. These duties were to be kept in the exchequer separate from all other receipts, and were to form a fund on the credit of which a million was to be raised by life annuities. As the annuitants dropped off, their annuties were to be divided among the survivors till the number of survivors was reduced to seven. After that time whatever fell in was to go to the public. It was, therefore, certain that the eighteenth century would be far advanced before the debt would be finally extinguished. The rate of interest was to be ten per cent till the year 1700, and after that year, seven per cent.—The advantages offered to the public creditor by this scheme may seem great, but were not more than sufficient to compensate him for the risk he ran. It was not impossible that there might be a counter-revolution, and that those who had lent money to William would lose both interest and principal.

Such was the origin of that debt which has since become the greatest prodigy that ever perplexed the sagacity and confounded the pride of statesmen and philosophers. At every stage in the growth of that debt the nation has set up the same cry of anguish and despair. At every stage in the growth of that debt it has been seriously asserted by wise men that bankruptcy and ruin were at hand. Yet still the debt went on growing; and still bankrupt

HOWICK.

AN ACCIDENT AND A TRAGEDY.

On Sunday, the 29th ult., a person in this township named Fields, having some spare time and being infested by rats, loaded his pistol to be in wait for them. Unfortunately for himself, he was awkward enough to fire while his hand was in front of the weapon.—The bones of the hand were badly shattered. A lesson to Sabbath-breakers.

A much more serious affair occurred on Saturday, the 4th inst., in the North-west corner of this Township. From the best information I can get it was as follows:—A man by the name of Wm Shearer and his father in-law had some words, and Shearer being a very powerful and uncontrollably passionate man, told the Father-in-law he would cut his throat, holding in his hand at the same time a razor that had been fixed in an immovable handle and sharpened. The old man sharp stood in a corner nor more than [illegible] feet from Shearer, who sat on the edge of the bed watching his victim. Shearer's loaded gun, hung in reach of the old man, who, in his despair, seized and instantly fired it at Shearer. The charge, consisting of a ball and two buckshot, entered his mouth, tearing away several upper double teeth and making its exit by two apertures, breaking the back portions of the lower jaw. He lies in a very precarious condition and it is thought quite uncertain if he recovers. The old man gave himself up immediately to a magistrate. Though it is not right to prejudge, I cannot help giving expression to the impression which seems to prevail very generally in his neighborhood that Shearer is a most determinedly vicious and unprincipled person, and that his wife, children, and father-in-law have lived for a year past almost in constant fear of being murdered, and that he has maltreated over and over again the whole family.

W.

WHAT WE MAY DO.

No human being can be isolated and self-sustained. The strongest and bravest and most hopeful have yet, acknowledged and unacknowledged by themselves, moments of hungry soul yearnings for companionship and sympathy. For the want of this, what wrecks of humanity lie strewn about us.—Youth wasted for the mocking semblance of friendship. Adrift of the mercy of chance for the grasp of a true, firm hand, and a kindly, loving heart, to counsel. It is affecting to see how strong is this yearning, so fatal to its possessor, if not guided rightly, such a life anchor is safely placed. "Friendless!" What a tragedy may be hidden in that little word. None to labor for; none to weep or smile with; none to care whether we lose or win in life's struggle. A kind word or a smile, coming to such an one unexpectedly at some such crisis in life, how often has it been the plank to the drowning man, lacking which he must surely have perished.—These, surely, we may bestow as we pass those less favored than ourselves, whose souls are waiting for our sympathetic recognition.

MORE DESERTION.—Two men of the 47th Regiment were missing from barracks on the night of Thursday. The military authorities, believing them concealed in the city, instituted a rigid search of the premises of Mr. Garret Brock, a tavern keeper near the Grand Trunk city depot, as well as of any suspicious places about the depot where it was possible for a man to secrete himself. The High Bailiff and the city police assisted in the search, and the greater part of the afternoon was spent in prosecuting it, but to no purpose.—*Kingston News.*

A GREEN JURYMAN.—The District Court in one of our neighboring counties was in session last Summer, and after the first day's business was over, lawyers and others were sitting out before the hotel, when a long, lank, unsophisticated countryman came up, and unceremoniously made himself one of 'em, and remarked,

'Gentlemen, I wish you'd go on with this court, for I want to go home. I left Betsey looking out.'

'Ah,' said one of the lawyers, 'pray, sir, what detains you at court?'

'Why, sir,' said the countryman, 'I'm fetched here as a *jury*, and they say if I go home they'll have to find me, and they might'nt do that, as I live a good piece off.'

'What jury are you on,' asked one of the lawyers. 'What jury?' 'Yes, what jury?' 'Is it the grand or petit jury?'

'Grand or petit jury! Dad fetched if I know.'

'Well,' said the lawyers, 'did the Judge charge you?'

'Well, squire,' said he, 'the little fellow that sits up in the pulpit and kinder bosses over the crowd, gin us a talk, but I don't know whether he *charged* anything or not.'

There was an explosion, and two or three of the legal gentlemen tumbled off their chairs.

A CASE OF ABDUCTION.—The Montreal *Herald* mentions an extraordinary case of abduction of a British subject, which we think demands the earnest attention of our Government. The facts are these:

"On Thursday last, on the arrival of the Asia at Boston, a United States Marshal came on board and arrested Mr. Samuel G. Levey, of Notre Dame street in this city, who was a passenger on the steamer, retaining him in his custody until the following morning, and then proceeding with him to New York. Mr. Levey telegraphed from Boston to New York to his uncle, Mr. Myers, informing him of his arrest. On his arrival there (still in custody of the United States officer) he was met by Mr. Myers, who was given to understand that on the following (Saturday) morning Mr. Levey would be brought before Major Gen. Dix, the Military Commander. On Saturday, instead of being brought before Major Gen. Dix, he was placed in a cell, locked up, and no communication with his friends permitted. His papers, which had been also seized, and minutely examined, were restored to him, nothing having been discovered in them to criminate him in any manner. Mr. Myers laid the case before the British Consul at New York, who communicated with Lord Lyons on the subject; but up to the present time no definite action has resulted from the communication."

The other day a petty German prince travelled up to the Prussian head-quaters, spent a few hours at Broager, out of range shells, wrote straight home to his dukedom and decorated himself with his own grand cross for distinguished courage at the siege of Dybbol.

COLOR IN THE NORTH.—Prejudice against color is slavery's last legacy to our afflicted country, and the most baneful. Not the meek forgiveness of the long suffering race; not their devotion to the cause of the Union; not their fiery valor at Port Hudson or Wagner; not their simple piety and trust in God amid the greatest of social convulsions; not their gratitude for deliverance from bondage; their prayers for our success when our hearts contemplate no acknowledgment of their humanity; not these nor all their virtues melt or shame us into justice, make us forget their swarthy integuments, and cover them with the broad shield of the declaration and the Constitution.—*N. Y. Independent.*

A DEAR NEWSPAPER.—The subscription price for the Buenos Ayres *Standard* is $20 a month, or $240 a year.

