Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

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

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Huron Signal.

GODERICH. C. W., OCT. 21, 1864

THE QUEBEC CONVENTION.

The results thus far achieved by the delegates assembled are not very important, excepting, of course, the rumored decision with regard to the composition of the Upper House. It has been determined, we understand, that the members of the Legislative Council shall be appointed by the Crown instead of being elected by the people, as at present. This change will, no doubt, bring about an important modification in the *personnel* of the Lords, but it is thought the functions of that august body will remain pretty much as before. The great struggle, and, we apprehend, the principal difficulty in the way of the Convention will be the satisfactory settlement upon which the various local legislatures are to be based. The whole country will look eagerly forward to see whether ample provision has been made for the practical working of the representation principle — whether any change is made in the franchise, (which we certainly think there is room for)—whether we are to receive intact a wholesome system of responsible government, and whether the reception of the North West Territories on favorable terms is provided for. As the Conference sits with closed doors, we shall have nothing but the crudest rumors to depend upon until the whole system is definitively arranged, provided nevertheless, no unforseen hitch takes place to nullify all that has been done and render further action impossible.

Grave as are the responsibilities resting upon the delegates, we see that those learned and wise ones are *human*, like the rest of us. They are not too far uplifted above the common herd to appreciate the good things of life. They know how to provide for the creation of lords temporal and also what should be done with boiled turkey and oyster sauce—the Intercolonial railway is discussed, and so are roast duck and deviled kidneys—the interests of our French Canadian brethren are not discarded, neither, we are wicked enough to hint, are certain cases of the (supposed) French ambrosia, yclept Champagne. In other words, the delegates are undergoing a process of eating, drinking and being merry. Well, why not? Man is a social animal—*being*, we mean, and if, in every-day life, friendships are formed and cemented across a well-laden table, why should not feasting and dancing on a large scale tend to "soften the clay," out of which a great nation is to be formed? The delegates, before returning home, are expected to visit Montreal, Kingston and Toronto. It will be too bad if they see nothing of our vast inland seas more than the little duck pond in front of Toronto. We wonder if they would not accept an invitation from that happy and most harmonious family, the Town Council, to pay Goderich a visit. Seriously, the sea-board and Central Canada men would be delighted if they could be induced to spend half a day up here, and we should be happy to shake hands with them, and point out the availability of Goderich as a naval station, should such a luxury be required. Will Councillor Leonard think the matter over and make a move at next meeting?

LATEST FROM QUEBEC.

THE CONFEDERATION CONFERENCE.

(*By Special Telegraph to the Globe.*)

QUEBEC, Oct. 18.

The Conference met this morning at 10 o'clock, sat until two, met again at half-past seven, and is still sitting while I write. Notwithstanding the strict secresy preserved, there seems no doubt that the last few days have been entirely confined to the consideration of the best mode of providing members for the Upper House. From the earnest discussions everywhere heard on the subject and judging from the tone of conversation, there are few delegates in favor of the election of members of the Legislative Council by the people. This is not surprising. Canada and Prince Edward Island are the only colonies in which the Council is elected. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland, members of the Legislative Council are nominated by the Crown. The present Ministry of Prince Edward Island is, on the whole, Conservative. It may be, too, that the Conservative element in the Canadian Cabinet see little to admire in the change made a few years ago by their predecessors. The expense of contesting a division is enormous, and yearly increasing. The consequence is that there is great difficulty in getting fit candidates, and the tendency to seek corrupt aid from the Administration of the day is increased. Then there is ever present a fear that the whole machinery of the Government will be brought to a dead-lock by a collision between the two Houses, both elective and both equally representing the people; but the Upper House, owing to its constitution, possesses advantages denied to the lower branch. Considering then, the actual constitution of the Council in the several Provinces, the arguments against elective lords, and the temper manifested by the delegates, I think I am safe in saying that if the question has been brought to a vote, the Conference decided against an elective House as formed in Canada. The matter to Upper Canada is not so so important as may at first appear. In representation by population in the Assembly, she has her gurrantee. Lower Canada seeks in the Council to place a barrier against aggression by the West. It is thus a matter less important to us than to the French. Why should we not then let Lower Canada decide the question, and make her defensive powers as strong as she likes, so long as those powers are not converted into weapons of offence against ourselves? If she should think that the best made whereby to effect this will be to vest the nominations of members of the Legislative Council in the Crown, it would be no great stretch of liberality on our part to accord it to her.

The Speaker of the Upper House gives a great ball on Wednesday. The delegates have been invited, but in consequence of the necessity they feel themselves under of sticking closely to business they have declined. Their ladies, however, will attend. There is also some talk of a ball to be given by the Governor General. The bachelors of Quebec have also issued invitations for a ball on Friday at the Parliament House.

It is rumored that a Commission is about being issued to inquire into the Essex frauds at last election. Mr. David B. Read, it is reported, will be the Commissioner.

QUEBEC, Oct. 19.

The debate on representation in the Confederate legislature was continued to-day. There seems to be no difficulty apprehended with regard to it.

The Conference is likely to last longer than this week. Members, not knowing when they can get away, cannot name a time for acceptance of invitations to entertainments in the different places.

The Newfoundland delegates will not leave before the Conference is over. Hon Mr. Mitchell, of New Brunswick, left to-night.—[Leader.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The *Globe's* Quebec correspondent says: "I see it announced in several papers, "well-known for their reliability when "points of the kind are involved, that the "delegates generally accord the leading "position in the Convention to Messrs. "J. A. McDonald and Galt. The assertion is quite true. In fact, many of the "gentlemen heretofore accredited with "the possession of some 'Hairs,' are "nowhere. Sir E. P. Tache, Attorney-"General Cartier, Hon. G. Brown, Hon. "W. McDougall, and the Hon. Alex. "Campbell, are especial sufferers. It was "at one time seriously contemplated by "the delegates from the Lower Provinces "to turn them out of the Convention as "useless lumber. Courtesy to the Ca-"nadian people alone restained them."—We may well enquire what is meant by this extraordinary statement. Was the *Leader's* telegram received at the *Globe* office by mistake, or was the *Globe's* correspondent laboring under a severe headache caused by eating two much roast beef, at Mr. Tesser's dinner, when the paragraph was penned. An announcement in the *Globe* that Hon Geo. Brown was nearly kicked out of the Convention as useless lumber! What is the world coming to?

THE WAR.

While General Grant sits before Richmond thinking over the best means of advancing the election of his master, the Confederates are active at all points. It now appears that Sherman is pretty thoroughly cut off from his communications, and if Hood plays his cards well, the conqueror of Atlanta may suffer a disaster unheard of in the history of the war. Guerillas are at work in Missouri, Kentucky, Georgia, &c., cutting railways, capturing trains and playing the mischief generally. Gen. Sheridan still carries on his "glorious" work of devastating the Valleys of Virginia. In another column we give a detailed account of his terrible proceedings. And has war come to this, in a land that professes to enjoy the blessings of Christianity? Must the heart of humanity be compelled to bleed over cruelties such as red savages were alone thought capable of inflicting upon defenceless women and children?

The anxiety concerning the steamer *Roanoke* increased. It is confidently asserted that she has been captured by rebel passengers.

BURLINGTON, VT., Oct. 19.—A party of seventy-five armed men rode into St. Albans this afternoon and robbed the three banks there of $150,000. It is supposed they were Southerners from the border of Canada. Five citizens were shot—one, it is thought, fatally. Having accomplished their object, the band left immediately for Canada.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The gold market is weak, the effect of the late extreme fluctuations, by which the "bears" and the "bulls" have successively become losers. The price opened at 210¼, sold as low as 207¼, and rose again to 209¼.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says:—Gen. Sheridan's operations have not ceased in the valley. He was still engaged in carrying out General Grant's order to render the country untenable for a rebel force.

The total number of emigrants arrived at New York this year, up to the 21st, amounted to 146,825.

From Mexico.

New York, Oct, 19th.—By the steamer Columbia we have Havana dates to the 15th. The revolution in Venezuela, so far as the States of Arigo and Guarico are concerned, is at an end—loyal citizens having driven the rebels out. The State of Guaxamas still holds cut, demanding to be recognized as an independent power. No news of interest has been received from San Domingo. The str. Florida arrived at Narcisse with two million francs, 1,500,000 for the French government—the first fruits of the invasion of Mexico.

San Francisco, Oct. 18.—The U. S. iron war steamer Wateree has arrived from Ocapulco; and the U S war steamer Shubrick, from Port Angelos. The Wateree relieves the Saranac as guardian of our harbour, and the latter vessel goes at once to Mazattan, to look after American interests on the Mexican coast. Business dull. Legal tenders, 49 cents.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE.—We have to thank Messrs. Chewett & Co., of Toronto, for the first number of this really excellent claimant upon popular favor. It is published in London, Eng., and edited by Thomas Guthrie, D. D., whose name alone is a guarantee for the successful carrying out of the platform laid down. The intention is to render this well-printed and elegantly-illustrated book a welcome visitor in every Christian family, a position to which its comprehensive list of contents and hearty catholicity of tone fully entitle it. We cordially recommend it to those of our readers who feel able to spend a few cents' monthly for the intellectual and moral benefit of their several families. Mr. Moorhouse has it for sale and will receive it regularly from month to month. Call for a copy before the supply is exhausted.

DUNGANNON.

The Ashfield and Wawanosh Agricultural Society held its Fall Exhibiton in the Village of Dungannon, on Wednesday the 12th inst. Although the morning was rather unfavorable the attendance was good. The Judges, Messrs. Salkeld, Houstin and Wilson, entered upon their duties about eleven o'clock.—The successful competitors were as follows—

For Stock—Best mare and foal, R Wilson, 2nd John Savage, 3rd Thos Anderson; best two years old filly, Thos Pentland, 2nd Wm Mallough; best two years old gelding, Thos ——; best milch cow, Wm Young, 2nd T Anderson, 3rd Wm Young; best heifer, Wm Young, 2nd do; best bull, Wm Young, 2nd P Carroll, 3rd Wm Mallough.

Best ram, John Savage, 2nd Wm Durnian; best year old ram, P Carroll, 2nd Wm Mallough; best ram lamb, P Carroll, 2nd Robt Wilson; best pair ewes; J Savage, 2nd do; best ewe lambs, Wm Young, 2nd P Carroll.

Best boar, Anthony Black, 2nd R Wilson; best sow, John Savage, 2nd R Wilson.

Grain—Best fall wheat, Wm Durnian, 2nd D. McIlwain, 3rd John Savage; best spring wheat, D McIlwain, 2nd John Pentland; best oats, P Carroll, 2nd D McIlwain; best peas, P Carroll, 2nd D McIlwain; best barley, D McIlwain 2nd J Savage; best butter, Mrs J Pentland, 2nd Mrs W Young, 3rd Mrs A Green; best cheese, Mrs A Green, 2nd Mrs T Anderson; best potatoes, Wm Mallough, 2nd Jas McKnight; best onions, Jas McKnight, 2nd Rev Mr Barr, best fulleloth, R Treleaven, 2nd W Mallough; best flannel, Thos Pentland, 2nd W Young; best union flannel, Wm Fowler, 2nd R Wilson; best blankets, T Anderson, 2nd Jas McKnight; best quilt, Mrs Anderson, 2nd Miss Fowler; best mitts, Mrs Anderson, 2nd Mrs Wilson; best set harness, H Bickle.

STANLEY FALL SHOW.

The fall Show of the Stanley Branch Agricultural Society took place in the Village of Varna, on Wednesday the 5th inst., when the various prizes were distributed as follows, viz:—

Brood mare and foal, John McQueen, 2nd Thos Wells; two years old filly, Wm Harbison, 2nd John Cochrane; two years old gelding, John McQueen, 2nd Jas Forrest; one yr old gelding, John Reid, 2nd John Reid; yearling filly, Duncan McEwan, 2nd J McQueen; span working horses, Mal McNaught m, 2nd Mal Campbell.

Thorough bred milch cow having calved in 1864, Geo Anderson, 2nd Geo Anderson; thorough bred yearling heifer, Geo Anderson; grade milch cow, having calved in 1864, A Ellcott, 2nd Wm Moffat; two years old heifer, Walter Moffat, 2nd Hugh McGregor; one yr old heifer, Appleton Ellcott, 2nd Wm Carney; spring bull calf, Hugh McGregor; spring heifer calf, Robt Reid; yoke working oxen, Jas Baird, 2nd Wm Harbison, yoke three yrs old steers, John Pollock, 2nd Duncan McEwan; yoke two years old steers, Wm Moffat, 2nd Hugh McGregor; yoke one yr old steers, H McGregor, 2nd Duncan McEwan; fatted ox, Joseph Calloway, 2nd D McEwan; fatted cow or heifer, John Cameron, 2nd David Youle.

Ram two shears and over, G Anderson, 2d Wm Wise; shearling Ram, And Duncan; ram lamb, A Ellcott, 2nd And Duncan; pair of ewes having lambed in 1864, two shears and over, A Ellcott, 2nd And Duncan; pair of shearling ewes, Mal Campbell, 2nd D McEwan; pair of ewe lambs, A Duncan, 2nd D McEwan; pair of fat sheep, M Campbell.

Boar, large breed, Alex Mitchell; boar, small breed, Jas Baird; sow having littered in 1864, large breed, Joseph Calloway; sow having littered in 1864, small breed, Joseph Calloway; boar under one yr old, Robt Reid; sow under one yr old, R Reid.

Half bush onions, Math Westlake; bush of appies not less than four varieties, Geo Bates, 2nd A Duncan; beets 12 roots, A McEwan; six heads cabbage, Hugh McGregor; half bus carrots, A Duncan.

Ten yards satinett, Thos Johnson, 2nd T Johnson; ten yards flannel, Wm Harbison, 2nd G Anderson; pair of woolen blankets, David Youle, 2nd John Cameron; pair of socks, H McGregor; pair woolen stockings, J Cameron; pair of woolen mitts, A Mitchell; quilt in patch work, Marg Elliott; gentleman's shirt, Mrs G Anderson.

Assortment of cooper work, Wm Armstrong; assortment of cabinet work, George Diehl.

Ten lbs butter, Thos Johnson, 2nd Thos Cooper; cheese 10 lbs or over, David Youle, 2nd Alex Mitchell.

Two bush fall wheat, Thos Wells, 2nd A Mitchell; two bush spring wheat, J. Cameron, 2nd John Troyer; two bush barley, Ralph Stevenson; two bush oats, Joseph Calloway, 2nd A Duncan; two bush peas, Thos Cooper; bag of potatoes for table use, Thos Cooper.

Lumber wagon, iron axle, Alex Taylor, Clinton; iron plough, Runciman & Co., 2nd do.; wooden plough, Runciman & Co., 2nd do. Goderich; pair of barrows, Wm Purdy, Varna; two horse cultivator, Runciman & Co, 2nd do; set of horse shoes, Thos McClymont.

Discretionary prizes recommended—Quilt, bureau cover, and stand cover, in cotton twist netting, Margt Lyon, Varna; stand cover, picture in cloth, and picture in berlin wool, Janet Cameron, Stanley; silk embroidery, and fancy sachel, Margt Elliott, Goderich; gruber or drill cultivator, Runciman & Co., gang or iron harrows, Runciman & Co, horse rake, William Purdy, Varna.

The judges were, for stock and implements, Robt McCartney, Alex McLaren, and Arch'd McAllister, Esqs; for grain, &c., Wm Cooper, Wm Hall, and Wm McAllister, Esqrs.

GEO. LAING, Sec'y.

Interesting Items.

Late Paris fashions, represent the ladies wearing coat tails a yard long.

It appears from the published vital statistics of Ireland that in Connaught, the province in which decidedly the poorest people on the island reside, the longevity is the greatest.

An Irishman seeing an undertaker carrying a very small coffin, exclaimed, in the utmost surprise: 'By the Saint O'Dinnis o' Sligo! is it possible that that coffin can be intended for any living crather?'

A lady, in speaking of the gathering of lawyers to dedicate a new court house, said she supposed they had gone to view the ground where they must shortly lie.

Never flirt with a young widow who calls you by your Christian name the second time you meet her, unless you have quite made up your mind to the worst.

There is a girl in Maine 12 years old, who weighs 260 pounds, and measures 44 inches around her waist, and is only 45 inches in height. Her name is Bartlett.

On Sunday night last the Guelph Station of the Grand Trunk Railway was broken into by some person or persons, the ticket case forced open, and a considerable sum of money stolen. The burglars were, without doubt, well posted in Railway matters, as they did not disturb any of the tickets.

Native silver, in greater quantities than the general public is aware of, has for many years been found in the copper mines of Lake Superior.

At the ceremony of the beatification of a young man in Rome, lately, the expense of lights, pictures, flowers, &c., for the occasion, was $42,000.

A. T. Stewart is erecting a mansion in New York which is designed to be the most attractive residence in America. It has already cost $200,000.

A body of a new-born child, wrapped up in paper, was discovered on Tuesday at Hamilton in a shed on the corner of Wellington and Rebecca streets.

The Galt *Reporter* states that Mr. J. Ward, sen., has raised this year, on his premises at Branchton, the nice little crop of 1,900 lbs. weight of grapes—nearly a ton! He goes largely into the manufacturing of wine.

The Bishop of Natal.

MR. EDITOR: In the *Globe* of the 7th inst. there is an account of an attempt now being made by the clergy of Britain to procure the signatures of scientific men to a protest against the heresies of the Bishop of Natal. There is, also, a letter from Sir John Herschel, in which he refuses to sign the document and characterises the attempt as exceedingly arbitrary and unjust. It appears to me to be an attack upon the religious freedom which cost our fathers so much blood and treasure to establish, and plainly proves that the spirit which prompted the cruel persecution of old, is not yet quenched. I consider it the duty of every honest lover of his country to meet such a deadly threat at her liberties with the sternest opposition. I, therefore, offer no apology for the following remarks.

Our senses and our reason are the only avenues through which intelligent beings anything can come. Christ *reasoned* with the Pharisees, and our libraries are full of books professing to *prove* the truth of the various systems of religion now prevailing upon the earth. The time of miracles is past, and now a days we are forced to depend entirely upon our reason; and it require s a watchful use of that Divine gift to choose from among the mass of conflicting religious opinions in Christendom, something consistent, in some degree, with truth. The clergy of England seem to ignore the existence of *reason* when they attempt to convince the people of the fallacy of the Bishop's opinions, not by argument, but by laying before them a certain document, signed by a class of scientific men which amounts to nothing more than the collected assertions of such as are of the same belief as themselves. Imagine the effect of this proceeding upon an intelligent British workman who has perused the Bishop's works! Does it prove the falsity of those works? Will it cause the Bishop himself to change his views? I think not. This mode of argument has been resorted to before and, it may be said, has sometimes proved effectual. It is effectual thus far: if the man to whom it is applied be a moral coward, he may renounce his opinions with his lips, but he will still believe with his heart; or if he be ignorant of the subject, any profession which he may make amounts to nothing, and can have no effect upon his moral character; but if the person be both intelligent and honest, he will receive it with reverence as the opinion of great men, but he will scout the idea of admitting it as a argument against the truth of his belief.

Everybody has heard of the persecution of Galileo for his belief of the earth's revolution, and his renuncation of that belief on the 28th June, 1633, which ran as follows: "I, Galileo, in the seventieth year of my age, on bended knees before your eminences, having before my eyes and holding in my hands the Holy Gospels, curse and detest the error of the earth's movement!" Is it surprising that, when he left the court, he stamped upon the earth and exclaimed, "it does move after all"? Thus the great and venerable Galileo, weary with the burthen of seventy years, was trodden under foot by the bigots of the 17th century. If the Bishop of Natal had lived at that time and as honestly spoken his opinion, two alternatives would have been presented to him: that of going through the same process as Galileo and getting his moral dignity crushed out, or of being made a sacrifice to the sanguinary god of persecution—the image of man's own cruelty and ignorance. It is a happy circumstance for the Bishop that he speaks to the people of the 19th century, for, though he will suffer persecution to a certain extent, he will not experience personal violence; because the power has slipped from the unwilling fingers of the oppressor. The burning desire which some men show to force their opinions upon others, without allowing the privilege of enquiring into their truth, can be accounted for only in one of two ways: They either have not formed their own opinions upon *reason*, but believe, simply because they have been taught to do so, and, consequently, think it unnecessary to give *proof* to others, or else they wish to become intellectual despots, and to drive men with a lash, as if they were a herd of unreasoning animals. I think that in the latter case their estimation of mankind is rather too low; still, it is too true that the *majority* bow their heads to the yoke, and tremble at the uplifted lash. It is too true that they are ready to follow the hue and cry raised by their leaders against the man who, by his outspoken liberality of soul, has become obnoxious to them. They thus appeal to the very passions that prompted the Jewish rabble of old to cry out, "Crucify him! crucify him!" That this state of things is no chimera, can be proved by Herschel's letter, before-mentioned, in which he is driven to the expedient of protesting against his refusal to sign the inquisitorial document being denounced as an avowal of Atheism.

Everything in nature is subject to the one grand law of progression, and, if we look into the history of the Church, we shall find that religion is no exception to that law. Follow the track of Christianity from its source at the auspicious birth of our Savior, and you will meet with wars, murders, faggot-fires, witch-craft, bloody persecution, desolating crusades, and every grim and horrible monster that can be imagined, with gory limbs dressed in the white robes of religion. The Gospel itself has not changed, but the religions ostensibly founded upon it have risen from cruelty and superstition up to their present state. In older times the pronagators of religion went forth in armed bands—in one hand the uplifted glove, and in the other the Gospel of love. In our day the missionary goes to the degraded heathen and offers to him with his right hand the same Gospel, and with his left, the knowledge and comforts of civilized life. Has there been no change for the better? But where will this improvement stop? There is no reason to believe that religion has attained perfection, on the contrary, there are indications, at the present time, of such deep and prevailing excitement in the Christian world, as would lead to the conclusion that we are upon the eve of another religious reformation like that inaugurated by the Monk of Erfurt. Our charter of religious freedom is about to be extended, but let not the "rigidly righteous" think that *truth* will suffer, for, although their own *opinions* may sink, *truth* will survive. There is a certain party in the world who oppose every reform until they are borne down by the march of improvement; but after the point is gained, and the reform established, they immediately take possession of it, and attempt to monopolize the glory of the victory. Our high st rights and privileges were first preached by men who were called by very hard names. John Milton was an Infidel in his day, because he entertained and expressed the following sentiment: "The liberty to know, to utter and to argue freely, I prize above all liberties." Until all men entertain the same glorious sentiment, and become willing to submit all things to the arbitrament of reason, and not force, the world will still be filled with wars and rumors of war, with intolerance and persecution, with needless misery and woe; on our national flags we shall still see lions rampant and double headed eagles, and up to the ear of an insulted Deity will still arise the discordant cries of contending sectaries; but when that time shall arrive, the shouts of war shall be heard no more, persecution will give place to universal brotherhood, our ministers will preach amity and love, and the world will present the picture of one common family—then, and not till then, will Christ's glorious mission be accomplished—*peace on earth, and good will towards men.*

That time will yet arrive, for surely we have not been made in the image of God for naught. But, in the meantime, there is work for the true-hearted one the dawning of that glorious day:—

"Once the welcome light has broken,
Who shall say
What the unimagined glories
Of the day!
What the evils that shall perish
In its ray!
Aid the dawning, tongue and pen;
Aid it, hopes of high and men;
Aid it paper, and it type:
Aid it, for the hour is ripe,
And our earnest must not slacken
Into play,
Men of thought, and men of action,
Clear the way.

—CHAS. MACKAY.

A NOVELTY.

A bold and novel scheme, involving a revolution in the construction of vessels of war, has lately been submitted to the Admiralty by Mr. A. M'Laine, a naval architect of Belfast. Its main feature is the abandonment of broadside guns and even of revolving turrets, and the substitution of fore-and-aft guns, "to fire only on the line of the keel." The advantage alleged to be gained by the adoption of this experiment is two fold. In the first place, a ship thus armed and carried into action would present to the enemy her breadth only instead of her length—that is a front of fifty feet instead of a front of some two hundred and fifty. She would thus become, as Mr. McLaine contends, "five times more difficult to hit," (owing to the difference in the angle of impact) "perhaps five times more difficult of penetration." In the second place, her aggressive power would be proportionably increased by the enormous weight that might be given to guns mounted on the new new principle. The practical limit to the calibre of broadside batteries is the range of their "lateral training," but Mr. McLaine proposes that his guns should have no training at all, in the ordinary sense. They would be incapable of firing except in one direction, and while the elevation of each would still be regulated by the captain of the guns, it would be virtually pointed by the steersman. Mr. McLaine advocates the universal employment of twin screws in ships of war, which would "enable them to be turned on their keels and kept in the strongest position for defence." Mr. McLaine has designed a vessel of war on this theory, the estimated speed of which is fifteen knots an hour. It is obvious that the value of such a proposal as this turns wholly and solely on practical considerations. It may be granted that if a ship could concentrate her armament in her bow, and keep the bow constantly turned towards an enemy whose broadside was exposed, she would make short work of the engagement; but then the very same thing might be said of a steam ram. The difficulty is to force the game in which, according to the rules, you must infallibly win. It is simply impossible for one vessel to keep her head to a for one vessel to keep her head to a number of antagonists at the same time, and, while she was pointing her invulnerably prow to one, another would be firing shells into her vulnerable sides.—Suppose the steering apparatus of Mr. McLaine's vessel were knocked out of gear by a shot, what would be her position? Certainly not as good as that of a vessel similarly disabled, but armed with broadside batteries, for her guns would be pointing the wrong way if an attempt were made to board her. We are quite aware that Mr. McLaine, fertile in resources, maintains that, thanks to the centrifugal pump, she would still be "quite under command with both rudders shot away." It may be so, but this is just the sort of assumption that requires to be rigorously verified by actual experiment. No one can study Mr. McLaine's elaborate diagrams and his explanations without perceiving that, like most other "simple" inventions, it depends for its success on a variety of complicated details.—*Abridged from the London Times September 20th.*

THE END OF THE WAR.—The Richmond *Dispatch* thus facetously gives its ideas of when the end of the war will arrive: "We are asked fifty times a day, more or less, when we think the war will end. As we have no right to think, in the absence of data to think upon, we are sometimes at a loss for an answer. However, for the information of those who are particularly inquisitive and anxious upon the subject, we will relate a dream that a friend of ours had on the duration of the war, which may throw some light upon the subject. He dreamed that he awoke from a sleep of fifty years, and found himself upon the south bank of the Rapidan. He saw, at a little distance from the spot where he awoke, a corporal with seventeen men and a wheelbarrow. He approached and asked what this little gathering meant. 'This,' replied the corporal, 'is the army of Northern Virginia.' 'Where are the Yankees?' inquired our friend. 'They are on the other side of the river,' replied the corporal.' They have the advantage of numbers and transportation, as they have twenty-one men and two wheelbarrows, but we expect to get the advantage of them in position, will whip them, and then the war will end.'"

Merciless Destruction of Property in the Shenandoah Valley.

VANDALISM OF THE FEDERAL SOLDIERY—HEART-RENDING SCENES OF PRIVATION.

Special Correspondence of the New York World.

Desolation—desolation everywhere! For the past three days the Army of the Shenandoah has been falling back from Harrisonburg, destroying everything along the valley in the shape of forage and provisions, as it had previously destroyed that between Harrisonburg and Staunton. From Staunton back to Strasburg, a distance of —miles, that once-magnificent, blooming "garden of Virginia" is almost a desert.

Of all the horrors of war, this horror is the greatest. *I shall find it* impossible even to indicate what frightful wrath and suffering have descended upon these people and these lands.

As was remarked in a former letter, it became a serious question, after the army reached Harrisonburg, how long the hundred and twenty miles of communication betwen that place and its base of supplies could be preserved intact. Every train that passed to and fro had to be guarded by a force unusually large, and of late scarcely an escort sent from General Sheridan's headquarters to Harper's Ferry, or sent in return, escaped without attack and loss. Some parties were captured entire, and although they were in some instances forty or sixty strong, they were at times met by more than equal numbers. There was scarcely a doubt that as soon as the guerilla bands in our rear should become more perfectly organized, they would interfere so seriously with the supplies as to render our trains, however largely guarded, quite insecure.

Dispatches captured from General Early, and now in the possession of Gen. Sheridan, showed that all the forage and supplies in the country, between Staunton and Lexington, had been sent to Richmond. Those existing between Staunton and Strasburg were returned, and were to be retained for the support of Early's army during the coming winter. The destruction of these supplies would be, consequently, one of the severest blows struck at the fortunes of the rebellion in this region. It would at once relieve us of the necessity of occupying the Valley, and prevent the rebel army from using it as a thoroughfare to Pennsylvania, by rendering it almost uninhabitable.

The beginning of the work was recorded in what you have already received. It has been continued during the three days' march from Harrisonburg to Strasburg, where the army is tonight encamped. Through all the air resplendent from horizon to horizon has been black with the smoke of a hundred conflagrations, and at night a gleam, brighter and more lurid than sunset, has shot from every verge. The orders have been to destroy all forage in stacks and barns, and to drive the stock before for the subsistence of the army. The execution of these orders has been thorough, and in some instances, where barns near dwelling houses have been fired, has resulted in the destruction of the latter. In no instance, except in that of the burning of dwellings within five miles, in retaliation for the murder of Lieut. Meigs, have orders been issued for the burning of houses, or have such orders been sanctioned by General Sheridan. Such wholesale incendiarism could not be pursued, however, without undue license being taken by the worst class of soldiers, and there have been frequent instances of rascality and pillage.

Indiscriminating (for with such swift work discrimination is impracticable), relentless, merciless, the torch has done its terrible business in the centre and on each side of the Valley. Few barns and stables have escaped. The gardens and corn-fields have been desolated. The cattle, hogs, sheep, cows, oxen—nearly five thousand head in all—have been driven from every farm. The poor, alike with the rich, have suffered. Some have lost their all. The wailing of women and children mingling with the crackling of flames, has sounded from scores of dwellings. I have seen mothers weeping over the loss of that which was necessary to their children's lives, sitting beside their own, their last bit of flour pilfered by stragglers, the last morsel they had in the world to eat or drink. Young girls with flushed cheeks, and pale with tearful or tearless eyes, have pleaded with and cursed the men whom the necessities of war have forced to burn the buildings reared by their fathers, and turn them into paupers in a day.