670,000 feet of timber have been taken out of the north part of Grey last season, and is now being rafted.

GOLD AT LAKE SUPERIOR.—Small quantities of surface gold have been found recently among the Lake Superior copper mines while prospecting for that article. We now learn that a discovery of gold, which promises more in amount and profit than any of its predecessors, has been made in the Huron mountains. A Mr Livermore of Marquette, while exploring and prospecting the region, found a vein of gold bearing rock, a foot thick and in all respects similar to the best gold-bearing rock in California. The expectations, based on such superficial examination as has been made, and the accompanying results, are that the region will be productive of gold to a large extent. If such be the case there will be enhanced value given to the territory that is now rich. The rock which is chiefly found there is marble, granite and sandstone. The whole country is fertile and easy of access.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

The whole population of Rome is 201,161 inhabitants.

☞ The Presbyterian Presbytery, lately assembled at Boonsville, Mo., has been compelled to adjourn without transacting the business for which it met. The oath prescribed by General Rosecrans to be taken by the members of all such bodies was so stringent, that the Presbytery could not subscribe to it.

SINGULAR CASE OF PETRIFACTION.—A young lady was yesterday changed to Marble in Rochester. The particulars are contained in the following paragraph, which we clip from the Rochester *Union* of yesterday:

Manton Marble, Esq., editor of the New York *World*, arrived here last night on a brief tour for business and pleasure. At an early hour this morning he was united by Rev. Dr. Dewey in marriage with Miss Adelia Wst. of this city, and with his bride left for New York on the 10.35 A. M. train. Mr. Marble has just passed through a rather exciting affair in New York, growing out of the suspension of the *World* in consequence of the publication of the bogus proclamation; but it has in no wise disconcerted him. He is able to fulfill all his engagements, and keep the *World* in motion beside.

☞ As a schoolmaster was employed in teaching a sharp urchin to cipher on the *sclate*, the precocious pupil put the following question to his instructor: "Whar diz a' the figures gang till when they're rubbit out?"

☞ A curious movement has begun among "the patriot women of America." It is a proposition to put under the ban of their patronage all articles of foreign manufacture. The "Ladies of National Covenant," in view of checking the prevailing extravagance and to encourage manufacturing industry at home, take upon them the following pledge:—"For three years, or for the war, we pledge ourselves to each other and the country to purchase no imported articles of apparel."

☞ The Picton *Gazette* says that notwithstanding the unusually wet spring, the fall spring, the fall crops look exceedingly well. Hay is also promising a very abundant yield. Much difficulty has attended the getting in of spring grain, but what has been sown, through the influence of the warm genial showers and bright sunshine has caused the seed to rapidly germinate and that also bids fair to be a good yield.

BROWN BREAD.

The utility of bran in bread, as tending to aid digestion.—It appears that a certain constipation is more frequent than formerly. One of the great causes of this is our mode of sifting corn, the result of which is, the extraction of all the bran contained in the flour when done, as it now is, to 20 or 25 per cent, which used to be the amount removed 20 years ago. M Monniet considers, that in the internal part of the pellicle there exists a ferment which renders starch fluid, and which has the property of converting this substance into sugar, which otherwise would be rejected by the intestines as unassimilable. Thus, if bread in which bran is left is not so nourishing as bread which is deprived of it, this inferiority is compensated for by qualities which are important with respect to digestibility; it is also more rapid. Moreover, whether from its fermenting properties or by a mechanical effect of the ligneous matters which it contains, it has the effect of increasing the peristaltic movement of the intestines and consequently of aiding their evacuations. Bran has at all times one inestimable advantage over medicinal drugs: it does not fatigue the digestive organs, and fruitrate the intestinal contraction, which is, to the degree desired by nature, necessary for the regularity of functions. Finally, it has not the disadvantage of medicinal substance, of losing its efficacy from habit, and thus requiring increasing doses to keep up its action. Liebig says, that the separation of bran from the flour is rather injurious than useful to nutrition. In many parts of Germany and almost all over France, the peasantry use the bran with the flour, and there are no people whose dige tion is in a better state. It should be remembered, too that by using unbolted flour for bread, we increase the product at least a fifth or sixth.—*Journal de Chime Medicale*

New Advertisements.

STRAY COW.—Came to the subscriber's residence, near the Railway Station, Clinton, on Sunday last, a white and red Cow, about two years old; having with her a calt a day or two old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

ELIZABETH RAY.

Clinton, 31st May, 1864. w194

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS

WILL be received by the County Surveyor, on the part of the Municipal Council for the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, until

MONDAY, 20th JUNE,

1864, for the following work, viz:

Building a Stone Pier

TO

MANCHESTER BRIDGE,

—Also,—

For Cutting Down a Hill

AT

WINGHAM,

And raising the Gravel Road through the Prairie.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the susbcriber in Clinton, on or before the TWENTIETH day of JUNE.

The time for finishing the above work will be the

15th September Next.

[Signed.] A. BAY,

County Surveyor for Huron and Bruce.

County Surveyor's Office, Clinton, 2nd June, 1864. } w19 2t

NOTICE

TO

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

THE Board of Common School Trustees have recently repaired and fitted up the

Old School House on East Street

For the reception of scholars. The school will be opened on

MONDAY, 13th INST,

And for the present, pupils in the *FIRST BOOK ONLY*, will be admitted. By order of the Board,

WM. MACKAY, Secretary.

Board Room, Goderich, 30th June, 1864. sw78-4t-w19-2t

THE MARKETS.

GODERICH, June 7th, 1864.

Fall Wheat,	$0.85	@	0.00
Spring do	0.72	@	0.00
Oats,	0.40	@	0.00
Barley	0.60	@	0.65
Hay, ℔ ton	7.00	@	8.00
Wool washed ℔ lb	0.39	@	0.40
" unwashed	0.27	@	0.30
Peas	0.40	@	0.45
Pork	4.50	@	4.75
Beef,	3.00	@	4.00
Turkies, each	0.45	@	0.60
Geese, do	0.30	@	0.45
Chickens, ℔ pair	0.25	@	0.30
Ducks, do	0.40	@	0.50
Hides (green)	4.00½	@	0.00
Carrots, ℔ bush.	0.25	@	0.00
Turnips	0.12½	@	0.15
Butter	0.15	@	0.17
Potatoes	0.60	@	0.65
Wood	2.00	@	0.00
Eggs	0.08	@	0.00

MONTREAL.—Wheat dull at 1.29 for Fall, flour shipping lots $4 a 4.05; ashes 5.70 a 5.74½ for pots.

NEW YORK, 4th, Canada flour 7 25 to 745. for common, 7.90 to 9.00 for good to choice extra.—Wheat 1.62 to 1.69 for Spring.

TORONTO.—4th, Fall Wheat 90 to 95c. Spr'g 75 to 80c. Oats scarce at 43 a 50c. Potatoes 45 to 55. Eggs 8 to 10c. Wool one load sold at 38c.

Birth.

In Walkerton, on the 25th instant, the wife of WM. FRASER, Esq., of a daughter.