A fine brick house this side of New Market was in imminent danger yesterday from the flames of a barn burning near. The men who fired the latter had passed on, leaving the house to what seemed, at one time, the same fate. Some officers passing by stopped, heeding the entreaties of women standing in the yard, and assisted in pulling down the fences between, thus preventing the fire from communicating with the house. The women were overjoyed. Wild and hysterical, they thanked the officers with frank hands and sobs, and broken words.

When the army left Woodstock this morning, some unauthorized person set a barn on fire, the flames of which communicated to several buildings, endangering the village. Gen. Merritt sent in a regiment of cavalry, who finally succeeded in stopping the conflagration, after pulling down some buildings near. A young lady, with a very flashing eye, appearing at the gate of her burning home, cried for assistance.

'Look,' she cried to an officer, who instantly sprang from his horse and began assisting the family in removing their goods; 'look what you vile Yankees have done. Gen. Sheridan is a brute; you are all brutes.'

Madam,' returned the officer, still energetically pursuing his labor, 'is not this rather strange language to me under the present circumstances?'

'Yes! O, I didn't mean it,' she cried, bursting into tears, 'but. God knows, one cannot choose words at such a time.'

Scenes like this (these words do not half express the piteousness of the reality) were constantly transpiring as the army marched by singing its songs, cracking its jokes, leaving its occasional serious word upon the suffering around. The completeness of the desolation is awful. Hundreds of nearly starving people are going north. Our trains are crowded with them. They line the wayside. Hundreds more are coming—not half the inhabitants of the valley can subsist on it in its present condition. Absolute want is in mansions used in other days to extravagant luxury. A family, consisting of an old man and lady, two girls and a boy, only a short distance from where I am writing, had to night only a little bread and a little sugar which they had purchased of one of our soldiers, in their abode. Scores are in like, and worse condition.

The rebel cavalry, four or five thousand strong, have followed us closely on the march, and this afternoon struck our rear guard—Gen. Merritt's cavalry division near Fisher's Hill. The attacked vigorously, with artillery and musketry, but were repulsed. They will probably be attacked in the morning if they remain.

McNiel the famous guerilla is dying, having been severely wounded in a fight with our cavalry near Mount Jackson. He lies in a house past which we marched on the way thither.

Humors of the Draft.

The following announcement is made in a New York paper, and is probably as correct as any that has been published in relation to the draft:

The draft will come off on Monday week if nothing else happens.

Of course there hadn't ought to be any draft. Nobody wants it. The Aldermen and Supervisors are trying like good fellows to save our bacon by hunting up all the sailors and getting them credited.

I think if we had credit for all the sailors enlisted since 1821, and the volunteers who went to the Mexican war, our quota would be filled and a few over.

But I don't think we shall get so much credit.

The government don't give credit; but it takes a good deal.

For the information of many inquiring readers I have obtained some

IMPORTANT DECISIONS

on the subject of the draft.

"A man who payed $300 commutation under the first draft, and has since died, is not liable."

"A man who has furnished an alien substitute, and over forty five years of age, is not liable."

"Females of all sexes are exempt."

"Young men who have postponed their 20th birthday on account of the draft are liable—if they are found out."

"Any man that has not been enrolled can have his name put on the list on application at the Provost Marshal's office. And such person shall be entitled to all the privileges of the draft, in the same manner as though his name had been originally enrolled by the proper officer."

"Going to Canada for a few months to see a relative does not debar a citizen from his right to be enrolled and drafted."

"Because a man's father had a wooden leg his son is not exempted, unless he has inherited the same infirmity."

"If a man is mustered into service for one year, and gets killed within three months, his executors are not bound to furnish a substitute for the balance of the term."

These details are not by Fry. Consequently they may be relied upon.

A ROMANCE OF THE WAR—CUPID INCITES A SON OF MARS TO TREASON—The Memphis *Argus* tells the following story:—"We learn from a gentleman lately from Morganzia, Louisiana, that there is now on trial at that place, by court martial, a young officer, attached as adjutant to a New York Regiment, charged with having attempted to betray his men into an ambuscade. It seems that the unfortunate young man became enamored of a young lady, the daughter of a wealthy planter residing not far from the coast, and that desiring to make her his wife, he proposed and was accepted, on condition that he would betray his command to a Confederate force to be conveniently ambushed. In an ill-starred moment he accepted the proposition. Accordingly, plans were laid, and the commander of the Confederate forces near was communicated with. A proper pretext given, on the day appointed, the whole force at Morganzia was marched up in search of the enemy, who, it had been asserted, had been depredating upon the neighboring plantations. Before they had gone far the Colonel commanding, from the awkwardness of the traitor, suspecting that all was not right, halted the column, and posting pickets securely, immediately commenced an investigation, which resulted in the confession of a sergeant of one of the companies, who had been entrusted with the secret by the adjutant. The Colonel thereupon marched his men back to quarters, and promptly ordered a court martial for the trial of the officer, who, there is little doubt, will be convicted. If this does not smack of the romance of war, nothing that we have heard of in the past four years can be so accounted."

THE "SATURDAY REVIEW" ON MR. SPURGEON.—We may as well be honest about it, and make a virtue of necessity. If there were anything better than Mr. Spurgeon to write about, we should select another subject. But in the dull afternoon of the year in the dark abysm of time, when bees and wasps and apocalyptic frogs and the sorrows of curates occupy leading journals, Mr. Spurgeon is not unnaturally the town's talk. Very possibly a waning popularity, and the ugly necessity which is laid upon popular preachers, religious as well as political, of keeping them before the public, is at the bottom of Mr. Spurgeon's last convulsive grasp at popularity. The fact, however, is that a sermon which he has lately preached furnishes a lively subject for autumnal prosing in the height of the silly season. The *Review* then remarks at length on the views held by Mr. Spurgeon and expressed in his celebrated sermon on baptismal regeneration, and concludes:—"The moral of the case is, to use the vulgar proverb, that, as it is impossible to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, so it is absurd to expect from a person like Mr. Spurgeon either the information of a scholar or the manners of a gentleman, the language of refinement in controversy or the humanities of Christianity in personal intercourse."

THIRD RAIL ON THE GREAT WESTERN.

The *Globe* says, the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Great Western has authorized the Directors to provide funds for laying down a third rail on the track, to enable freight carried by the New York Central and Michigan Central to be brought through Canada without transhipment. This is expected to increase materially the through business of the line.

Poetry.

For the "Signal."

On the Return of a Much Esteemed Minister.

Thou art come once more among us
With thy kindly, gentle smile;
Thou art back from that far country—
The beauteous Emerald Isle.

As we hail the sun's glad presence
After dark and cloudy days;
So we welcome thee to Goderich,
Once again to preach and pray.

We with horror heard of danger
As thou crossed the trench'rous deep;
Now we offer praise to Heaven,
And our joyful thanks repeat.

For the love of God our Father,
For His ever watchful care—
For His hand outstretched to save thee,
And his answering of prayer.

When we prayed that thou might safely
Meet us in our Church once more,
Blest with health and strength and vigor,
As in happy days before.

Now may all thy years be peaceful—
Calm and still as summer wind;
And may blessing pure and holy
Ever round thy pathway shine. M.

Goderich, October 19, 1864.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—On Thursday morning, the 29th ult., between the hours of 7 and 8 one of the most dreadful accidents, resulting in death, occurred in a busy metropolitan thoroughfare. It appears that a respectable women named Lane, keeper of a coffee shop in Leader street, Chelsea, while waiting upon her customers, caught fire from the shop stove and the terrified woman instantly ran out into the street and across the road into an opposite man's shop. Thence in a sheet of flame, and shrieking piteously, she bounded back again into her own premises, where she set fire to the parlor. Men and women in pursuit endeavored to throw her down on the floor, but the affrighted creature eluded the despatch worthy efforts, and appeared gifted with supernatural powers, for she literally flew away from her would-be preservers into the garden, where a Mrs. Lewis enveloped the sufferer in a carpet and stifled the flames. It was now found that the steel bands of her crinoline were red

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., OCT. 25, 1864

THE RAID UPON ST. ALBANS.

The late raid upon a peaceful village in Vermont, alleged to have been organized within the Canadian frontier, has created much interest, on both sides of the line. If it is true that the asylum offered by Canada, as a portion of British soil, has been made use of by a party of lawless men to plan and put into execution such an outrage as this, the act cannot be deprecated too severely, and those guilty of it should be handed over to well-merited justice. It is our boast that the moment a man sets foot upon Canadian soil, he is *free* to speak or act as he lists, so long as he complies with the requirements of the British laws under which he finds protection. This right of asylum has been taken advantage of by thousands of Americans since the commencement of the Civil War, and while we can bear testimony to the quiet deportment of a great majority of those claiming to be adherents of the Southern Confederacy, it is to be regretted that on several occasions a few desperate men have brought us upon the verge of trouble, by making this country a basis of operations against the American frontier. For such dastardly outrages upon our hospitality, not even a shadow of justification can be found, and we are glad to know that our authorities have at all times acted with as much promptness in such cases as they have when federal agents have been accused of enticing British soldiers to desert, or enlisting British subject to serve in the Northern armies. Until the *facts* are elicited at the examination to be instituted at Montreal, we shall find it impossible to say how far the St. Albans raiders have been guilty of breaking the laws of the country to which they fled for safety, after their nefarious object had been gained. The Canadian Government, however, has taken the matter up with becoming warmth, and doubtless justice will be done in the premises, irrespective of the threats of the New York *Herald*, or any other outside influence whatever. In another column we give the particulars of the raid and of the capture of a number of the raiders, twelve of whom, thus far, have been arrested in Canada. The following is the latest information, as telegraphed to Toronto papers:—

MONTREAL, Oct. 22.

The raiders will be brought in at a late hour to-night and lodged in Montreal jail.—The Hon. Mr. Abbot, the Hon. J. H. Cameron, and Mr. R. Laflamme are retained for the defence by Mr. G. N. Sanders, Confederate Agent; Mr. B. Devlin for the Federal Government. So much sympathy was expressed for the prisoners last night in St. John's that it was thought their rescue would be attempted, and Capt Dealtivier's cavalry troop was called out to the guard the jail.

Lieut. Bennett H. Young, the commander of the party, has sent the following letter to the Editor of the *Evening Telegraph*, which paper by the way denounces the act as a piece of brigandage, and says the raiders should be given up to the Federals:—

"To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.

"FRELIGHSBURG, C. E., Oct. 21.

"Through the columns of your journal I wish to make some statements to the people of Canada in regard to the recent operations in Vermont. I went there for the purpose of burning the town and surrounding villages as a retaliation for recent outrages in the Shenandoah valley and elsewhere in the Confederate States. I am a commissioned officer in the provisional army of the confederate States and have violated no law of Canada. I do not wish my name connected with the epithets now applied without a knowledge on the part of the people as to who we were and why our action. I wish also to make a few statements as to how myself and party were taken, I was seized on Canadian soil by American citizens with arms in their hands and violently searched, my pocket book taken and I forcibly placed in a buggy between two men, and started toward the United States. I reached out my hand and caught the rein, when three pistols were levelled at my head with threats to shoot the damned scoundrel dead, if he moved. Some Canadian citizens then spoke up and seeing a bailiff they started with me towards him, two of them holding arms in their hands. These statements can be proven by Canadian citizens. Bands of American citizens came into this place and even beyond it brandishing their guns and attempting to kill some of us after we were in the hands of the English authorities. Surely the people of Vermont must have forgotten that you are not in the midst of war and ruled by a man despotic in his actions and supreme in his infamy. I am not afraid to go before the Courts of Canada; and, when the affair is investigated, they, not my party, will be found the violators of Canadian and English law. Some one I hope will be sent to investigate this breach of neutrality and award to those American citizens doing armed duty in Canada the just merit of their transgressions.—Hoping you will give this a publication.

"I remain yours respectfully,

(Signed) "BENNET H. YOUNG.

"1st Lt. P. A. C. S."

Counsel for the defence will argue that the prisoners are entitled to British protection, their act being a belligerent one, duly authorized by the Treaty of Paris.

An earthquake shock was felt there at 4 o'clock yesterday. It was distinctly felt by men in the fields, who were shaken almost off their feet.

The whole of the militia are to turn out when the delegates come here. A public holiday will probably be held.

HARPER for November has been handed in by Mr. Moorhouse. It contains an interesting account of a tour through Arizona, the cruise of the *Sassacus*, several passable tales, and a continuation of Dickens' story, "Our Mutual Friend." Admirers of this great writer, after reading a few pages of his last work, must feel with regret that his glory is departing. The magician can still conjure, but his creations are vague, painful phantasms compared with the rich humor, sweet homely pathos, and natural truthfulness of his earliest efforts—The Pickwick Papers, for example. However, Our Mutual Friend, with its array of odd names, harmless iterations, and occasional flashes of the old spirit, will be read by thousands out of kindness, if nothing else.

As a little urchin was running along High Street, Worcester, he picked up a shilling on the footpath, which was instantly claimed by a German who thought to terrify him out of the waif. The youngster, however, assumed a terrified air, and blubbered out, 'Your shilling hadn't a hole in him.' 'Oh yes he had,' shouted the eager rogue. 'Then this 'un arn't,' cooly replied the urchin, and walked off with it in triumph.

Mr. Lincoln in 1848.

On the 12th of January, 1848, Mr. Lincoln, then a representative from Illinois in the U. States house of representatives, spoke as follows:—

"Any people, anywhere, being inclined, and having the power, have the *right* to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better.—This is a valuable, a most *sacred right*—a right which we hope and believe is to liberate the world. And this right is not confined to a whole people, but *any portion of a people* may exercise it!"

How different from the sentiments of Mr. Lincoln, the President, in 1864.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A passenger by the Grand Trunk Railway informs the *Globe* that on Thursday morning an accident occurred on that line, a short distance east of Belleville. A heavy freight train was proceeding rapidly over the road, when the engine struck a broken rail, and in a moment nearly the whole train was thrown off the track, with such violence that four of the cars were broken in such a manner as to render them totally unfit for future use. Fortunately none of the persons on the train were injured. In consequence of the accident, the road was for a time impassible, and the morning passenger train was, therefore, about four hours behind time on reaching this station.

NEGROES FOR TROOPS.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 7th, thus expresses the determination of the State of Virginia to persevere in the war:—It is not necessary now to discuss this matter, and may never become so, but neither negroes nor slaves will be permitted to stand in the way of the success of our cause. This war is for national independence on our side, and for the subjugation of the whites and the emancipation of negroes on the side of the enemy. If we fail, the negroes are nominally free and their masters really slaves. We must, therefore, succeed. Other States may decide for themselves, but Virginia, after exhausting her whites, will fight her blacks through to the last man. She will be free at all costs.

☞ The working classes of London are already profiting largely by Dr. Peabody's munificent gift. It is not only that a considerable portion of the large sum which he has placed at the disposal of Lord Stanley and Mr. Adams, for the erection of suitable dwellings for the poor, has been already appropriated with great advantage to that class of the population; but the movement which he has initiated has extended in other directions. The corporation of London has voted £120,000 for a similar purpose, and a limited liability building company with a capital of £10,000 has also been established. The working classes of this metropolis will have reason to bless their American benefactor, and it is only just to them to say that they have remained uniformly true to the cause of their country.—*English Paper.*

☞ A desperate agrarian outrage has just taken place at Adoon, Carrick on Shannon. Some sixteen to twenty armed men went to the residence of Mr. McKeon, fired a volley outside, and a shot through the hall door, smashed the windows, etc.; they then rushed in, were met by McKeon and servants, armed with pitchforks, etc., these were soon overpowered, and McKeon forced on his knees to swear that he would restore a farm he had taken for non payment of rent. McKeon was badly hurt with stones.

The New York *Independent* says:—Rev. H. W. Beecher gave notice in his pulpit last Sunday morning, that he would, on Sunday evenings, until the Presidential election, preach sermons which some people might call political. He gave the notice in advance, that if any one did not wish to hear these discourses, they would have opportunity to leave their seats vacant for those who did.

Satisfied with the Terms.

A certain good-natured old Vermont farmer preserved his constant good nature, let what would turn up. One day, while the black tongue prevailed in that State, one of his men came in bringing the news that one of his red oxen was dead.

'Is he?' said the old man; 'well, he always was a breechy cuss. Take his hide off and carry it down to Fletcher's; it will bring cash.'

An hour or so afterward the man came back with the news that 'line back' and his mate were both dead.

'Are they?' said the old man; 'well, I took them of B—— to save a bad debt I never expected to get. Take the hides down to Fletcher's, they will bring cash.'

After the lapse of another hour the man came back to tell him that the nigh brindle was dead. 'Is he?' said the old man; 'well, he was a good old ox. Take off his hide and send it down to Fletcher's, it will bring more than two of the others.

Hereupon his wife, who was a pious soul, taking upon herself the office of Elijhaz, reminded her husband very severely of his sins, and asked him if he was not aware that his loss was the judgment of heaven for his wickedness. 'Is it?' said the old fellow; 'well, if they will take the judgment in cattle it is the easiest way I can pay it.'

An amusing scene occurred at the jail door of Wick (Scotland) the other day. A carter had incarcerated another on a decree obtained against him in the Sheriff Small Debt Court for about £11. The debtor went to prison contentedly, declaring he would not come out till his creditor would come in. After lying in jail for some time while the necessary process was gone through, he had the incarcerating creditor arrested on a decree obtained against him for a precisely similar amount. When the creditor against whom the tables had been so completely turned arrived at the jail door in charge of an officer he demanded a parley, and, after the necessary preliminaries had been gone through, they each signed an order for the release of the other, and, after shaking hands over the matter at the jail door, departed on their several ways.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Not many evenings ago some persons staying at Mellan's Tavern on the Sandy Hill road, at the corner of Park street, chanced to look out before retiring for the night, and whilst doing so, heard a loud groan which forcibly arrested their attention. After satisfying themselves that the melancholy sound proceeded from some human being in violent distress, they hastened to the spot whence it proceeded, which turned out to be at the railway crossing in the Sandy Hill road. Here they found a poor unfortunate man from the neighborhood of Johnstown, who, owing to the darkness of the night, and the partial obliviousness within caused by sundry drinks, had stumbled into one of these fearful, looking traps which are placed on each side of the crossing to prevent cattle from straying on the track. There he lay groaning and helpless, and would have been crushed to atoms by the very next train that came along, had he not been thus providentially delivered from his perilous position.—He was taken out and hardly reached the tavern when a train did actually rush past!—[Prescott Telegraph.

PUBLIC REJOICING IN HAMILTON.—The Hamilton *Spectator* of Wednesday says:—"Yesterday the news reached this city that the creditors of this municipality had unanimously assented to the proposed settlement set forth in the Bill of our member. When the public became fully aware of the fact, they testified their feelings of pleasure by a general ringing of bells, kindling of brilliant bonfires, &c. The long pent up feelings of anxiety and expense seemed at last to find relief, and the merry peals of last evening correctly represented the general sentiment. Mr. Buchanan's exertions on behalf of this city are at last bearing fruit, and in a manner which justly entitles him to the sincere thanks of the citizens."

THE AMERICAN WAR.

CAIRO, October 22nd.

We have New Orleans papers of the 14th. Matamoras dates of the 16th ult. report that the city is in the hands of the Imperialists, under M. Jias, it having surrendered unconditionally. The Mexican schooner Julia was lost in the Gulf about the 26th ult.

Business in New Orleans had come to a stop, and will not be resumed until the trade regulations are removed. The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 19th says that the excitement has sprung up anew, and the militia are again called out in consequence of a large rebel force under Dick Taylor being near the city with the avowed intention of taking it. Forrest is reported to have passed up to Bolivar with a strong force.

Chattanooga letters of the 16th to the *Herald* state that our small garrisons at Dalton and other places were ordered to evacuate them, which they did, saving much valuable property. They were then occupied very briefly by the Confederates, but Sherman pressing them too closely they skedaddled, and all those places claimed as having been captured by the rebels are now occupied by our troops.

Confederate papers consider Sherman's position as critical, and also that of Hood equally so; but if Hood can keep up his supplies Sherman must evacuate Georgia, but admits that Sherman's position cuts off Hood's communication with the base, and hints that Hood has another base.

Louisville, Oct. 21.

Papers were filed in the United States District Court against the Adams' Express and the American Express companies for failing to stamp papers issued by them. The damages claimed against the former company are $156,000, and against the latter $20,600.

Captain McNair's guerillas captured the steamer *Cottage* Captain Dickens, at Harpeth Shoals, on the 18th.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Oct. 21.—Quiet has prevailed in front of Petersburg during the past week, interrupted only by occasional picket firing, which was resumed on Thursday night, and kept up with spirit until daylight, along the centre of the line.

Heavy firing was also heard in the direction of the James river, but the object of it was not known.

A despatch announcing another Union victory in the valley caused the most hearty rejoicing among our troops.

Surplus Recruits—The White Slave Trade.

Slavery is a bad, a wicked, and unholy thing; the traffic in human flesh is detestable, demoniacal, and abominable; but what do you think of the subjoined notification, published "to whom it may concern," in this morning's *Herald?*

"Surplus Recruits Offered.

WATERTON, N.Y., Sept. 8, 1864.

"For the benefit of localities wanting recruits, I can state that there are four hundred surplus recruits over our quota in the barracks at Sackett's Harbor, and they can be credited to any locality in the State on the payment of eight or nine hundred dollars for each.

"JOHN H. CONKLIN,

"Chairman of Board of Supervisors of Jefferson County."

Is not the flavor aromatic, even to rankness? If the rose, under a pseudonym, loses nought of its sweetness, the thorn, I imagine, pricks just as sharply when it is cultivated by the chairman of a board of supervisors as when it is grown by a nigger trader down South. What is this surplus recruit offer but selling human flesh? What is the "surplus recruit" in the barracks at Sackett's Harbor but a human chattel, to be bought and sold, and passed from hand to hand, like sheep or oxen? These miserable bondsmen—these indented apprentices to the great planter, death—are to be had for eight or nine hundred dollars a-piece. Did they receive such a sum, or a quarter of it, when they enlisted? You may "bet your pile" they did not. But they are, merchantable and appriisable, and some of their purchase-money will stick to somebody's fingers *in transitu*, of that be assured. There must be, to the knowing ones a "big thing" to be made out of four hundred recruits.—*From Sala's Letters.*

The St. Alban's Outrage.

ACTION OF THE CANADIAN AUTHORITIES—ARRESTS AT STANBRIDGE AND ST. ALBANS.

(By special telegraph to the Globe.)

MONTREAL, Oct. 20, 1864.

We have obtained the following particulars of this bold outrage:—During the past two or three days a number of persons—in all about thirty—came to St. Albans by twos and threes in the different trains, and stopped at the hotels. They were dressed like ordinary travellers, and attracted no attention. Yesterday, October 19th, at about three in the afternoon, and at the same moment, parties of five each entered the three banks, and, armed with revolvers, which they presented at the heads of the cashiers and tellers who were in, threatened to shoot them if they resisted or made any noise, and demanded the money. Resistance was out of the question, for at one bank only the cashier was in; in another, one teller; and in the third, the two tellers only. They robbed the banks of what money they could find, the vaults and safes being open, and took an amount in all of perhaps $150,000 or $200,000. While these persons were robbing the banks, their confederates, at the same time, went to the hotels and livery stables, and seized horses, in order therewith to escape to Canada. The whole matter was transacted in less than an hour. Of course, in stealing the horses they met with resistance, for this had to be done openly, and they fired half a dozen shots each at Mr. Fuller, the livery man, and at Mr. Field, the keeper of the hotel. While stealing the horses they also fired at Mr. Morrison who was walking along peaceably on the sidewalk, on the opposite side of the street, and wounded him in the groin, it is feared fatally. They also shot Mr. Huntington, wounding him in the hip, and slightly wounding another. As soon as they had got together horses enough they left for the north, taking the road by way of Sheldon, where it is supposed they intend to rob the Missisquoi Bank, and thence probably by Franklin to Pigeon Hill, or to Frelighsburg, in Canada. They all came from Canada, as far as their arrivals can be traced. On the plank road, about a mile north of St. Albans, they shot a young girl by the roadside. They threatened to burn the depot and other buildings, but probably felt that "delays are dangerous." There was scarcely a gun or pistol in the village, but in half an hour after they left twelve or fifteen of the citizens who succeeded in getting guns went in pursuit of them. When about halfway to Sheldon they were heard of as being within about a mile off. Some of the leaders appeared disposed to commit no greater outrages than robbing the banks. Others seemed to be desperadoes—wretches ready for any crime, and bent on robbery or murder. The banks offered a reward of $10,000 for their apprehension.

ST. JOHN'S, C. E., Oct. 20.

Six of the St. Albans robbers, with a large amount of money, were arrested at Stanbridge this morning. It was reported that two of the constables who made the arrest were wounded by the desperadoes.

ST. ALBANS, Oct. 20.—We have arrested two of the robbers on this side of the line, and have them in gaol, with considerable money on their persons. Six more have been taken at Stanbridge or Freligbsburg—among them their leader and about $50,000 of the money. The whole country on both sides of the line is alive with zeal to arrest them. Our Governor is much pleased to hear that the Canadian authorities are so prompt.

MONTREAL, Oct. 20.—The President of St. Albans Bank came to this city about two o'clock this morning, and with the American Consul proceeded to the residence of Judge Coursol. The latter at once gave instructions that Captain Lamothe, Chief McLaughlin and Detective O'Leary should proceed to Stanbridge. They left by the early train.

Terrible Affray with Robbers.

On Saturday morning last about 11 o'clock, a murderous affray with robbers took place at a farm-house situated in the 1st concession of Augusta, of which the following are the particulars:—Mr. Robert Smith, who is an aged man, of over 70 years, but remarkably active and strong, was left alone in the house, the other members of the family having gone away on business. Shortly after being so left, he observed two men approach the house, one of whom, a tall, athletic fellow, had a handkerchief tied round his face. Their appearance and movements excited the suspicions of Mr. Smith, who armed himself with a bar of iron which fortunately lay within his reach, and, concealing it, determined to defend himself should violence be attempted.—Presently the strangers reached the door and entered. They bid good day to the lawful occupant of the house, and then in a threatening manner demanded his money. Mr. Smith in a tone of remonstrance assured them that they had come to the wrong place for that precious commodity. But the robbers repeated their demand more menacingly than before, when the old man retreated to an inner room, barricading the door behind him as well as he could with a chair. The biggest of the robbers quickly followed and forced the door sufficiently to get in his head and see whether the old man was preparing to comply with his requests. The rascal's face was no sooner protruded beyond the edge of the partially opened door, when the old man dealt him a tremendous blow with the iron bar, which sent him reeling backwards upon the floor, where he lay for some time bleeding like a "slaughtered hog." Mr. Smith was now attacked by the other robber, who succeeded in inflicting several flesh wounds upon his face and hands with some sort of a cutting instrument, but not without receiving in turn a blow from the same weapon that had so effectually repulsed his companion. Meanwhile the latter had managed to crawl away, and the other, who would probably soon have overcome his aged antagonist had the struggle continued, also made off. Some of the absent members of the family soon afterwards returned, when an alarm was given. The neighbors at once turned out and tried to capture the wounded robbers, but though they tracked them by their blood into the woods, they did not succeed in finding them. It is to be hoped that the marks which they carry with them may yet lead to their detection. We are happy to learn that the injuries received by Mr. Smith in the dreadful encounter are not in themselves of a serious nature, but the shock he has sustained has, as might be supposed, made him feel ill.—*Prescott Telegraph*, 18.

Great Western Railway.

We publish elsewhere the *Times'* report of the annual general meeting of the Great Western Railway Company in London. It is of sufficient length for the general reader: but a much fuller and more interesting report appears in the *Railway Times*. The meeting was by no means of one mind. Mr. John Fields, a Lancashire stockholder, was particularly moved by a spirit of opposition. This, perhaps, was not very much to be wondered at, inasmuch as the directors were unable to proclaim a dividend. But he should have remembered that there were exceptional reasons for this, over which the Board had no control. During the last year the Company lost £144,000 by the exchange on Federal money—a sufficient sum to pay a dividend of five per cent.; and this loss must, to some extent, continue so long as the war in America lasts. During the next half-year it will not be so great, as the recent visit of Alderman Dakin and Messrs. Faulconor and Baker resulted in an agreement with the American Companies to raise their rates some 20 per cent.

The traffic returns show that the 'through' business of the Great Western is very nearly twice as large as the local. Some of the stockholders were for abandoning this 'through' freight, because it is paid for in 'greenbacks'; but this would evidently be a short-sighted policy. The Board resisted it, and succeeded in carrying the report, which gives them power to lay another rail along their line, so as to form a guage of 4 ft. 8½ in. as well as the present guage of 5 ft. 6 in. and thus be enabled to pass over the Great Western road the cars of the New York Central and Michigan Central Railways. The cost of of this work is estimated at £144,000; but it will not fall on the Great Western; as the American railway companies have agreed to pay three fifths of the interest on that sum, for eight years or more, and perhaps a advance some of the principal. No doubt this work will be commenced at once, as it is the intention of the Grand Trunk Company to lay a third guage line on 113 miles of the Buffalo & Lake Huron road, and 80 miles upon their own. The advantage of the new track to the Great Western was thus stated by Alderman Dakin, in alluding to the interview he had with Dean Richmond, and other railway magnates in the States. "They demonstrated to us that we were losing half of the through traffic—that if a third line were put down, connected as it would be by a car ferry boat at Detroit, and with the railway bridge at Albany, over the Hudson river, which is commenced, an unbroken line of railway would be established from Chicago to New York. The effect would be, in point of time, to place Chicago about where Hamilton is; and the result of abridging the distance to such an extent would be that in five or six years we should be entirely recouped out of the surplus earnings and the diminished expenses connected with this improved mode of transit." The determination of the Great Western Board to carry out this work shows very clearly that the question of amalgamation with the Grand Trunk is not on the board at present; and, as much as we approve of the connections which the Grand Trunk Company has already made, we question very much if it would be for the interests of the public weal that it should swallow up such a large railway as the Great Western, however profitable an amalgamation might be to the shareholders of both companies.—[Leader.

A Frightful Railway Massacre.