Married.

At Holmesville, on Monday the 16th inst., by the Rev. C. C. Johnson, JOHN COOKE, of Dungannon, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Robt. Disney, of Holmesville.

Died.

On Sunday the 27th inst., Mr. Andrew Scott, of Hullett, a native of Mid Lothian, Scotland.

On Monday, the 30th of May, after a short illness, Margaret, the beloved wife of William Fraser, Esq., Attorney, Walkerton.

New Advertisements.

To Sabbath School Teachers AND OTHERS.

ALL the valuable and interesting Books, Tracts and publications issued by the

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY

may be had from the subscriber 20 per cent. lower than the usual price. Their publications will be found instructive, entertaining and cheap, many of them being specially adapted to the use of Sabbath Schools. They also issue a large quantity of Standard Theological Literature, the works of Bunyan, Baxter, Paley, Gurthrie. A descriptive catalogue sent on application to

EDWARD SHARMAN, Agent, Goderich.

Goderich, June 6th, 1864, w19-4t

WHOLESALE PAPER

AND

Stationery Warehouse!

THE subscribers desire to intimate to their correspondents, and the Trade of Western Canada, that they are now and have been receiving since the opening of Navigation, large stocks of all kinds of PAPER and ENVELOPES from their own

PAPER MILLS, AT VALLEYFIELD,

ON THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Also, from the

Brantford and Dundas Paper Mills,

Embracing all sizes of Wrapping Paper, Small, Fine Small, Crown Grey, suitable for Tea Papers; Demy, Royal, Imperial, Elephant, and Double Imperial, in Brown and Manilla Papers.

Also,

Rag and Straw Wrappings, all sizes.

We have also on hand large stocks of printing papers for news and fine No. 1 Book and Colored Papers, and have received this Spring large stocks of Writing Papers, Blue and Cream Laid Fol. Posts, and Caps, Blue, Buff, White and Pink Blottings; large and small Post and double Cap Pressings.

Envelopes.

We have on hand a large assortment of Envelopes, White, Dark Buff, Canary and Salmon, Official, Letter, and Note sizes of our own manufacture. We are also receiving our Spring Importations of English and Scotch

Writing Papers!

Of Cream and Blue Laid Caps, Letter and Note Papers ruled and plain, Fol. Posts, yellow wove, Blue and Cream Laid, large and small; Blue Laid and Hand made Demy, Medium, Royal and Imperial, Treasue and Copying Paper. Our stock of

STATIONERY

is large and well assorted, viz: Steel Pens, of Gillott's and Mitchell's make, Blue Black, Perth Office, and Dovell's Inks, Quills, Wax, Slates and Pencils, Blank Books, Medium Demy, and Can, in great variety; Envelopes, Cream and Blue Laid Letter and Note Sizes; various styles of Memorandum and Pass Books, Pocket Books, and Portmonaies; Mucilage, Pen Holders, Glass Ink Stands.

WHITE AND COLORED TWINES.

Printers' Cards and Card Board, consisting of China, Blank, Enamelled and Colored.

PRINTING INK

In kegs and cans.

☞ Always on hand large Stocks of the National Series of School Books.

JAMES BUNTIN & CO., King Street.

Hamilton, 27th May, 1864. w19-4t

ROOM PAPERS.

A NEW STOCK OF

WALL PAPER!

Just received and for sale at the

Signal Office Book and Stationery Store.

STATIONERY,

A FULL STOCK OF

All Kinds of Office Stationery

Now on Hand,

AT

Lowest trade Rates!

T. J. MOORHOUSE.

Goderich, April 8th, 1864. w49

MEETING OF COUNTIES' COUNCIL

THE COUNTIES COUNCIL for the United Counties of

HURON AND BRUCE,

will meet in the

Court Room, Goderich,

ON

Tuesday the 21st day of JUNE, next.

Goderich, May 27th, 1864. } D. H. RITCHIE, Counties Clerk.

w16-3t

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

W. H. BULLOCK,

Photographic Artist, &c

WILL REMAIN IN GODERICH FOR a few days only, which those who wish

First-Class Pictures!!

Taken will please bear in mind. Parties having unfinished work in the artist's hands are requested to call for the same without delay.

Goderich, May 9th, 1864. sw71-tf

In the Surrogate Court

OF THE

United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

TO THE HEIRS AND NEXT OF KIN of CONRAD MORATH, late of the Township of HOWICK, in the County of Huron, yeoman, deceased, you are hereby cited and required to appear either in person or by your Attorney in the Surrogate Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce before the Surrogate thereof, on or before the FOURTH DAY OF JULY NEXT, to show cause why Administration of the Estate of the said Conrad Morath should not be granted to Thomas Gibson of the said Township of Howick, pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, and why such order should not be made out and granted in the premises as to his honor should seem meet.

Witness, ROBERT COOPER, Esquire, Judge of our said Court at Goderich, this 30th day of May, 1864.

Issued on Judge's order of same date.

S'd HUGH JOHNSTON, Registerer of Surrogate Court, United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

w18 3t

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

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

JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff H. & B.

By S. POTTOCK, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Goderich, 2nd June, 1863. } w9

BY-LAW

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

WHEREAS the Corporation of the United Counties of Huron & Bruce, has resolved to grade, gravel and improve certain roads and highways, with the necessary Bridges for the same, within the said County of Huron.

And whereas the said improvements are entirely within the County of Huron, and the expense of making the same to be defrayed by the said County, irrespective of the County of Bruce, the loan or debt will be paid by the said County of Huron, and the rate hereinafter mentioned will be raised solely upon the rateable property within the said County of Huron.

And whereas to carry into effect the said recited object, it will be necessary for the said Corporation to raise the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of Three thousand two hundred dollars to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said loan or debt and interest as also hereinafter mainained.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality irrespective of any future increase of the same, and irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the Sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment rolls, being for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; was eight millions, three hundred and ninety six thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars.

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

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

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

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

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

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

V. That for the purpose of forming a Sinking Fund, for the payment of the said Debentures, and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of Four-tenths of a mill in the Dollar shall in addition to all other rates and taxes be raised, levied and collected in each year solely upon all the rateable property within the said County of Huron, during the continuance of the said Debentures or any of them.

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

NOTICE.

THE above is a true copy of a proposed By-Law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce at the County Court Room in the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, on the Twenty-second day of June, 1864, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

D. H. RITCHIE, Counties Clerk.

County Clerk's Office, Goderich, 10th March, 1864. } w7td

COTTON YARN

RECEIVED BY

W. & J. KAY!

Goderich, April 4th, 1864. w10

DENTISTRY.

Dr. T. B. Montgomery,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL

DENTIST,

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, GODERICH,

(ROOMS OVER F. JORDAN'S DRUG STORE.)

HAVING taken advantage of the depreciation of American currency and purchased a very large and select stock of dental material, at greatly reduced prices, is now prepared to do all work pertaining to the profession in a skillful manner, and at prices not to be competed with in Canada!

Dr. Montgomery solicits particular attention to the following

LIST OF PRICES,

Which are less than half of the former prices:

Beautiful Upper Sets, on Vulcanized Rubber, from	$15 00	upwards.
" Lower "	15 00	"
" Double "	20 00	"
" Partial sets of one tooth	1 50	"
" For each additional tooth	1 00	"
Pivot teeth, each	1 00	"
Beautiful Gold Fillings	75	"
" Silver "	50	"
Other fillings in proportion.		
Extracting teeth	25	"

A supply of Tooth Powders, Gum Washes, Toothache Drops, Tooth Soaps, &c., always on hand.

Ether and Chloroform administered when required.

N. B.—No charge for extracting when teeth are to be inserted. Parties not wishing the old teeth extracted can have artificial teeth inserted over them.

References are kindly Permitted to

Revs. E. L. Elwood, A. McKidd, P. Schneider, Goderich; J. C. Usher, Brantford; L. M. Jones, New York; J. W. Sims, Dunmore; F. A. McDougall, M. D., C. C. Shannon, M. D., —Hamilton, M. D., Goderich; W. R. Smith, Seaforth; J. K. Waldren, M. D., London; H. L. Hunter, M. D., Toronto; J. Birch, Brucefield; J. B. Meacham, D. D. S., Brantford; W. Albaugh, Chicago; J. McDonald, Esq., Sheriff, G. Rumball, Esq., W. Seymour, Esq., J. Fair, Esq., J. V. Detlor, Esq., Ira Lewis, Esq., Goderich.

Goderich, May 23rd, 1864. 1f

TO RENT.

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, with good garden, on CAMBRIA STREET. Apply to M. C. CAMERON.

Goderich, May 2nd, 1864. sw76-tf

JUST ARRIVED

A FULL AND COMPLETE

ASSORTMENT OF SEEDS

FOR THE

Flower and Vegetable Garden.

A FRESH LOT OF

CLOVER & TIMOTHY,

Carrot and Turnip Seeds.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

In endless variety, quite new Styles.

JUST RECEIVED.

ALSO,

A full stock of all description of

GROCERIES!

LIQUORS,

WINES AND FRUITS.

Orders received for all kinds of PLANTS AND FLOWERS at

THOS. RODDY & CO'S.,

Corner Kingston Street, PARSON'S BLOCK.

CASH PAID FOR BUTTER AND EGGS.

Goderich, April 8th, 1864. sw43

Debentures For Sale.

OFFERS will be received by the subscriber for the purchase of $500 worth of Debentures of the Village of Kincardine, being for the purchase of a Public Cemetery. The Debentures are payable on the 20th January, 1868, and have coupons attached for the payment of interest half yearly on the 15th days of January and July in each year.

WM. SUTTON, Reeve.

Kincardine, March 29th, 1864. sw60-tf

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

At H. GARDINER & Co's

Market Square, Goderich.

May 13th, 1864. w43

JUST RECEIVED!

A LARGE STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER BOOTS & SHOES!

AT

WM. DUNCAN'S,

KAY'S BLOCK.

Goderich, April 15th, 1864. sw64

MR. R. W. KINAHAN

REQUESTS all those having claims against him to present them on or before the

3rd JUNE NEXT,

to Mr. THOMAS, of the Bank of Montreal, who is making arrangements for their early liquidation.

Goderich, May 23rd, 1864. sw-4t

JOHN FAIR & CO.

HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR

NEW STOCK

OF

Spring and Summer Dry Goods,

COMPRISING ALL THE

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They would call particular attention to their stock of

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

of which they have a better assortment this season than usual; and which, having added a

TAILORING DEPARTMENT!

to their business, they are prepared to make up in first-class style.

Corner of Market Square and West street.

Goderich, April 26th, 1864. sw67

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

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Very suitable for the Goderich Trade, which he is ready to sell at

THE LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Goderich, April 26th, 1864. sw67

HARDWARE!

GROCERIES,

Crockery,

Liquors,

Provisions,

Lumber,

Shingles,

Lath,

Sash,

Blinds, Doors, &c.

☞ Agent for the sale of GURNEY, WARE & CO.'S PLATFORM SCALES.

Blacksmith's Bellows

For sale by

W. E. GRACE.

Goderich, May 27, 1864. w14n36

CHECKERED STORE!

Market Square, Goderich.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS

WINTER STOCK OF GROCERIES, LIQUORS,

&c., bought at the *BEST MARKETS*, comprising

TEAS OF ALL KINDS!

From 50cts.

TOBACCO—a Full Assortment!

From 15cts.

COFFEES:

Rio, Java, Laguira and Ceylon, Fresh, Roasted and Ground.

SUGARS OF ALL KINDS!

NEW FRUITS:

M. R's. Layers, Sultana and Valentia Raisins, Dates Currants, Figs, Prunes, &c.

NUTS:

S. S. Almonds, Filberts, Brazil and new English Walnuts.

CONFECTIONS OF ALL KINDS.

LIQUORS:

Hennessy's, Martell's, Jules Robin & Co., and Rennault's Brandies, in Wood and Bottle, Sandeman's old Port, Duff Gordon's and Pemartin's Sherries, DeKuyper's, Holland's and Booth's Old Tom Gin, Old Jamaica Rum, Scotch, Irish and other Whiskies, Ginger Wine &c., &c.

LOCHFINE HERRING IN KEGS!

No 1. Mackerel in kit, Table Cod Fish, &c. Sauces, Spices, Lobsters and Salmon in cans, Sardines, &c. Everything in

FAMILY GROCERIES!

Kept and sold at the LOWEST PRICE.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID

IN CASH FOR

ANY QUANTITY OF WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

☞ Agent for LABATT'S London Ale and Porter.

J. Y. S. KIRK.

GODERICH December 18th, 1863.

COAL! COAL!!

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

BLACKSMITH'S COAL,

just received and for sale by

VanEVERY & RUMBALL.

Harbor Quay, Goderich.

May 30th, 1864. sw77

NEW MARBLE WORKS

KINGSTON ST., GODERICH.

D. McCONNELL,

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.

Goderich, April 18, 1864. w12-1yr

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

DAYS' HOTEL,

ON THE GRAVEL ROAD,

NEAR WROXETER.

THE subscriber, in returning thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him—especially while his house was in an unfinished state—takes this opportunity of apprising his many friends and the public generally, of the fact that his house now affords accommodation *inferior to none in the County*, and therefore trusts that by a proper attention to business he will still merit the share of patronage hitherto bestowed upon him. Let no stage-man or other *interested* individual persuade you into the belief that it is all the same whether you go to Wroxeter or not, because not only is his house not in that place, but is 2 miles nearer by any road that is travelable, and therefore travellers going to Belmore Teeswater, Walkerton, &c., will find "Days Hotel" on the main gravel road, about a mile beyond the finger-board pointing to Wroxeter, and can expect superior accommodation and a hearty welcome at any hour of day or night. Our stabling is the most commodious in the county (city hotels, perhaps, excepted.) For a view of the how see R. W. Hermon, R. Martin and L. Polton's New Map of the County.