The Boston Journal, of Tuesday, has the following particulars of the terrible disaster on the Shore Line Railroad, already reported by telegraph:—An extra train, made up of engine and tender, baggage-car and nine passenger cars, left New Haven at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, having on board 275 sick and wounded New England soldiers, in transfer from Knight Hospital, New Haven, to the United States General Hospital at Readville. In running a sharp curve at Four Mile Run, or Four Mile Ledge, so called, eight miles beyond New London, and about nine miles this side of Lyme, Ct, where the road passes through a deep cutting in a solid ledge of rock, the train proceeding at a high rate of speed, the first passenger car went off the track, followed by four others. The engine and tender remained upon the rails, the coupling being broken by the shock, and the cars piled up one upon another in a fearful heap of ruins, beneath which lay dead and dying and shockingly mangled bodies of nearly a hundred poor fellows. The accident took place at precisely half-past 11 o'clock a. m. The scene is described by those witnessed it as being a fearful one, and the horrors of the battle field. The men who came or say that they would rather take their chances before the enemy's rifle pits than encounter such a catastrophe. Two of the cars were broken entirely into fragments not larger than the hard. Another was forced up the ledge some 25 feet and turned half round, so that it lay like a bridge from one side of the cutting to the other. Of another, only the roof and one side was left. Another was a mass of human bodies, broken wood, iron rods and chains. As one by one poor fellows were taken out and laid upon the ground above the ledge, the scene became more distressing. Here a mutilated trunk, still breathing, without legs, arms broken and features undiscernable, there a poor mangled fellow moaning. "Oh; my dear mother, my dear mother, what will she say?" The dead were lying in every posture; some calmly sleeping, as it were; others with stirring eyes. One man had been caught between the end of the car that lay across the cutting and the solid rock, and life had been crushed out of him. The body was not extricated until night.

Thirteen are known to have been killed outright, and two died immediately on being taken from the ruins. One of these was found in the ditch by the side of the track. Three or four bodies were seen among the rubbish, but in such a position that they could not be got at for some time. One of the killed was found almost split in two, from head to feet. One leg, having on a boot, was seen protruding from beneath a heap of trucks.

The whole number injured is estimated at about forty, most of them severely. It is thought that a third of the number cannot survive.

The accident is thought to have occurred from the spreading of the rails in passing the curve at a high rate of speed, or possibly from a broken rail. So completely was the cutting blockaded up by the cars which were destroyed that it was thought that a train could not possibly be got through before some time on Monday, and superintendent Calhoun, of the New Haven and New London road, ordered the ruins to be burned as soon as he was assured that there were no more bodies beneath.

A LUCKY SICKNESS.—The Waterloo Chronicle says that a well known merchant and J. P. of the important village of G——, in the County of Wellington, lately received a summons to attend the Assizes at Guelph as a Grand Juror. The document was by no means a welcome one, and although a bachelor, the prospect of being absent from home had such a peculiar effect upon him that on the day before the Assizes commenced, he was attacked by sickness of so strange a character that nobody—not even himself—knew the name or nature of the disease. He sent for a worthy son of Æsculapius, who prescribed for his bodily ailment, received his fee, and forwarded to Guelph by the next morning's mail a certificate of his patient's illness. But no sooner had the mail started and the tavern bell rung for breakfast, than the old bachelor made his appearance as hearty as ever!

SCOTCH AND IRISH.—When George IV. went to Ireland, one of the 'paintry,' delighted with his affability to the crowd on landing, said to the toll-keeper as the King passed through, 'Och, now! and his Majesty, God bless him, never paid the turnpike, an' how's that?' 'Oh, kings never do; we lets 'em go free,' was the answer. 'Then there's the dirty money for ye,' says Pat; 'it shall never be said that the King came here and found nobody to pay the turnpike for him.' Moore, on his visit to Abbotsford, told this story to Sir Walter when they were comparing notes as to the two Royal visits. 'Now, Mr. Moore,' replied Scott, 'there you have just the advantage of us; there was no enthusiasm here; the Scotch folk would have done anything in the world for his Majesty but—pay the turnpike.'

SATIRICAL TALKERS AND WRITERS.—Satirical writers and talkers are not half so clever as they think themselves, nor as they are thought to be. They do not winnow the corn, 'tis true, but 'tis to feed on the chaff. It is much easier for an ill natured than a good-natured man to be witty; but the most gifted that I have known, have been the least addicted to depreciate either friends or foes. Dr. Johnson, Burke, and Fox were always inclined to overrate them. Your shrewd, sly, wit speaking fellow, is generally a shallow personage, and frequently he is as venemous and as false when he flatters as when he reviles; he seldom blames John but to vex Thomas. Do not, pray do not sit in the "seat of the scorner." Are these poor, heartless creatures to be envied? Can you think that the Duc de Richlieu was a happier man than Fenelon? or Dean Swift than Bishop Barkley?—*Sharpe.*

Christophe, King of Hayti.

Henri Christophe was born a slave in the island of St. Eustatia, the property of Mr. Vitter. At a very early period he manifested a disposition impatient of control, accompanied with strong natural abilities, which, however, were not improved by cultivation.—When he was about seventeen years old, a Frenchman of St. Domingo having, in a casual visit to Mr. Vitter, discovered the talents of Christophe, and purchased him from a master who was very glad to get rid of such a troublesome lad, Henri was removed to Cape Francois, and apprenticed to a baker, with whom he remained till the French Revolution emancipated the slaves. Soon after he became general of a brigade in the colonial service. In the attempt made by the French to re-establish slavery, he distinguished himself as a patriot, fighting under the banner of Toussaint and Dessalines. Upon the death of the latter (1811) he became King of Hayti; and there he now (1818) reigns, probably the most despotic monarch on earth. At first he manifested a most sanguinary disposition; he has been often known to stab or shoot with his own hands persons in high situations about him for imaginary offences. Since his authority has been more firmly established, he has relaxed in his severity, and has given his subjects a good code of laws.

Not a circumstance, let it be ever so trifling, escapes the knowledge of the king; his spies are everywhere, and are only known to himself; his memory is so good, that it is said he is acquainted with every person in his army, by character as well as by name and person. Christophe has taken the most severe measures to enforce matrimony. In fact, he obliges every person to marry whom he discovers to be in a single state. All the young girls fly at his approach; for whenever he meets one, he begins a string of interrogatories. If he finds her unmarried, he generally informs her he will send her a husband next day. He probably sends her a black from his regiment of Guards; the lady being as probably, in all but name, a white person. It is in vain to expostulate, even to plead a prior engagement, unless the marriage can be performed before the king's appointed time.—*Diaries of a Lady of Quality.*

THE ENGLISH HARVEST.—Mr. D'Israeli, in a recent speech to the farmers of Aylesbury, stated that the harvest had been "not only a good, but a very good, a capital harvest." He strongly deprecated the attempts made by a certain portion of the press "to persuade the people that nature and Providence had not been so bountiful to them as they ought to have been." "Even the root crops," he added, "are not so bad as many supposed them to be, after all." In cases where the quantity fell short, the quality was unusually excellent. Thus the country was at least twenty millions of money richer this year than it would have been if the crops had been deficient.

THE CONTINUANCE OF PARLIAMENT.—The present Imperial Parliament was "begun and holden on the 21st of May, 1819," and will not legally expire until the close of next year, the last was the "sixth" session, and, as Parliament is septenial, "seven" can be holden. According to the usual practice the dissolution will take place next spring, and the new Parliament assemble in November following for a short time, and then adjourn to February or March for the transaction of general business. The forthcoming registrations will attract much interest, as the next revision will be the last before a general election. The total number of electors in counties in England and Wales was on the last register 535,788, and in Scotland, 49,109. In cities and boroughs in England and Wales, 491,229, and in Scotland, 53,682; making a total of 1,128,754, against 1,114,694 of the preceding year.

☞ There has been some trouble at Halifax in consequence of the Federal steamer Vanderbilt attempting a blockade of that port to intercept blockade runners. She was warned off by H. M. S. Jason, with a notification that if the order was not obeyed, it would be enforced. The Vanderbilt after protesting left, and proceeded to a Federal port.

Town & Counties

☞ Messrs. W. & J. Kay have on sale a valuable assortment of Furs of all kinds. Give them a call.

☞ On Wednesday last some person or persons stole $10.00 from the desk in Mr. T. Andrew's stall at the Market.

☞ Attention is directed to the adv. of Mr. Kirk, who offers bargains in Groceries, as he is clearing off his stock.

☞ The London Daily Advertiser comes to us in an enlarged form, and otherwise improved. See adv.

☞ We would direct special attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Fair & Co. Their stock is a very elegant one indeed.

☞ The latest trick of the thieves was to steal a brace of splendid live turkies from Mr. Dark on Saturday night last.—One gentleman has been sent to Penitentiary already for a similar crime.

CONUNDRUM.—A wag puts the following: "Why is the Market Question worse than the American war?" Answer.—Because the war has only created a *draft*, while the Market Question has raised a regular *breeze*.

GODERICH TOWNSHIP.

IS IT GOLD?—H. Hincks, Esq., has shown us a quantity of clay taken from his farm, which, in the form of scales, contains a large per-centage of some yellowish metal, presenting the usual appearance of *gold*. A gold mine would be a discovery, indeed. Mr. H. should have the substance examined by some competent judge.

TOWNSHIP OF BRUCE.

On Tuesday morning last Mr. Coltherd, of this township, who lives near Bay-dudard, had a fine span of horses stolen.—He immediately started for Goderich and Kincardine to put constables on the track. Constables Trainor, of Goderich, and Thomson, of Kincardine, traced the thief as far as Riversdale, and we have little doubt that the rascal is arrested by this time.

AN ODD PROCESSION passed through our streets on Monday morning, being composed of two couples, in wedding rig, in front, and about fifty person, male and female, old and young, bringing up the rear. The unusual sight created much interest, especially on the part of ladies, but a number of men and boys, whose reverence for olden customs was exceeded by their sense of the ludicrous, hooted after the processionists in a very uncomplimentary manner. The happy bride and bridegroom in prospective, however, marched on as bravely as though they expected nothing short of martyrdom when they arrived at church.

The Lecture last night.

We are extremely sorry that the space at our disposal will not admit of a synopsis of the excellent lecture delivered by Dr. Taylor last night. Mr. Taylor is one of nature's true noblemen. His is a fine, clear intellect, a vivid imagination, and a memory stored with facts gathered personally in the course of travels over two-thirds of the habitable globe. Add to this a rich sonorous voice, and a slight Celtic accent, and you have *our* beau ideal of what an orator should be. His audience last night was tolerably large, and highly intelligent, and all seemed pleased with the speaker's loyalty to Britain, and what he had to say of the interesting colonies on the Pacific coast, touching which he gave a great deal of statistical and other valuable information. We wish the Dr. great success in his lecturing tour through the Province.

CO. A. S.—ROOT CROP.

The following gentleman competed for prizes for root crops, according to the rules issued by the Co. of Huron Agricultural S.: David McIlwaine, Wm Young, Isaac Salkeld, John Salkeld, Andrew Donogh, Robt Gibbons, J. W. Elliott, Jas Lomas, John Hunter. The Judges, Messrs. Colin Clark and Peter Robertson, finished their work on the 17th and report the prizes awarded, as follows:—

Potatoes, 1st J. W. Elliott, yield 2 bush 7 lbs to the rod or 638 bush and 40 lbs to the acre.

2nd A Donogh, yield 2 bush to the rod, or 320 bush per acre.

3rd Jas Lomas, yield 1 bush 44 lbs to the rod, or 277 bush per acre.

Carrots, 1st R. Gibbons, Esq., very large yield, compare well with any former year—drills 18 inch apart.

2nd Isaac Salkeld, good sized, ground well covered—drills 20 inches.

3rd J. W. Elliott, smaller than formerly, but very compact, and the yield fair—drills 18 inches.

Turnips, 1st Wm Young, has 10 acres, first rate, very large and regular.

2nd John Salkeld, a large field of beautiful roots, would be considered good any year.

3rd J. W. Elliott, very regular and well sized.

Mangel Wurtzel—All on exhibition very inferior. 1st J Hunter, 2nd I Salkeld, 3rd Jno Salkeld.

HAY.

The Wesleyan Methodist portion of the population of the North-East corner of this township have shown great energy and enterprise in erecting this season a house for their Public Worship. It is situated about half way between the London Road and the Village of Zurich, on the new Gravel Road. It is a Frame building, large and commodious, and capable, they say, of seating about four hundred persons,—its gothic windows give it quite a church-like appearance. The new house was formally opened last Sunday, the 16th. A large assembly was expected, but unfortunately the morning was wet and stormy. It cleared up, however, by noon, and the afternoon service was middling well attended. Mr. Homes officiated and delivered an impressive discourse. It augurs well for the future of our country to see new churches and school-houses springing up.

SCARLET FEVER is taking off the children in the Village of Zurich, and I am sorry to hear that the polite and obliging miller of the Zurich Mills, Mr. Hutton, lost his wife and one child lately.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE THIS MORNING.

GRACE'S PLANING MILL AND SASH FACTORY DESTROYED.—LOSS $6000 NO INSURANCE.—SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was given, and it was soon discovered that the large Planing Mill and Sash Factory belonging to W. E. Grace, Esq., was wrapped in flames.—Everything about the building being of a highly combustible nature, a single glance from those who arrived at the scene first was sufficient to enforce the conviction that the Factory and its contents were doomed. Indeed, the fire seems to have gained great headway before it was discovered at all. The crowd bent its main energies towards saving the lumber yard adjoining, but despite the most energetic exertions, a considerable quantity of valuable pine lumber was destroyed. The "Union" fire engine was speedily on hand, yet owing to a want of sufficient length of hose or scarcity of water, it did very little towards staying the progress of the conflagration. It is really mortifying to think that after all the town has expended upon fire apparatus it is found incapable of throwing water to the lowest roof when the pinch comes. The firemen work hard and appear to do their duty faithfully, but through some unfortunate loose screw, they can accomplish but little. A score of pails, and two or three good hooks and ladders in their willing hands, would, in our opinion, be worth all the engines within the corporation, and would be the means of saving much valuable property. We are informed that no fire has been used in the factory for about a week, and it is highly probable that the fire was the work of some of the scamps who prowl through our streets during every night of the week, on the look-out for anything in the shape of plunder that may come in the way. On account of the very heavy per centage demanded by the companies, Mr. Grace has not been in the habit of insuring the property for some time, and his loss, estimated at $6000 exclusive of the lumber, will be most complete, not a single article, we believe, having been saved from the building. The destruction of this fine establishment will be quite a loss to the town, and is regretted accordingly.

HORSE THIEF ARRESTED.

The following from the *Free Press* of Saturday, refers we think to the thief mentioned in our last as having stolen a pair of horses from a gentleman living in Bruce township.—If so, of which there can be little doubt: the rascal must have made tracts with remarkable speed, considering that he was riding bare back. Chief constable Trainer took precautions for securing his arrest should he reach the older settlements, by telegraphing to principal points. It is not so very easy to get off with stolen horses in this country:—"Donald Kippen, from the Township of Bruce, was also neatly placed in limbo on Thursday evening, on a charge of stealing a span of horses from a farmer in Bruce. It appears from the evidence taken before Morrill, J. P., that on the afternoon of Thursday the prisoner came to Mr. Jacobs's hotel at Petersville, and offered the span for $70. Mr. Steeds, painter, who was there, at once suspected that the horses were stolen, but kept the man talking for some time, with a view to elicit particulars.—At length he communicated his suspicions to Mr. Jacobs, who told the man he was suspected of stealing the animals, and that he was under arrest. The astonishment of Donald was extreme, and he lost no time in clearing out as fast as his legs would carry him. Making his way across the common, he entered a house by the kitchen, and concealed himself under a bed! Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Steed and others were quickly on his track, and the shivering thief was drawn forth in a state of abject terror. A warrant being made out, he was committed to jail at once. On being brought before Mr. Morrill yesterday, he admitted having stolen the horses, but stated in extenuation that the man from whom he had taken them had cheated him out of $300, and that he had taken the horses to balance the account! The magistrate reman

Regeneration of India.