☞ Ice provided in Summer for his fishing friends.

CHARLES DAYS, Proprietor.

w46-1

Lands for Sale!

LOT No. 2, in the 3rd con. of Ashfield, County of Huron, containing 90 acres more or less, situate within one mile of the Village of Port Albert, and nine from Goderich. Soil good, land rolling, and beautiful flats skirting the 9 mile 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. } Lot no. 16, con 3, Township of Wawanosh
N. E. } 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 36½ 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 21, 22, 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 Bridge 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, Port Albert. } WM. ROBERTSON, Gaoler, Goderich.

March 24th, 1864. w8sw60-1yr8E

ISAAC FREDRICK,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

WEST ST., GODERICH,

Next door East of Mr. Stotts' Saddlery,

IN SAME BUILDING.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

REPAIRED ON SHORT NOTICE.

In the best Style & Warranted.

ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Gold & Plated Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c.,

Constantly on hand and warranted to be as represented if not, money refunded.

Goderich, 1st September, 1863. r10n31

LONDON PERMANENT BUILDING AND SAVINGS' SOCIETY!

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that James Hamilton, Esq., (Manager of the Bank of Upper Canada in this city) has been appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the above Society in the place of William Boyer, Esq., resigned.

All applications for Loans or on other business of the Society must therefore be addressed to James Hamilton, Esq.,

Secretary and Treasurer London Permt. B. and S. S., London, C. W.

ALBION BUILDINGS, London, C. W., May 7th, 1864. } w15-4t

NEW BOOKS

ADDEY'S LIFE OF "STONEWALL" JACKSON!

"THE SOUTHERN WAR," BY PELLARD, of Richmond.

AT BUTLER'S.

MAGAZINES:

Godey's, Leslie's, and Peterson's, for *October*, all received

AT BUTLER'S.

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 and giving satisfaction will be repaired free of charge.

sw46w2 JOHN BUTLER.

DENTISTRY.

C. W. FANNING,

BEGS to announce to the citizens of Goderich and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute in a skilful manner all operations pertaining to his profession.

Teeth filled, extracted, inserted, &c., at moderate prices

Rooms over Parker & Cattle's Drug Store Parson's Block—entrance on Kingston Street.

sw52 G. W. FANNING.

CHEAP CONVEYANCING!

THE UNDERSIGNED will draw deeds an mortgages and attend to the proper execution of the same, ready for registration, at the following rates, viz:

Deeds with Memorial..... $1.00
Mortgages ..... do $1.00

Other documents at equally low figures.

JOHN GALT,

Registry Office, Goderich, November 5th, 1863. } w41-3m

Poetry.

Written for the Huron "Signal."

On the late Dr. ——— of Goderich.

And what! no monument, inscription,—stone?
His race, his name, his form almost unknown,"
Yes, pass'd away with many days and years,
And Time has kerchief'd up his kindred's tears.
Oh Time, thou'rt gracious, thou art so convenient,
Thou caused'st our grief to be so very lenient.
Emollient Time, so sympathizing, kind,
No opiate to compare with thee we find;
But thou art subtle, and thy ways are devilish,
Yet watchful ce'r the unwatching, and so selfish,
Calling us in our daily, nightly play—
"Where we know not"—but away, away.

'Tis evening, and just past the sunset hour,
When nature folds in sleep each perfum'd flower,
And little birds are singing evening prayers,
And holy music breathes in soft night airs;
And Huron's placid lake, whose treacherous deep
Has caused the widow's soul to bleed and weep;
The orphan gazes on thee when thou'rt wild,
And feels he's fatherless—a mournful child;
The husbandless casts not her tearful eye,
Open thy sleeping bosom to desire.
"That little speck of sail where her dear life
Was wrapt up * * * when a wife,
But thou shal't soon disgorge "when it be said
Break up thy caverns and give up thy dead."
But I am lingering midst the tombs of those
Whose ghostly tablets mark their last repose
In this lone yard! where love and virtue's shown
On the pale face of each sepulchral stone.
"But this unnoticed, lone and unmark'd grave,
Where sleeps the beautiful, the free, the brave;"
Where sleeps the widow's friend, the sick man's care,
Who ever offered what he had to spare,—
Where sleeps the one whose gay and happy smile
Threw sunshine round him—round us all,
Whose tenderness and nobleness of mind
We often yearn for, but so seldom find.
"Well, slumber on,"—thy virtues still shall live,
And to the world its sweetest incense give;
We'll care not for the "stone to mark the spot,
Where thou art sleeping * * * but not forgot."

A SOJOURNER.

A Bull Run that the Yankees will never see—John Bull Run.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—This Company, with its usual liberality, has reduced the fare from Guelph to Detroit to $3. This is very commendable. Through tickets are also issued by this route to all points on Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, via Toronto and Royal Mail steamers at extremely low fares, affording parties an opportunity of combining pleasure with business.—[Guelph Advertiser.

Chicago is a place of desperate morals, or has the most ungodly set of sensational locals that infest newspaperdom. The last item in the Chicago *Times*, is that of a woman who stole a little boy from his parents, after keeping him a year or two sold him for a hundred dollars. At the latest dates the distracted mother was searching the city for the lost boy, and determined not to leave until she found him.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—In the House of Representatives yesterday the original resolution authorizing the President to give notice to the British Government of the indention of U. S. Government to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty, and to appoint Commissioners to negotiate a new Treaty, was, on motion of Mr. Stevens, postponed until the second Tuesday in December, by a vote of 78 against 72. The vote was a close one but it gives reason to expect that Congress is prepared to treat the question in a fair and equitable manner.

THE INCORPORATION OF MOUNT FOREST.—A meeting having this object in view was held in Mount Forest on Thursday the 12th ins. A long discussion ensued on the respective advantages of being attached to Grey or Wellington, after which Mr. J. J. Carson moved that the village be attached to the County of Grey. Mr. D. Youmans moved in amendment that the village be attached to Wellington. On the vote being taken the amendment was carried by a considerable majority.

EE'S ARMY.—A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* expresses the following opinion:—"General Grant is watching for some opportunity to take Lee at a disadvantage. There is no doubt whatever that Lee has a small force—much smaller than was supposed at first. Gen. Meade gave it as his opinion, but a few days since, that Lee's army does not number 25,000. Gen. Grant, it is said, does not give it credit for more than 50,000 since the recent battles. This is encouraging, for Grant has an immense army still, and its spirit is unbroken.

☞ The Barrie *Examiner* learns that a daughter of Mr. Daniel Harvey, who resides within a short distance of that town, on the Sunnidale road, was badly burned on the head and face, last Wednesday morning, while carelessly playing with some gunpowder contained in a flask.

☞ The Belleville *Intelligencer* says that on Wednesday, Margaret Hogan, a criminal lunatic confined in the gaol in that town for some six weeks past, attempted to commit suicide. She succeeded in inflicting a fearful wound in her throat by some instrument, supposed to be a piece of earthenware which was found in her cell.

LEGISLATION ON TEMPERANCE.—The Montreal *Gazette* says:—"Mr. Dunkin's Temperance Bill, with a few further amendments, finally passed its third reading in the House, amidst the applause of the temperance men, who have waited long, and labored earnestly for some such legislation. This is a long way short of the Maine liquor law they contended for some years ago, but it is a practical compromise, and all lovers of their country will hope that it may be effective to check and decrease the vice of drunkenness now too prevalent in the country."

Valuable Farm For Sale.

BEING Lot No. 4, Eastern Division, 7th con., Township of Colborne, with 60 acres of cleared land, in a good state of cultivation, with 14 acres of fall wheat, a young orchard, two wells of good water, also a never-failing spring, two log houses, log barn, stables, &c., only 7 miles from Goderich, on the Northern Gravel Road.—For further particulars apply to J. B Gordon, Esq., Goderich, or on the property to John Michael Darlington. To be sold cheap, and time given for part of the money.

Colborne, 29th March, 1864. w10-1m

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. w8sw51-tf

THE EMPORIUM!!

Spring and Summer Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST OPENED OUT THEIR

SPRING STOCK

OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Ready-Made Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

STRAW GOODS,

LADIE'S, GENT'S, AND CHILDREN'S HATS.

A GOOD ARTICLE OF TOBACCO

AT

TWENTY-FIVE Cts. PER POUND.

JOHN V. DETLOR & SON.

Goderich, April 27th, 1864. w12

WOOL CARDING!!

&c. &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would beg to inform his customers and the public that his new premises on East street,

THREE DOORS FROM THE SQUARE,

will be opened on the first of June, for transacting the Wool Carding, Cloth Dressing and Manufacturing business, in connection with his WOOL FACTORY, where all orders and work in the above business will be punctually attended to. Likewise a variety of

Cloths, Blankets, and Stocking Yarn,

will be kept on hand to exchange for wool. Having this year added another

FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE CARDING MACHINE

to his establishment, he will be prepared to execute farmer's work to any reasonable extent on short notice. Customers coming to the factory themselves will be promptly attended to as formerly, and particular attention will be paid to those from a distance wishing their

Work Expeditiously Done!

N. B.—While thankful for the liberal patronage of former years in the above business, the subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and sparing no expense in meeting the wants of his customers, to still receive a share of the same.

☞ Remember the place—East Street, second door from CRABB'S BLOCK.

THOMAS LOGAN.

Goderich, April 19th, 1864. w12

REMOVAL.

PARKER & CATTLE,

HAVE REMOVED TO THE

Store formerly occupied by Twomey & Black,

PARSONS' BLOCK,

Where, in addition to their usual heavy supply of Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c., they have on hand a large stock of

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS!

Imported directly from one of the oldest and most reliable houses in Glasgow, Scotland

THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED A LOT OF PRIME

TEAS, COFFEES & TOBACCOES.

Which they offer at very low prices. Also,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

For Medical and Family use

GODERICH, April 9, 1863. wc15n25yly

HURON FOUNDRY!

GODERICH.

R. RUNCIMAN & CO.,

Manufacturers of Grist and Flouring Mills

Circular, Mulay and Sash Saw-Mills,

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS,

THRASHING MACHINES,

SEPERATORS AND HORSE POWERS,

Mowing and Reaping Machines, Wood Saws,

CULTIVATORS, GANG PLOUGHS,

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

COOKING, PARLOUR AND BOX STOVES,

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

Goderich, October, 1862. w39

SAW-MILL & FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of selling a good Water Saw-Mill, situated on Lot 22, (110 acres), Sable Line, Lake Shore, Stanley, 7 miles below Bayfield. The mill is in first rate running order, and there is plentiful supply of timber in the neighborhood. It is fed by a good spring creek. There are 80 acres of fine cleared land in connection with the mill, which will be sold with it if desired by the purchaser. There is a good orchard on the lot. For particulars, price, &c., apply on the premises to

WILLIAM MARTIN.

Stanley, Oct. 2, 1863 w36

FOR SALE.

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

FIRST-RATE LAND!

Terms easy, apply to DONALD SUTHERLAND, on the premises, or M. C. CAMERON, Goderich.

Goderich, April 30th, 1864. w14-tf

WANTED,

AN AGENT to canvass for McGEE'S "IRELAND," in the County of Huron. This is a rare chance for a good canvasser, as exclusive territory will be given.

Address, WM. PALMER, General Agent, Box 1235 Toronto.

sw14-tf

OYSTER DEPOT

TOYS,

Fruits, Fancy Goods, Tobaccos,

OF ALL KINDS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!

&c., at the

CIGAR STORE OF F. NITCHE,

West Street, Goderich.

Fresh Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., always on hand. swn4

Business Directory.

Dr. Hamilton,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Office and Residence—At MRS. ACLAND'S,—East Street, Goderich. sw98

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

R. McIntosh, M. D. C. M.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., (graduate McGill College, Montreal) LUCKNOW. v16w31

A. F. Steinhoff, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Residence at Mr. T. Evesheds, Victoria Street, *Clinton.*

REFERENCES:
A. T. BELL, M. D., London; THOS. NICHOL, M. D., Simcoe; JOHN ELLIS, M. D., New York city. n24-6mos

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

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. v12s47

William Fraser,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. *Walkerton,* Co. of Bruce. v16n15ly

Thomas Weatherald,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Office and Residence, Hamilton Street, Goderich. v15n3

D. McDougall,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD, County of Huron. Sales in village or country punctually attended to. w8-1yr$o

John M'Lay,
REGISTRAR COUNTY BRUCE; OFFICE, Grosvenor Street, Southampton. Southampton, March 14, 1864. w8-tf

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

John Denison,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Civil Engineer, &c. Surveying of every description, and Architectural Plans executed; Lands examined and valued.
BAYFIELD, 1863. w52-vly$r

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

N. T. Custead & Co.,
NURSERYMEN, DEALERS IN FRUIT and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c. Orders promptly attended to. 11

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

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

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

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

Caution to the Public.

I, UNDERSIGNED, Christian Bonnet, do hereby caution and forbid any person or persons to give or sell anything on credit to my wife, Barbara Bonnet, as I will not be held responsible for the same, she having left my bed and board without cause or provocation.

CHRISTIAN BONNET.

Township Hay, Lot 22nd, 13th concession, 20th May, 1864. w17-3o

IS THERE

any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City,* writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,

No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

STRATFORD AND HURON RAILWAY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made at the present Session or meeting of Parliament, for an act to revive the charter authorizing the construction of a Rail way from Stratford, in the county of Perth, to Saugeen, in the county of Bruce, with branches to Kincardine and Owen Sound.

(Signed), W. F. McCULLOCH, and other promoters

Stratford, April 8, 1864. w15-9t

J. & J. SEEGMILLER,

TANNERS!

DEALERS IN

LEATHER, FINDINGS!

&c., &c.

GODERICH, C. W.