A consequence of the American rebellion, which few would have ventured to predict, is the regeneration of India. The check given to the exportation of cotton from the United States, compelled European manfacturers to seek their supplies elsewhere; and the encouragement to industry thus given has awakened the slumbering energies of Egypt and Hindostan. Both countries have become successful growers of cotton on a large scale, within the short space of three years. The effect upon British India is marvellous, though the extent of the change wrought was not quite appreciated till a few days ago, when the Indian Budget was presented to the Imperial Parliament. It then appeared that India within a brief period has exchanged a large deficit in her revenue for a surplus of several hundred thousand pounds per annum; that almost every form of industry is prospering as never before; that agricultural labor is better rewarded and an increased number of acres are under cultivation; while railways and other internal improvements are pushing forward with energy. All this is ascribed primarily to the stimulus imparted by an active cotton trade, although manufacturer and trader alike still complain of the inferior grades of fibre, which no skill, thus far, has been able to remedy, and which operates to deter the permanent investment of capital in India, from fear of successful rivalry in other countries. Nor is the advantage realized so much the result of great production as of augmented prices. In 1860 the exports of cotton to Great Britain from India amounted to 1,833,000 cwt.; and then came the sudden advance in the price of cotton, owing to the disturbances in the United States, and in 1862 the exports amounted to 3,505,000 cwt. In the central districts of Nagpore and Berar the area under cultivation has increased 200,000 acres in 3 years. This is a rapid growth, but it does not realize the extravagant expectations which many had formed. India is absorbing large sums of money as payment for exports, but there is no corresponding disposition to spend it. The natives are extremely backward in appreciating the wants of a civilized existence, such as sugar, tea, wine, tobacco, &c; so that in the last five years England has sent to that country fifty millions sterling in silver, and 25 millions in gold, a large portion of which is consumed in personal ornaments, though much of the bullion has been coined

The tea grown in India has improved in quality, and the plantations have increased in extent. The quantity of this article exported in 1862 and 1863 was nearly 3,000,000 lbs.—Another important product on is the cinchona plant, the seed of which was procured from South America as an experiment, and has been cultivated on the Neilgherry hills with extraordinary success—the bark taken off being found to produce quinine equal to the best, and much superior to that obtained from the old plantations of Java. One effect of this renewed activity in India is to create a competition for labor between agriculturists and the public works. Lines of railways are being constructed through the whole of the provinces north of the Ganges. It is not strange that Englishmen, contrasting the present condition of India with the gloomy foreboding on the part of the Sepoy mutiny, are inclined to indulge in congratulations that at last a plan has been hit upon which is destined to develope to the utmost the industrial capacity of that vast country.

A Plaintiff and His Legs.

In the London Sheriff's Court on the 2nd, a Mr. Warren brought an action against a photographer, named Anderson, to recover 10s 6d damages, alleged to have been sustained in consequence of the defendant not taking a dozen correct, full length photographic portraits of the plaintiff. Plaintiff, on being sworn, stated his grievances and produced the portraits.

His Honor—'Let me see them.'

They were handed up, and his honor looked alternately from them to the plaintiff, and remarked at last,

'Why, really, Mr. Warren, I do not see how you can complain. I think they are exceedingly well done. In fact, if anything, I think the defendant has made you too good-looking.' (Laughter.)

Upon this the plaintiff, to the great astonishment of everyone in court, quickly left the witness box, leaped over the barrier in front of the clerk's desk, and jumped on a chair. His Honor looked considerably surprised at this, but he was still more startled to see the plaintiff drawing himself up straightly, and holding his arms tightly by his side, as's,

'There, your honor, do you see anything there amiss in my legs?' (Roars of laughter.)

His Honor (laughing) 'I do not see anything the matter with the portraits. Perhaps Mr. Buchanan will look at it.'

Mr. Buchanan thought it was a very good portrait.

Plaintiff—'But the legs—the legs—that is what I complain of.'

Mr. Buchanan—'Perhaps while you were being taken you drew your coat over your legs in some way.'

Plaintiff—My legs are all right, but he has made one shorter than the other. (Laughter.) I showed the portrait to a lady and she did not approve of it at all.'

His Honor really did not see any just grounds for this action. In fact the plaintiff had not even a leg to stand on. (Laughter.) The photographs were exceedingly well done, and the plaintiff must be non suited.

Defendant asked for costs, which were allowed.

Sally, said a house maid to her fellow servant. I've a sweetheart—such a nice young man. He's a profession.

Oh, Jemima, don't use such a wicked word. Oh, but it ain't a wicked word at all, it's a business.

Business, Jemima? what business?

Guess, Sally, what it is, it begins with H.

I know, Jemima—it's a hossifer.

No, it ain't though, its something much better than a hossifer.

Then it's a horange merchant—that's it Jemima.

Oh you hateful thing, to think of anything so vulgar. He's a hockshioneer.

If you want to kiss a pretty girl, why, kiss her—if you can. If a pretty girl wants to kiss you, why, let her—like a man.

The Custom of "joining hands in matrimony," is said to be taken from the practice of pugilists shaking hands before they begin the fight.

☞ Never, probably, did the commercial letters from Britain contain more earnest instructions to realize and remit for property held on British account The high rate of discount there and the great demand for money and difficulty of obtaining it, will cause British capital to be recalled from all parts of the world until the home money market is again easy.—Owing to the numberless companies formed in England for the improvement of almost every country under the sun, British capital has been flowing out at a rate which could not last, and the return tide is now setting in. This will affect the value of money everywhere. The financial pressure and consequent fall in prices is causing some heavy failures in Britain to be reported by almost every steamer.—*Montreal Witness.*

DAYS' HOTEL,
WROXETER,

IS situated on the Gravel Road running from Seaforth to Southampton, one mile north of where it leads off to Wroxeter, and any one travelling to

Belmore, Walkerton, Southampton,

or any place in that direction, will find accommodation ness as he only expects to find at first class city hotels, in all respects.

ICE ALWAYS ON HAND
FOR HIS
Trout-Fishing Friends!
THE BUILDINGS COVER A LENGTH OF
A HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET!

CHARLES DAYS, Proprietor.

w46-1.

THE MARKETS.

GODERICH, Oct. 25th, 1864.

Fall Wheat,	$0:80	@	0:82
Spring do	0:71	@	0:73
Oats,	0:28	@	0:30
Barley	0:63	@	0:65
Hay, ⅌ ton	10:00	@	12:00
Wool washed ⅌ lb	0:30	@	0:33
Peas	0:40	@	0:45
Pork	4:50	@	4:75
Beef,	3:00	@	4:00
Lambs,	2.00	@	0.00
Turkies, each	0:45	@	0:60
Geese, do	0:30	@	0:45
Chickens, ⅌ pair	0:20	@	0:00
Ducks, do	0:00	@	0:25
Hides (green)	3.50	@	0:00
Butter	0:00	@	0:17
Potatoes	030:	@	0.35
Wood	2:00	@	0:00
Eggs	0:08	@	0:10
Apples	0:40	@	0:50

Birth.

In Wawanosh, October 11th, the wife of George Tisdale, of a son.

Married.

At Goderich, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. R. Ure, Mr. ROBERT HANDERSON, Maitlandville, to AGNES, eldest daughter of W. Duncan McTavish, Township of Huron.

New Advertisements.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS
AND
CLOTHING

JOHN FAIR & CO.,

IN order to effect a speedy clearance of their present large stock of DRY GOODS and READY-MADE CLOTHING, will, during the next five weeks—viz: from this date to 30th November—allow a

DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT.
ON ALL
CASH PURCHASES

amounting to FIVE DOLLARS or more, except such as are paid in silver, on which they will only allow seven pe cent.

The excellence of the stock is well known, and so good an opportunity for making

ADVANTAGEOUS PURCHASES!

at the beginning of a season, does not usually present itself.

Corner of Market Square and West St.

Goderich, October 25th, 1864. sw67

CONVEYANCING!

THE undersigned would beg leave to inform the inhabitants of the Townships of Hay and Stanley and surrounding country that he has been appointed a Commissioner for taking Affidavits in the Court of Queen's Bench, and that he will be prepared at all times to make out Deeds, Mortgages, Bills, Bonds, &c., with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable rates. All prepaid communications will be attended to.

HUGH LOVE, Senr.,
Hills Green p. o., Hay.

October 7th, 1864. w37

Parcels of Stationery
AND
SCHOOL BOOKS
In quantities to suit
Country Merchants,
AT THE
LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES,
At the 'Signal' Office.

All the new Novels,
MAGAZINES,
AND NEWSPAPERS
Received as soon as published, at the
"SIGNAL" OFFICE
Book and Stationery Store.

Goderich, August 17th, 1864. w20

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Peter B Brown, at the suit of Ira Fulford, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the north halves of Lots Numbers 14 and 15, in the 6th concession of the Township of Culross, in the County of Bruce containing 99 acres, be the same more or less; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday, the Thirty-first day of January next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } 12th October, 1864. } w39

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

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

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } 12th October, 1864. } w39

AUCTION SALE
OF VALUABLE
Farm Properties!
ON ACCOUNT OF THE
Trust and Loan Co. of Upper Canada,

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Sale Room of the undersigned, in the

TOWN of GODERICH!

ON

FRIDAY, the 4th November next,
AT NOON.

I.

UNDER Power of Sale in a Mortgage from Daniel Lizars and wife to the above Company, Lots Five and Six in the 3rd concession, and Lots Five and Six in the Fourth concession, Western Division of the township of Colborne, containing

FOUR HUNDRED ACRES

more or less. The above is a

Very Valuable Farm Property

with GOOD BUILDINGS, and will be offered in three portions, of which a plan and full information can be had on application to the undersigned.

II.

Part of Lot Thirteen, in the first concession of the township of Goderich, further and fully described in a mortgage from Wm. McIlwain to the Company, and containing seventy acres, more or less. This is an excellent farm, about three miles from Goderich, on the Gravel road, with log house and frame barn.

III.

Under Power of Sale in a Mortgage from Adam Annand, to the above Company, Lot Number One, in the Ninth concession of the Eastern Division of the Township of Colborne, containing 100 acres, more or less. This is an excellent farm, with Frame buildings.

IV.

Under power of sale in a Mortgage from Prince Morris and wife to the above Company, Lot number Seven in the Eleventh Concession Western Division of the Township of Colborne, containing 100 acres, more or less. This is a good cleared Farm.

TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Ten per cent. to be paid in cash at the sale, and terms for the balance will then be made known.

☞ Deeds, Abstracts of Title, and Mortgages can be seen at the office of the Solicitors, or at the place of sale.

Further and full information can be had on application to the Commissioners, Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, Kingston, Messrs. Macdonald, Patton & Wilkison, Solicitors, Kingston, or to the undersigned.

G. M. TRUEMAN,
AUCTIONEER

Goderich, 1st October, 1864. w36td

CAUTION.

LOST between the subscriber's residence and Goderich, on the 15th inst., Three Notes of Hand, drawn by Richard Bennett and Daniel Haly, one for $29 00, another $24.00, and one on J. Michejohns for $12.87, due 30th September, 1864. This is to forbid all parties purchasing said notes.

ALEX. KIRKPATRICK.

Colborne, 15th Oct., 1864. w38-3t*o

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT!

JOHN ADAMS

BEGS to announce to his former patrons and the public generally that he has opened a

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT!

IN HIS OLD STAND,

West st, next door to Fair & Co.'s Store

With a very nice assortment of

FASHIONABLE CLOTHS

suitable for the

FALL AND WINTER TRADE!

Which he is prepared to make up in first-class style and very cheap for CASH. A splendid stock of

OVERCOATS!

Of fine texture and remarkably cheap.

JOHN ADAMS.

Goderich, October 10, 1864. sw11

MORTGAGE SALE.

PURSUANT to a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage made between Thomas Horton, of the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, engine driver, of the first part, Sarah Horton, his wife of the second part, and Nathaniel Pierce, of the Township of Ashfield in the said County of Huron, of the third part, and bearing date the 27th day of June, 1864. There will be sold

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

by George Moon Trueman, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms in the

TOWN OF GODERICH,
ON
Wednesday, the 16th day of Nov.

next, at Twelve o'clock, noon, the following valuable property:

Lot No. Eight in the First concession of the Township of Ashfield in the County of Huron, containing

One Hundred acres of Land!

more or less, of which about Twenty acres are cleared. Upon the above property is a good new house and a large orchard of fruit trees.

Full particulars and conditions of Sale may be had on application to the Vendors' Solicitor, and will be made known at the sale.

G. M. TRUEMAN,
Auctioneer.

JOHN DAVISON,
Vendors' Solicitor.

Goderich, October 5th, 1864. sw10-td

MORTGAGE SALE!
TO BE SOLD
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE
CITY OF LONDON,
ON THE
THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER
NEXT, BY
P. C. BARNARD,

AT his Rooms on RICHMOND STREET, at 12 o'clock, noon. Under Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage dated 18th February, A. D. 1863, from DAVID McCARTHY and wife to DAVID BRUCE and assigned to the Honorable Robert A. G. Dalzell.

The south half of Lot Number Three, in the 6th concession of the Township of Stephen, in the County of Huron containing by admeasurement fifty acres, be the same more or less.

There are the ordinary LOG BUILDINGS on the premises, and about 30 acres of the land are cleared.

Carding and Grist Mills!

Quite close to the property.

Mortgage and Abstracts can be seen at the office of the undersigned and at Auctioneer's Rooms at time of sale.

TERMS will be made known on day of sale.

HARRIS BROTHERS,
Solicitors for Assignee of Mortgage.

London, October 12th, 1864. sw38-td

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

Mink, German Mink, Rock Fitch, Rock Martin.
British Sable, German Lamb in Setts,
BOAS AND VICTORINES,
RECEIVED BY
W. & J. KAY.

Goderich, October 21st, 1864. w10

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS!
CLEARING SALE
—OF—
GROCERIES.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to remove from his present place of business, has resolved to sell off his WHOLE STOCK, comprising sw38

GROCERIES IN ALL THEIR VARIETY
BRANDIES,
WINES, GINS, WHISKEYS, &C.,
AT COST FOR CASH.
The Whole to be Sold within six Weeks!!
ALL OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS MUST BE PAID FORTWITH.
CHECKERED STORE, MARKET SQUARE
J. Y. S. KIRK.

Goderich, Oct. 20th, 1864. sw82*20

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

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

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

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

FOR QUALITY AND PRICE CANNOT BE SURPASSED!

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

Best and most Fashionable Styles.

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

CLOTH FROM ENGLAND!

We are enabled to sell them

AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION

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

Stock of Cheap Goods!

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

TO SUSTAIN THEIR CREDIT AND SELL GOODS CHEAP.

J. V. DETLOR & SON.

Goderich, Sept. 26, 1864. w12

FALL SHOW OF 10,000 PAIRS
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT DUNCAN'S
MAMMOTH BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

GRAND REVIEW at DUNCAN'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE, GODERICH! *Call and see the best Stock of HOME-MADE WORK in the County!*

AN IMPORTANT TRIAL.