February 12, 1864. sw47w

EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE

FOR sale, cheap, 200 acres of excellent land, being lots 4 and 5, con. 7, W. D. of Ashfield. There are 100 acres cleared, 40 of which are nearly clear of stumps. Good dwelling and barn. 100 apple trees, 50 bearing. One-half of the farm sold if desired. It is within ¼ mile of the Lake Road, and there are grist and saw mills, church, school house, &c., near at hand.

Apply to J. B. GORDON, Goderich, or to HENRY BROWN, on the premises.

October 23, 1863. w39-3m$pPAPO

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 *BLUEVALE 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. w3 7ft

VALUABLE FARM!

TO SELL

OR TO RENT!

LOT No. 10, concession 3, Township of Goderich, containing Eighty acres, sixty of which are under a high state of cultivation, with a first class stone dwelling, frame barn and out sheds, a large orchard bearing fruit and a never-failing spring creek running through the lot; situated two miles from the Town of Goderich. For terms, &c., apply to M. C. Cameron, Esq., Solicitor, Goderich, or to the subscriber, at the Goderich Wool Factory.

THOMAS LOGAN.

Goderich, June 9th 1863. w5f

LANDS FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN!

LOT 16 and part of lot 17, concession B, township of Turnberry, containing about 150 acres, (a portion of the land belonging to the late Mr. Alexander Becket) adjoining the flourishing village of Zetland. In consequence of the heirs residing out of the Province, the subscriber is instructed to take $7 per acre, cash, or a small advance for part cash and balance secured by mortgage, running over 3 to 5 year's credit. This is a decided bargain, as the lands are of excellent quality and very eligibly situated.

Apply to G. M. TRUEMAN, Auctioneer, Appraiser, &c. Land Agent.

Goderich, July 7th, 1863. w23

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.

JOHN PASSMORE, Victoria Street, Goderich.

April 1st, 1863. w49 6m

WAGGONS AND CARRIAGES.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO ANNOUNCE to the Public generally that he has recommenced business in Goderich, and will keep on hand and make to order Waggons, Carriages,

JOBBING

AND

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY WORK

in his line executed on short notice and at reasonable prices. ☞ Shops on Hamilton St., between Wells' Hotel and the Store of Messrs. Detlor & Son, formerly occupied by Martin & Passmore.

AMOS MARTIN.

Goderich, Jan. 20th, 1863. w51-1y-t

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

FARM FOR SALE.

ON the ninth concession, the west half of lot number twenty-three, in the Township of Wawanosh, containing One Hundred acres, with about forty cleared, the rest good hardwood land and a never-failing spring on the lot. There is a shanty, a log barn and a small orchard thereon. Title indisputable. Apply to the proprietor,

MAURICE DEVEREAUX.

Feb. 10, 1864. w3-3xto

Goderich Nursery.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to furnish

Fruit and Ornamental Trees!

GRAPE VINES,

Flowering Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Herbaceous plants, &c., &c.,

At the lowest possible rates at the old stand on the *HURON ROAD.* Having made arrangements with one of the most reliable Eastern Nurseries for a supply of all desirable articles which were not included in his own stock, purchasers may rely on having their orders filled in the most satisfactory manner. We have on hand a large stock of

RHUBARB!

comprising the

VICTORIA, LINNEAUS, CAHVONS, MAMMOTH, &c.,

ALSO, A QUANTITY OF

ASPARAGUS ROOTS,

of a suitable transplanting size, both of which will be sold *EXTREMELY LOW.* The present affords the most favorable opportunity of purchasing in our line ever before offered in this vicinity from the fact that the whole stock *must be closed out this Spring.*

Orders by Mail promptly attended to

N. T. CUSTEAD.

Goderich, April 20th, 1864. w13sw65-tf

MR. JOHN HISLOP, TREASURER,

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE

MUNICIPALITY OF GREY.

Receipts.

1863.	To balance on hand at last Audit	$873 93
	" A. M. Ross, County Treasurer Non-resident tax	157 89
	" " Treasurer Commission	97 75
	" Clergy Reserve Municipal Fund	326 18
	" A. Govenlock, Collector for taxes	6011 41
	" Licenses, Fines, County Road money, Bills Rec. &c.	242 25
	Total Receipts	$7709 41

Disbursements.

1863.	By cash expended on Roads and Bridges	$334 04
	" Paid to Schools	1626 04
	" " Salaries, fees, &c.	413 50
	" " A. M. Ross, Co. Treas.	4357 94
	" For Printing, Stationery, Postages, In. Expenses	101 27
	" Balance on hand	876 62
		$7709 41

We hereby certify that we have examined the Treasurer's Account and the Vouchers belonging thereto, and found all correct.

JAMES McNAIR, DUNCAN FERGUSON, } Auditors.

Treasurer's Office, Grey, March 21st, 1864. w18

Spring Arrangement

SARNIA, GODERICH, KINCARDINE AND SOUTHAMPTON LINE.

STEAMER

1864. 1864.

CANADIAN!

D. ROWAN, Master,

in connection with the

Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway

AT GODERICH.

and the first-class passenger steamer HURON, D. Cole, Master, twice a week between

GODERICH AND SAGINAW,

and once a week with Propeller NIAGARA, C. McIntosh, Master, between

Goderich and Chicago.

The Canadian having been purchased for this route, overhauled and refitted in a superior manner, will ply during the season of navigation, making the above connections, (wind and weather permitting,)

Commencing on Monday, 18th April,

Will leave Goderich for Southampton every Monday Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, a. m. Return same afternoon, leaving Southampton at 2 o'clock, p. m., calling each way at Kincardine, Inverhuron, Port Elgin, (and Port Bruce when necessary and practicable.

Will leave Goderich for Sarnia and Port Huron every

MONDAY AND THURSDAY EVNEING,

at 10 o'clock, arriving in time to connect with River Boat for Detroit and G., W., and G. T. R.

RETURNING;

Will leave Sarnia and Port Huron every

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., immediately after the arrival of the Grand Trunk Train from Detroit.

N. B.—Tickets can be procured from any of the agents for Saginaw, per steamer Huron, or Chicago by propeller Niagara from Goderich. For particulars as to rates of freight, &c., apply to

VANEVERY & RUMBALL, Goderich.

AGENTS:

SARNIA—W. B. Clark; INVERHURON—P. McRae; Pt. ELGIN—W. H. Roby; KINCARDINE—VanEvery & Rumball; SOUTHAMPTON—J. A. Bogwash; Pt. HURON—J. W. Thompson.

Goderich, April 1st, 1864. sw62w11-tf

ROYAL

Insurance Comp'ny

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

Accumulated Funds on hand, $5,000,000.

Annual Income Exceeds $2,500,000.

FIRE Insurances effected at the *LOWEST RATES* consistent with safety.

Life Insurance—Ample Security.

LARGE BONUS AND RATES LOWER THAN MOST ENGLISH OFFICES.

Losses Promptly Settled Without Reference to a Board of Directors

CHARLES FLETCHER, Agent.

Goderich, May, 1864. w15

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES ARE

FOR SALE ON

Very Reasonable Terms!