Thousands have tried Duncan's Boots and Shoes, and found them all that was represented. The subscriber CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD by any one doing a legitimate business.—Remember the place—*West side of Market Square,*

TWO DOORS SOUTH of the 'SIGNAL' OFFICE.

WILLIAM DUNCAN.

Goderich, Sept. 20th, 1864. sw64

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. w37ft

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.

CLINTON BOOKSTORE,
NEXT DOOR TO VICTORIA HOTEL,
Victoria Street, Clinton.
GEORGE LAYCOCK,
PRINTER AND BOOKSELLER!

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

School Books,	Envelopes,
Stationery,	Miscellaneous Books,
Paper-Hangings,	Memorandum Books,
Window Papers,	Bibles and Testaments,
Wrapping Papers,	Hymn and Psalm Books,
Writing Papers,	Periodicals and Newspapers,
Blank Books,	Fancy Goods and Toys.
	Music and Musical Instruments,

And all other articles usually kept in large stationery stores.

All the Magazines, Periodicals and Illustrated Newspapers, received regularly, and any book not in stock procured to order on the shortest notice, without any extra charge, no matter where published.

Country Storekeepers supplied with School Books at Toronto Wholesale Prices for CASH.

A large stock of cheap Wrapping Papers on hand.

Room Papers! Room Papers!!

The largest and most complete stock of Room Papers in the County, among which will be found some beautiful American gilt-finished Papers at prices unusually low. Having been bough very favorably for cash, they are offered to the public at great bargains.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS!

A choice assortment of Pocket, Gem, Cabinet and Oblong Albums, at marvellously low prices, they having been bought very favorably in the American market.—These are not those flimsy and badly-made Albums of German manufacture, but are well made, of good substantial material, and tastefully and handsomely finished, and they are offered at prices almost as low as the common German ones, and quite as low, if not lower, than at any city bookstore in Canada.

GILT MOULDINGS AND PICTURES,

A complete stock always on hand and for sale cheap.

Job Printing! Job Printing!!

At prices far below those of Village Printing Offices generally, where they have to make both ends meet by charging extra prices on jobs in order to make up the losses from newspapers that don't pay of themselves.—Having discontinued the newspaper Printing is executed at the old "Courier" Job Office, on Victoria Street Clinton, in short order, cheaper and better every way, than at any other village office in the County.

GEORGE LAYCOCK,
Printer and Bookseller,
Victoria Street Clinton.

w19

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

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

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } 1st October, 1864. } w36

REMOVAL!
OF
MARBLE WORKS.

D. McCONNELL

BEGS to notify his patrons throughout the country that he has removed his MARBLE WORKS to

Exeter, County Huron,

Where he will open with a large stock of

Choice Marble!

Selected by himself at the principal quarries, and which he will be prepared to work into

TOMBSTONES, MONUMENTS,

&c., in styles to suit every variety of taste, and at prices as cheap as can be got in the province.

Orders from persons in Goderich and surrounding country will be thankfully received and the work delivered with promptness.

Exeter, Sept. 30, 1864. 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

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 Court of Common Pleas and to me directed against the lands and tenements of William Shelton, at the suits of Hugh McMeaneny, Paul McInnes and Norman McInnes, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lot Number Eighteen in the second Range South Durham Road, in the township of Kinloss, in the County of Bruce, containing by admeasurement fifty acres more or less; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday, the Twenty-ninth day of November 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 Nov., 1864. } w36

Lands for Sale!

LOT No. 2, in the 3rd con. of Ashfield, County of Huron, containing 30 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 adjoining 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. ½ Lot no. 16, con 3, Township of Wawanosh County of Huron, having 15 acres clear, well timbered, and one mile from the Northern Gravel Road.

Part of lot B, in the Township of Colborne, County of Huron, containing 26½ acres. This is beautifully located on the Northern Gravel Road, opposite the Village of Milburn, having a good frame house and barn, also a spring creek passing near the dwelling, within 2 miles of Goderich.

Lots numbers 31, 32, 29 and 28, containing each one 66½ 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. w8-sw60-1yr$22

FARM to RENT,
—OR—
LET ON SHARES!

THE UNDERSIGNED will let his farm in Colborne, lots 10 and 11, 9th con., either on shares or other wise, as may be agreed upon. The farm comprises

TWO HUNDRED ACRES

100 of which are cleared, and 80 free of stumps. Well watered—within

FIVE MILES OF GODERICH,

and only three miles from two Saw-mills. Barns, dwelling-houses &c., in good order. For further particulars apply to ROBERT GIBBONS, Esq., Goderich, or on the premises to

DAVID CLARK.

Goderich, Oct. 3, 1864. w36-t

House and Lot for Sale.

A BRICK COTTAGE on the Southerly portion of Lot 880,

HAMILTON STREET,
WITH GOOD
ROOT-HOUSE and OUTBUILDINGS,

at present occupied by Thos. Weatherald, Esq.; price

TWELVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

For further particulars apply to

M. M. WEATHERALD, Goderich,
or WILLIAM PERCIVAL, Esq., Amherst Island.

Goderich, October 17th, 1864. sw13-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of four Writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the County of Simcoe, County Court of the County of Elgin, County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and County Court of the United Counties of York and Peel, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Thomas Playford, at the suits of William Boys, James Richmond, Theodore C. Carey Norman H. B. Isaac Carling, Oliver Tiffany Mackem, John Thomas William Loverring the younger, and James F. Macklem; I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the following lots, viz: Lot No. 7, north of Queen street, Lot No. 10 East Centre street, Lot No. 1, north Newman Street, and Lots Nos. 1 and 2 south of Mill street, all in the village of Wroxeter in the Township of Howick and 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 Fifteenth day of November next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } 4th August, 1864. } w28

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed against the lands and tenements which were of the late David Smith at the time of his death in the hands of Andrew Donogh, administrator of all and singular the estate and effects, rights and credits of David Smith, deceased to be administered at the suit of James Smith I have seized and taken in execution all the right title and interest of the said David Smith, deceased, in and to Lot number 531, running number in the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, with the buildings thereon erected; 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 December next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } Sept. 5th, 1864. } w23

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas and a writ 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 Dagnor, at the suits of James Reid, John 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 Lots Numbers Thirty-nine and Forty in the third Range, south of the Durham Road, all in the Township of Brant, in the County of Bruce, containing fifty acres of land each, more or less; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Twenty-ninth day of November next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Goderich, } 27th Sept., 1864. } w36

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 Cour of Common Pleas, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John Werter the younger, at the suit of James Daniel Mackay, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lots numbers 17 and 18, Fowler's Survey, in the Village of Harpurney, being subdivision of Lot number Thirteen in the First concession of the Township of Tuckersmith, in the County of Huron, containing one-fifth of an acre more or less; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Twentieth day of December next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } 7th Sept., 1864. } w33

Shoriff'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 Patrick McGuire and James McGuire at the suit of the corporation of the township of Ashfield, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, in and to the south half of lot number three in the 10th concession, Eastern Division of the township of Ashfield in the County of Huron, containing 200 acres more or less which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich on Tuesday the 22nd day of November next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } 9th August, 1864. } w29

NEW MARBLE WORKS
Main Street, Exeter.
D. & A. 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.

Exeter, October 1st, 1864. w12-1yr

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 Emanuel N. Davey, at the suit of the Huron District Building Society; I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lot number 37 north side of Mechanics' Avenue, and Lots numbers 17 and 18 South side of Mechanics Avenue in that part of the Village of Kincardine known as Williamsburg; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the First day of November next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } July 23rd, 1864. } w26.

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 Common Pleas, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Margaret Lamb, Samuel Lamb, Frances Lamb and Ann Fairbrother, at the suit of William Storey, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to Lot number one hundred and six in the Town of Goderich in the County of Huron, with the buildings thereon erected; 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 December next, at the hour of Twelve at the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } Sept. 2nd, 1864 } w35

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 Denis Hagarty, at the suit of Joseph Herr, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lot Number Twenty three, in the 8th concession of the Township of Morris, in the County of Huron, with the buildings thereon erected; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday, the third day of January next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Goderich, } 23rd September, 1864. } w35

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES!

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Warrant issued by the Treasurer of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, bearing date the Fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and to me directed, for the collection of Arrears of Taxes due upon the following Lands in the said United Counties of Huron and Bruce, I shall on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court Room in the Town of Goderich, proceed to sell the following Lands or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of such arrears of Taxes, unless the same with all lawful charges thereon be sooner paid.

TOWNSHIP OF ASHFIELD.

Lot.	Concession or St.	Acres.	Am't.
	4 ... con 1st E D. ... Patented	200	$228 57
S E½	2 ... 2nd " ... " ...	50	25 15
N pt	12 ... 3rd " ... " ...	25	28 91
W½	4 ... 4th " ... " ...	100	88 22
	5 ... 4th " ... " ...	200	233 83
W½	9 ... 4th " ... " ...	100	99 19
N half E½	5 ... 5th " ... " ...	50	42 82
E½	2 ... 8th " ... " ...	100	71 73
E½	2 ... 8th W D. ...	100	62 40
	11 ... 11th " ... " ...	200	131 21
N E pt 15	North Town Plot ...	5	12 72
w pt of E pt 92	do " ...	22	73 12

VILLAGE OF PORT ALBERT in Ashfield.

22	East Arthur Street, Patented		3 00
23	do		3 00
24	do		3 00
25	do		3 00
26	do		3 00
27	do		3 00
39	do		3 00
40	do		3 00
41	do		3 00
2	West do		3 00
23	do		3 00
24	do		3 00
25	do	half	3 00
26	do	half	3 00
41	do	half	3 00
19	East Colborne	half	3 00
30	do	half	3 00
39	do	half	3 00
41	do	half	3 00
95	West do	half	3 00
26	do	half	3 00
27	do	half	3 00
39	do	half	3 00
40	do	half

TOWNSHIP OF HULLETT.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
W half S con 4th	pat'd 50	49	18
15	5th " 100	112	55
nalf 17	do " 50	19	96
24	14th " 140	68	15

VILLAGE OF ALMA in Hullett.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
3	pat'd	$8	95
4	do	8	95
5	do	8	95
21	do	8	95
23	do	8	95
24	do	8	95
25	do	8	95
26	do	8	95
27	do	8	95
28	do	8	95
29	do	8	95
30	do	2	19
31	do	3	19
32	do	1	15
33	do	1	15
34	do	1	15
37	do	1	15
38	do	1	15
39	do	1	15
40	do	1	15
51	do	8	11
53	do	8	11
54	do	8	11
55	do	8	11
56	do	8	11

VILLAGE OF LONDESBORO in Hullett.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
18	pat'd	10	22
L	do	1	33

VILLAGE OF SUMMERHILL in Hullett.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
1	pat'd	2	72
2	do	4	53
3	do	4	26
13	do	1	12
26	do	2	33
27	do	2	33
28	do	2	33
29	do	2	33

VILLAGE OF MANCHESTER in Hullett.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
1	pat'd	5	80
2	do	5	80
6	do	9	15
7	do	1	26
8	do	9	15
9	do	9	15
19	do	10	51
20	do	9	15
23	do	7	38
24	do	7	38
34	do	6	88
39	do	5	72
40	do	9	25
44	do	1	15
52	do	10	51
56	do	1	92
63	do	3	38
64	do	4	68
70	do	2	04
75	do	1	15
76	do	4	53
78	do	9	75
79	do	4	24

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
16 con 7th	pat'd 100	76	90

VILLAGE OF SEAFORTH, in McKillop.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
7 subdiv of lot 25 in 1st con	pat'd	6	70
18	do do	9	21
19	do do	6	24

VILLAGE OF ROXBORO in McKillop.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
11 subd of lot 30 in 3rd con	pat'd	15	85
12	do do	20	63
14	do do	20	63
17	do do	20	63
20	do do	47	80
23	do do	20	44
24	do do	18	01
25	do do	18	01
26	do do	14	85
27	do do	20	45
30	do do	14	85
32	do do	9	44

TOWNSHIP OF STEPHEN.

Lots 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 and 19 in River aux Sable con. . . . . pat'd 13 14 15 16 17 and 18 in 22nd con otherwise known as unsurveyed and unaccessible lands as shewn on the Registered Map of said Township 1736 1700 41

VILLAGE OF EXETER in Stephen.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
21 subdiv of lot 25 in 1st con	pat'd 1-5	3	74
40 Acheson & Carling's surv.	do	6	87
46	do	3	30
60	do	4	06
88	do	7	56
Subdiv lot 22 in 1st con Gidley's surv	6 East Marlborough st 1-5	0	94

VILLAGE OF FRANCESTOWN in Stephen.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
5 subdiv lot 25 in 1st con.	pat'd 1-5	4	10
8	do	1	61
9	do	5	84
10	do	5	18
51	do	1	28
77	do	1	38
87	do	3	00
117	do	0	92
122	do	0	92

TOWNSHIP OF STANLEY.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
4 con 9th	pat'd 100	69	36
Park lot 15 subd lots 35 & 36 con 1st		8	58

VILLAGE OF BAYFIELD in Stanley.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
Running Nos. 31	Patented	17	30
45	"	3	65
53	"	26	63
64	"	39	68
67	"	0	62
122	"	7	91
124	"	9	15
149	"	12	78
243	"	16	68
298	"	17	68
317	"	17	60
318	"	8	12
326	"	14	31
330	"	21	24
331	"	17	05
332	"	17	05
335	"	17	60
336	"	18	25
381	"	15	56
382	"	15	56
383	"	15	56
384	"	15	56
385	"	15	56
386	"	15	56
387	"	15	56
388	"	15	56
389	"	15	56
390	"	15	56
391	"	15	56
392	"	15	56
393	"	15	56
394	"	15	56
395	"	15	56
396	"	15	56
397	"	15	56
398	"	15	56
399	"	15	56
406	"	21	37
407	"	21	37
408	"	21	37
511	"	35	88
570	"	16	51
571	"	16	51
572	"	16	51
573	"	16	51
574	"	16	51
575	"	16	51
576	"	16	51
577	"	16	51
578	"	16	51
579	"	16	51
690	"	11	10
691	"	11	10
692	"	11	10
693	"	11	10
694	"	11	10
695	"	14	44
696	"	14	44
697	"	15	85
698	"	15	85
699	"	15	85
775	"	12	60
776	"	12	40
777	"	8	98
778	"	8	98
779	"	8	98
780	"	8	98
781	"	8	98
782	"	8	98
783	"	11	66
784	"	9	15
785	"	11	66
786	"	11	66
787	"	11	66
788	"	11	66
789	"	11	66
790	"	11	66
791	"	11	66
792	"	8	98
793	"	8	98
794	"	11	66
797	"	11	66
798	"	8	98
799	"	8	98
800	"	8	98
801	"	11	66
802	"	8	98
831	"	8	65
832	"	11	40
833	"	11	40
834	"	6	70
835	"	11	40
836	"	11	40
837	"	8	65

BAYFIELD—Continued.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
838	Pat'd	$8	65
839	"	8	65
840	"	8	65
841	"	8	65
842	"	8	65
843	"	11	40
844	"	8	98
845	"	11	40
846	"	11	40
847	"	8	65
848	"	8	65
849	"	8	65
850	"	8	65
851	"	8	65
852	"	8	65
853	"	11	40
854	"	11	40
855	"	11	40
856	"	11	40
857	"	11	40
858	"	11	40
859	"	9	33
860	"	9	33
861	"	11	40
862	"	11	40
863		4	74
Gore A		49	34

VILLAGE OF ST. ANDREWS In Stanley.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
E River Street	patented	11	85
3 Bayfield Road	"	13	60
4	"	9	88
5	"	9	88
6	"	9	88
7	"	9	88

TOWNSHIP OF TUCKERSMITH.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
31 con 1st L. R. S.	pat'd 100	38	07
Part 46	2nd " 25	28	05
N½ 26	4th " 50	8	81
8	9th H. R. S. 100	18	00

VILLAGE OF SEAFORTH In Tuckersmith.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
141 Sparling's survey	pat'd	4	14
151 "	"	4	14
210 "	"	4	14

VILLAGE OF HARPURHEY In Tuckersmith.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
14 Fowler's survey	pat'd	4	40
17	"	14	69
18	"	14	69
6 Cash's survey		7	94
8 "	"	13	66
9 "	"	13	66
10 "	"	13	66
20 "	"	12	02
22 "	"	10	57
23 "	"	19	38
24 "	"	4	13
16 Worsley's survey		9	51
18 "	"	4	28
22 "	"	5	47
28 "	"	4	28
29 "	"	5	47

VILLAGE OF BRUCEFIELD In Tuckersmith.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
14 Armstrong's survey	pat'd	20	20
19 "	"	10	08
8 McDonald's survey	"	17	06
10 "	"	17	06

TOWNSHIP OF USBORNE.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
E pt 17 con 1st	pat'd 50	50	68
E pt 18 1st	" 50	50	68
E½ 14 N.E.Bdy	" 50	53	00

VILLAGE OF EXETER In Usborne.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
21 subd of 16 in 1st con	pat'd 1-5	5	85
37 "	do	22	16
47 "	do	14	08
48 "	do	14	08
59 "	do	4	73

Taylor's survey North of John st Lots 1 to 25 inclusive one-fifth of an acre each at $1.80 per lot 45 05

McConnell's survey subd of lots 17 & 18 con 1 pat'd 1-5 4 12

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
4	do	8	04
7	do	7	27
8	do	4	12
10	do	9	61
21	do	13	93
22	do	4	14
23	do	4	14
24	do	18	31
28	do	9	03
29	do	4	04
30	do	6	43
31	do	9	03
33	do	4	04
37	do	12	56
38	do	7	81
39	do	7	81
42	do	8	86
44	do	4	07
50	do	3	90
51	do	3	90
52	do	3	90
53	do	3	90
54	do	3	90
55	do	3	90
56	do	3	90
57	do	3	90
66	do	3	75
67	do	3	75
68	do	3	75
69	do	3	75
70	do	3	75
71	do	3	75
72	do	3	63
73	do	3	63
74	do	3	63
75	do	3	63
76	do	3	63
77	do	3	63
78	do	3	63
79	do	3	63
80	do	3	63
81	do	3	63
82	do	3	63
83	do	3	63
84	do	11	00
85	do	3	63
86	do	3	63
87	do	3	63
88	do	3	63
89	do	3	63
90	do	3	63
91	do	3	63
92	do	3	63
93	do	3	63
94	do	3	91
97	do	3	91
98	do	3	91
99	do	16	74
100	do	3	91
101	do	3	91
102	do	3	91
103	do	3	91
104	do	3	91
105	do	3	91
106	do	3	91
107	do	3	91
108	do	3	75
109	do	3	75
110	do	3	75
111	do	3	75
112	do	3	75
113	do	3	75
114	do	3	75
115	do	5	75
116	do	5	75
Park lot E		2	4 95
F		2	4 95

TOWNSHIP OF WAWANOSH.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
E½ 33 con 1st	pat'd 100	135	51
E½ 28 4th	100	97	75
W½ 29 8th	" 100	51	54
N½ 24 12th	100	13	50

VILLAGE OF MANCHESTER In Wawanosh.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
12	pat'd	1	82
15		1	82

VILLAGE OF BLYTHE In Wawanosh.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
1	pat'd	17	21
2	"	17	61
3	"	20	03
12	"	20	03
17	"	20	03
18	"	20	03
19	"	13	72
21	"	17	21
22	"	13	72
23	"	20	03
24	"	10	29
29	"	16	20
31	"	19	70
33	"	13	34
35	"	11	75
36	"	17	21
38	"	14	37
39	"	14	37
40	"	14	37
41	"	17	21
42	"	17	21
43	"	17	21
44	"	17	21
45	"	17	21

BLYTHE—Continued.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
46	pat'd	$17	21
47	"	17	21
48	"	10	49
49	"	13	70
102	"	13	70
103	"	13	70
105	"	13	70
106	"	13	70
107	"	13	70
169	"	13	70
110	"	13	70
111	"	13	70
112	"	13	70
114	"	13	70
115	"	13	70
116	"	13	70
117	"	13	70
162	"	13	18
163	"	13	18
164	"	13	18
165	"	13	18
166	"	13	18
167	"	13	18
168	"	13	18
169	"	13	18
170	"	13	18
171	"	13	18
172	"	13	18
173	"	13	18
174	"	13	18
175	"	13	18
176	"	13	18
177	"	13	18
178	"	13	18
179	"	13	18
180	"	13	18
181	"	13	18
182	"	13	18
183	"	13	18
184	"	13	18
185	"	13	18
186	"	13	18

VILLAGE OF DUNGANNON In Wawanosh.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
37	pat'd	14	36
49	"	4	15
57	"	14	03
58		9	91

VILLAGE OF ST. HELENS In Wawanosh.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
5 Mather's survey part lot 18 in 11th con	pat'd	16	80
12 do	do "	14	37
15 do	do "	15	62
20 do	do	9	70
23 do	do "	9	50
24 do	do	9	50
26 do	do "	9	83
5 Gordon's survey part lot 19 in 11th con	"	14	08
8 do	do	16	79

TOWN OF GODERICH.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
Running Nos. 9	Pat'd	47	28
16		52	56
17	"	52	56
47		30	76
86	"	19	65
107	"	26	55
235	"	8	92
282	"	6	95
283	"	9	13
333	"	16	21
344	"	12	27
357	"	15	73
402	"	13	41
406	"	18	12
411	"	19	75
414	"	20	22
415	"	21	39
416	"	18	42
417	"	17	62
479	"	11	02
495	"	20	70
537	"	3	26
538	"	6	02
539	"	3	26
540	"	3	26
541	"	3	26
542	"	3	26
543	"	3	26
609	"	3	18
610	"	3	18
612	"	14	03
614	"	5	36
615	"	3	18
616	"	3	18
617	"	3	18
618	"	3	18
619	"	3	18
625	"	12	23
655	"	3	35
664	"	3	18
665	"	3	18
666	"	3	18
667	"	3	18
677	"	3	18
678	"	3	18
679	"	3	18
680	"	3	18
703	"	3	35
704	"	15	51
712	"	2	61
713	"	10	75
728	"	10	75
729	"	3	26
730	"	3	26
867	"	3	26
951	"	11	31
992	"	11	22
1064	"	52	55
1067	"	65	55
1069	"	2	90
1116	"	3	88
1117	"	5	30
1136	"	6	91
1150	"	8	75
1151	"	5	00
1154	"	5	00
1155	"	5	22
1176	"	5	22
1177	"	5	10
1181	"	4	81
1183	"	5	10
1198	"	5	22
1199	"	5	37
1200	"	4	30
1201	"	4	30
1202	"	4	30
1203	"	4	30
1204	"	4	30
1205	"	4	30
1206	"	4	30
1207	"	4	39
1208	"	4	52
1209	"	4	52
1210	"	4	52
1211	"	4	52
1212	"	4	52
1213	"	4	52
1214	"	4	52
1215	"	4	52
1235	"	5	36
1236	"	6	07
1310	"	6	07
1312	"	13	41
1313	"	14	16
1315	"	9	45
1316	"	9	45
1318	"	13	41
1320	"	15	65
1321	"	6	95
1325	"	9	45
1327	"	3	81
1328	"	6	42
1330	"	4	04
1333	"	4	04
1339	"	2	45
1340	"	3	75
1342	"	3	75
1345	"	7	27
1348	"	3	75
1352	"	7	40
1353	"	3	85
1354	"	3	75
1358	"	3	75
1360	"	3	75
1363	"	3	21
1364	"	3	75
1365	"	5	30
74 subd lot 4 con A	" 1-5	3	31
6 Toronto st. Park & Marwood's survey		6	13
10 do	do "	9	81
6 Cedar St	do	22	63
23 "	do	3	75
3 Pine St	do	3	75
7 Maitland Road	do	3	02
		2	60

VILLAGE OF CLINTON.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
31	pat'd	0	45
32		10	49
36		13	13
300		12	82
304		9	67
395		0	88
397		28	13
498 or 426		18	72
501 or 421		20	03
505 or 430		29	25
528		10	75

CLINTON—Continued.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
530	pat'd	$22	20
531	"	22	20
545	"	1	73
609	"	16	80
616	"	21	18
617	"	21	18
618	"	21	18
678	"	17	23
711	"	17	44
732	"	16	47
834	"	20	38
849	"	13	02
850	"	21	45
851	"	20	38
917	"	13	97
918	"	10	42
958	"	19	73
12 Gordon's new survey	"	30	92
102 do	"	4	14
4 subd of lot 177 Rattenbury survey 26 ft front		18	43

TOWNSHIP OF BIDDULPH.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
N½ lot 15 con 1st	pat'd 50	3	56
SW pt 23 do	"	2	01
38 con 2nd	" 100	31	37
3 3rd	100	15	18
58 5th	100	11	49
S½ 10 6th	50	10	00
S½ 18 "	50	10	64
12 "	100	45	43
30 7th	100	59	84
20 8th	100	90	79
24 "	100	35	98
26 "	100	44	28
S½ 29 9th	50	39	28
23 "	100	43	93
24 "	100	20	81
18 10th	100	33	00
19 "	100	15	05
26 "	100	21	57
24 "	100	44	80
25 11th	100	31	09
N½ 29 12th	50	15	53
S½ 29 13th	50	25	55
28 14th	100	17	16
29 "	100	13	20
9 North Bdy	100	92	44
22 "	100	15	06
S W½ 15 "	50	10	21
S½ 14 "	50	32	35
E½ 2 South Boundary	50	16	27
3 "	100	23	88
17 "	100	2	15
20 "	100	2	15
S½ 24 "	50	15	14
13 "	100	3	70
19 "	100	66	54
2 North London Road	" 100	9	06
SW pt 12 "		9	94
12 South London Road	100	9	06
7 "	100	5	54
5 "	100	23	70

TOWNSHIP OF McGILLIVRAY.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
5 con 1st	pat'd 100	63	01
N½ 6 "	50	13	79
N½ 35 "	50	10	30
2 2nd	100	178	92
33 "	100	33	19
N½ 24 3rd	50	12	88
25 4th	100	30	49
W½ 20 "	50	16	10
S½ 11 5 W C R	50	18	51
15 "	100	122	48
W½ 18 "	50	11	44
E½ 19 "	50	11	44
E pt 25 5th E C R		13	53
33 "	100	33	07
25 6th W C R	100	83	79
13 6th E C R	100	64	74
6 7th W C R	100	37	16
W½ 5 8th do	50	6	49
13 " do	100	10	42
20 " do	100	25	79
23 " do	100	126	86
24 " do	100	105	66
W½ 3 8th E C R	50	19	04
S W corner 15 9th		16	42
5 13th	100	39	83
N½ 3 14th	50	7	71
S½ 5 "	50	8	90
6 "	100	47	43
S½ 8 14th	" 50	15	98
N½ 9 "	50	20	28
S½ 9 "	50	15	09
N½ 11 "	50	10	88
3 15th	50	8	37
12 15th	100	40	58
15 "	100	15	89
4 16th	" 100	12	10
8 17th	100	16	09
S½ 9 19th	50	20	81
9 20th	100	23	84
S½ 8 21st	50	19	25
3 26th	100	17	55
W½ 6 "	50	9	81
4 North Bdy	100	39	16
5 "	100	43	18
N½ 9 "	50	40	78
S½ 20 "	50	6	70
22 "	100	22	53

TOWNSHIP OF AMABEL.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
38 con 2nd N O S Rd.	pat'd 120	29	25
39 "	" 120	30	77
40 "	" 120	30	61
41 "	" 120	30	77
42 "	" 120	30	77
44 "	" 120	30	77
45 "	" 97	36	97
47 "	" 120	30	80
48 "	" 120	30	80

TOWNSHIP OF ALBEMARLE.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
25 con 1st W B Rd.	pat'd 40	18	99
22 2nd "	101	5	42
17 5th	20	9	95

TOWNSHIP OF BRANT.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
64 con 2nd S D Rd	Pat'd 50	3	83
18 2nd N D Rd	50	14	00
3 4th	do 100	8	34
4 "	100	8	34
5 "	100	8	34
1 5th	100	8	34
2 "	100	8	34
3 "	100	8	34
4 "	100	8	34
10 8th	100	33	90
3 13th	100	10	75

VILLAGE OF WALKERTON. In Township of Brant.

Lot.	Concession or Street.	Acres.	Am't
2 Orange st S.	Pat'd	2	95
3 "		0	55
63 Wellington st S.		3	45
67 "		8	50
9 Durham st S.		0	55
12 "		5	10
18 "		0	55
14 Scott st S.		2	95
28 " N		2	50
35 Cayley st N		2	95
21 Peter st		4	30
6 Durham st S McVicar's survey		2	85
7 " do		2	95
8 " do		2	95
9 " do		0	55
10 " do		0	55
17 " do		0	55
1 Archy st N		2	95
2 "		2	95
8 "		2	95
10 "		0	55
11 "		0	55
12 "		2	95
9 Mary E		2	95
10 "		2	95
1 West Side Road		2	75
2 "		0	40
6 "		0	45
7 "		3	00
1 Campbell st N		2	92
2 do		0	55
2 Range 10 Bilkey's estate		2	85
1 E do		0	40
9 Durham st W Bolton est'e		1	10
10 " do		1	10
23 Bolton st		9	95

TOWNSHIP OF ARRAN.

Village of Invermay.

Lots 6 8 9 10 11 14 15 16 17 20 33 42 44 45 70 71 74 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 136 145 179 180 197 198 199 202 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 in all 52 lots, eac containing ¼ acre, taxes on each lot $4 all patented 208 00

Park lot 1 . . . . . pat'd 2 20 32

TOWNSHIP OF BRUCE.

Village of Port Bruce.

Subdivisions of Farm lot 29 in con "A Township of Bruce"

Lots 4 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 18 19 20 21 22 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 67 68 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 125 127

PORT BRUCE—Continued.

Lot.	Concession or street.	Acres.	Am't
128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 191 192 194 195 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 Also Block 1 lot 45 and lots 97 63 65 66 137 138 143 146 149 151 in Block 2 also Park lots 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8—in all 206 lots containing 1-5 of an acre each, all Patented, Taxes on each lot $1		$206	00
Subdivision of Farm lot 30 con A Lots 1 2 8 9 10 11 14 15 32 33 37 38 31 32 34 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 61 62 63 64 65 66 68 69 70 71 — in all 40 lots containing 1-5 of an acre each, all patented, taxes on each lot $1		40	00
Subdivision of Farm lot 31 con A Lots 1 2 3 4 5 6 7