LOTS Nos. 117, 118, 119, 120, 135, 149, in the rising Village of Riversdale, in the County of Bruce. This Village is situated on the main road between Kincardine and Walkerton, the County Town of Bruce.

Lot Number 46, South side of Mechanics' Avenue, in the Town of Kincardine, and Lots 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53, in the Village of Riversdale, also 75 and 76, West side of Victoria Street, in the Town of Kincardine, County of Bruce.

Lots Numbers 3, 4, 5, on the North of the Durham Market Square, in the Village of Kincardine, County of Bruce, containing one-quarter of an acre of land each, with the buildings thereon. Also Lots 5, 6 and 8 on the Durham Road, and lot 25, on the North side of the Durham Road, in the Township of Kincardine, containing 50 acres each, partially cleared.

Lots 31 and 32 on West side of Queen Street in the Town of Kincardine.

For particulars apply to

IRA LEWIS, Barrister, Goderich.

n26

LEHIGH COAL!

THE UNDERSIGNED has for sale a quantity of the above article at his Hardware Store,

ALMA BLOCK, GUELPH.

H. MULHOLLAND.

May 16th, 1864 sw73-3t*o

A Good Farm for Sale!

LOT 14 in the 4th con. of the township of Stanley, in the County of Huron, containing 100 acres, more or less, having considerable clearings thereon. Terms liberal.

Apply to D. SHADE GOODING, Sol. &c., Goderich.

Goderich, April 29th, 1864. w13-tf

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. w44n49

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

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

CEDAR.

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

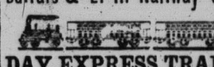
J. W. ELLIOTT.

Goderich, Feb. 10th, 1864. w2

SAGINAW VALLEY.

In Connection with the

Buffalo & L. H. Railway Co.'s



DAY EXPRESS TRAINS,

THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER

"HURON,"

CAPTAIN COTE,

WEATHER permitting, will leave GODERICH for SAGINAW every

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

AT SEVEN, P. M.,

Arriving in SAGINAW early next morning.

RETURNING:

Leaves SAGINAW for GODERICH every

MONDAY AND THURSDAY,

AT THREE, P. M.,

Arriving at GODERICH in ample time to connect with the following morning's train. Connecting with Express trains on the

Grand Trunk Railway at Stratford,

With the

Great Western Railway at Paris,

And the

Welland Railway at Port Colborne.

TIME TABLE—APRIL.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS to SAGINAW,

Leave Toronto (Grand Trunk)	A. M.	11.45
Hamilton (Great Western R'w)	P. M.	1.10
St. Catharines (Welland Railway)	A. M.	8.35
Buffalo (G. & L. H.)	M.	12.10
Paris "	P. M.	3.10
Stratford, "	P. M.	4.30
Goderich, "	P. M.	10.00
Arrive at Saginaw next	A. M.	10.00

MONDAYS & THURSDAYS from SAGINAW,

Leave Saginaw,	P. M.	3.00
Arrive at Goderich next	A. M.	6.00
Stratford (Grand Trunk Jn.)	A. M.	10.45
Toronto, "	P. M.	4.45
Paris (G. W. R. Jn.)	M.	12.25
Hamilton "	P. M.	2.55
Port Colborne (Welland R. Jn.)	P. M.	4.10
St. Catharines "	P. M.	5.40
Buffalo,	P. M.	6.00

This is the best, the shortest and cheapest route from all parts of Canada to and from the Saginaw Valley.

The "Huron" has been fitted with every regard to the comfort of Passengers, and is considered the best sea boat on the Lakes. Passengers may rely upon having good berths, and all other necessary accommodation—it being the intention of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company and the owners of the "Huron" to establish the route in a matter satisfactory to all who may travel over it.

Fares Lower than by any other route.

E. HOSKER, Agent, Goderich, C. W.

Goderich, April 23. w16-sw73

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, 1862. w45sw27

50 Acres of Land

FOR sale on Lake Road East and North Boundary of the Township of Hay. 35 acres cleared and a good frame dwelling house erected thereon, well situated for a tavern stand. For further particulars apply to

E. C. GRAHAM, Ayfield P. O.

March 16th, 1864. w8-4

For Sale, Cheap.

A GOOD serviceable MARE, Sulky and harness, for CASH

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN

For further particulars apply to

JOHN ELLIOTT, 3rd con., Tp. Goderich.

Goderich, April 27th, 1864. sw68-w14f

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

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

100 ACRES of excellent land, being Lot No. 3, 10 con. W. D. of Colborne, 6 miles from Goderich and half a mile from the Gravel Road, 60 acres cleared, log house, barn and good sheds. Also an excellent orchard of the choicest fruit. There is a never-failing creek running through the centre. Apply to JOHN HARRIS, Proprietor, or to

G. M. TRUEMAN,

w4-6m Goderich

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of William Morrison, at the suit of Albert A. Chesley, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant Wm. Morrison, in and to Lot number nine on the North side of Durham Street in the village of Kincardine 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 Ninth day of August next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD, *Sheriff, H. & B*

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 27th April, 1864. } w14

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, to Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas and Fieri Facias for residue issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the County of Middlesex, and to me directed against the lands and tenements which were of Joseph Essery, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of William Essery, administrator, at the suit of Adolphus Andrews, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, in and to lot Number Eleven in the third concession of the Township of Usborne, in the County of Huron, containing one 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 Twenty-eighth day of June next at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, May 9th 1864 } w15

SHERIFF'S SALE.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas and Fieri Facias for residue, and a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John Hawkins the younger, at the suits of Harry Lake and Mundo McGregor, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, in and to lots numbers three, East part South of Melbourne street, 5, 6 and 7 north of Melbourne street, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 south of Drury Lane, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 23, 24, 25, 26 north of Drury Lane, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 north of Christian street, 19 north of Melbourne street, 20 and 21 south of Melbourne street, 29 and 30 east of Elizabeth street and 31 west of Elizabeth street, all in the Village of Port Albert in the County of Huron; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Twenty-eighth day of June next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 18th May, 1864. } w74

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas and Fieri Facias for residue issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John Leesom, at the suit of Samuel Gunn, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lots Numbers Nine and Ten in the Fifth concession of the Township of Carrick, in the County of Bruce; which Lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Fourteenth day of June next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 12th May, 1864. } w16

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 4h con., 100 acres.
North ½ 21 in 4h con., 100 acres,
North ½ 23 in 4h con., 100 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK:

Lots 2 3 and 4 in 15th con., 100 acres each

TOWNSHIP OF GREY:

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

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY

N. E. ½ 43 in 1 con., 50 acres.

Apply to CHARLES WIDDER, Esq., Goderich, or to the owner,

THOMAS GALT, Esq., Toronto.

wn34

FRESH LIME!

ALWAYS ON HAND, AND

Sold at a Reasonable Price,

NEAR THE

MAITLAND BREWERY,

BY

MRS. McDONALD, Goderich.

April 28th, 1864. sw68-w14*2m

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., Solicitor, Goderich, C. W.

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